The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME 27. CHICAGO, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 13. 1873. NUMBER 114.

PIANOS.

STEINWAY UPRIGHT PIANOS.

The decided superiority of this style of Piano, as manufactured by Messrs. Steinway & Sons, is now universally conceded. Its perfection is mainly the result of patented improvements, invented and controlled exclusively by its makers. These matchless UPRIGHTS have been sold by us for nine years, during which time they have, in no instance, failed to give the highest satisfaction. THEY ARE THE ONLY UPRIGHT PIANOS THAT HAVE STOOD THE TEST OF TIME IN OUR MOST EXACTING CLIMATE.

From among the thousands who have bought Steinway Uprights we append the names of a few of our prominent citizens, who have recently purchased, and to whom we cheerfully refer as to their merits:

Geo. M. Pullman,	J. N. Jewett,
R. H. McCormick,	Hon. B. C. Cook,
Dr. E. S. Fowler,	James E. Tyler,
C. B. Field,	Geo. L. Dunlap,
S. B. Cobb,	Hon. E. G. Asay,
J. A. Farwell,	Eli Bates,
Geo. Armour,	Perry H. Smith,
Thomas Lord,	Geo. F. Rumsey,
Henry M. Smith,	John A. Rice,
A. B. Pullman,	Gage, Rice & Co.,
D. Goodwin, Jr.,	L. Z. Leiter,
Ira P. Bowen,	John DeKoven,
Hon. J. Y. Scammon,	Dr. Walter Hay,
F. W. Peck,	Hon. J. D. Easter,
John M. Douglas,	Mrs. B. F. Hadduck,
Hon. Isaac R. Diller,	John Alston,
Col. W. S. Johnson,	S. B. Williams,
S. D. Ward,	G. S. Hubbard, Jr.,
Col. J. H. Howe,	Hon. B. H. Campbell,
Hon. L. P. Hilliard,	Robert T. Lincoln,
J. D. Harvey,	Hon. S. C. Judd,
John G. Shortall,	N. K. Fairbank,
F. B. Peabody,	J. J. Sands,
Franklin MacVeagh,	Shelton Sturges,

Lieut. General Philip H. Sheridan.

The following are selected from among the LATEST Testimonials from the great Artists of the world:

Dr. Franz Liszt,

The greatest living Pianist and Composer, writing to the celebrated Composer, Metzdorf, under date of Sept. 27, 1873, says: "Pray tell Mr. Steinway that his splendid UPRIGHT PIANO shone to brilliant advantage at the Festival Performances at Wartburg, where last Tuesday it served under my fingers as 'Vice Orchestra,' exciting general admiration."

Franz Abt,

The celebrated Composer, under date of July 6, 1872, writes: "Permit me to thank you for the magnificent UPRIGHT PIANO which you kindly placed at my disposal during my brief sojourn in New York, and I can only repeat what I have so often expressed verbally, that during my long career as artist and composer, I have met with many fine European and American Pianofortes, but none that combine grandeur and power of tone, elasticity of touch, in short, everything that renders a Piano perfect, to such a degree as your celebrated Piano-fortes."

Anton Rubinstein,

The greatest concert pianist of the age, has recently tendered to Messrs. Steinway & Sons, THE ONLY TESTIMONIAL EVER GIVEN BY HIM TO ANY PIANO MANUFACTURER, from which we extract the following: "I deem it my pleasant duty to express to you my most heartfelt thanks for all the kindness and courtesy you have shown me during my stay in the United States; but also, and above all, for your unrivaled Piano-fortes, which once more have done full justice to their world-wide reputation, both for excellence and capacity, for enduring the severest trials, for during all my long and difficult journeys all over America, in a very inclement season, I used and have been enabled to use your Pianos exclusively in my 215 concerts, and also in private, with the most eminent satisfaction and effect."

Vienna Exposition.

The Jury on Musical Instruments of the Vienna Universal Exposition, recognizing the pre-eminence of Steinway & Sons over all the piano manufacturers of the world, have honored them with the following EYTRAORDINARY COMPLIMENT, which we extract from the official report. Steinway & Sons are the only manufacturers thus mentioned.

"We regret that the celebrated inaugurators of the new system in Piano-making, MESSRS. STEINWAY & SONS, of New York, to whom the entire art of Piano-making is so greatly indebted, have not exhibited."

Jury on Musical Instruments, Vienna World's Fair, 1873.

Maestro Petrella, President	Italy.
Herr Dumba, 1st Vice President	Austria.
Prof. Dr. Lissajous, 2d do	France.
Salvatore Marchesia	Italy.
Dr. Edward Hanslik	Austria.
V. Cerveny	Bohemia, Austria.
Johann Herzfeld	Hungary, Austria.
Julius Schiedmayer	Germany.
Luthier Galait	France.
Don Soriano Fuertes	Spain.
Mons. Reinkins	Belgium.
Director Weber	Switzerland.
De Roche	Russia.
Dr. Oscar Paul, Prof. of the University of Leipzig, Official Reporter.	Germany.

In addition to our large and varied assortment of Steinways' Grand, Square, and Upright Pianos, our stock includes a very large variety of other Pianos, ranging in price from $250 to $500.

Purchasers will find it to their advantage to examine our extensive assortment of miscellaneous Pianos before making a selection elsewhere.

SMITH & NIXON,
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REPEATERS, STRIKING HOURS AND QUARTERS.
REPEATERS, STRIKING HOURS AND MINUTES.
REPEATERS, STRIKING HOURS AND FIVE MINUTES.
SELF-ACTING REPEATERS, STRIKING HOURS AND QUARTERS.
CALENDAR WATCHES, SHOWING DAY OF THE WEEK AND MONTH AND CHANGES OF THE MOON.

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OF CHICAGO,
MANUFACTURERS OF
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Three grades of which have their unequalled Stem-Winding and Hand-Setting Attachment. Selling at $35, $50, and $100 each, with the Co.'s guarantee of the accurate performance and perfection of each Watch. The unsatisfied demand for a reliable

RAILROAD WATCH,

So necessary to the active and varied life of railroad business men, has induced the Co. to supply this want at great cost. All our grades possessing the

QUICK BEAT,

18,000 per hour, being the Co.'s standard.

Special arrangements made with responsible dealers for the sale of our goods.

THE CO. DO NOT SELL TO JOBBERS.

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T. C. WILLIAMS, V. Pres't and Manager.
Address Manager, Grand Crossing, cor. Seventy-sixth-st. and Greenwood-av., Chicago, Ill.

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EXTRACT BUCHU,

The only known remedy for

Bright's Disease,

And a Positive Remedy for

GOUT,
GRAVEL,
STRICTURES,
DIABETES,
DYSPEPSIA,
NERVOUS DEBILITY,
DROPSY,

Non-Retention or Incontinence of Urine, Irritation, Inflammation or Ulceration of the

BLADDER AND KIDNEYS,

Spermatorrhoea, Leucorrhoea or Whites, Diseases of the Prostate Gland,

STONE IN THE BLADDER,

Calculus Gravel or Brickdust Deposit, and Mucus, or Milky Discharges.

KEARNEY'S EXTRACT BUCHU

Positively and permanently cures all Diseases or Affections of the

BLADDER, KIDNEYS, and DROPSICAL SWELLINGS,

Existing in Men, Women, and Children,

NO MATTER WHAT THE AGE.

Price, $1 per Bottle, or Six Bottles for $5.

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Sold by Druggists Everywhere,

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Exclusively a Savings Bank.

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CHAS. HEMPSTEAD, Atty.

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WANTED,

A limited amount of Republic Fire Insurance Co. Certificates. A. O. SLAUGHTER, Cor. Clark and Madison-sts.

THE ALLIANCE.

THE FIRST NUMBER OF

THE ALLIANCE

Will appear to-day. It will contain editorials by Drs. Thomas, Helmer, and Powers, and Professors Swing and Mathews; a Biography of an Eminent Chicago Minister; a Sermon; full Reports from the Churches, &c., &c. Price only $1.00 per annum. Send subscriptions early to

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MEETINGS.

NOTICE.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Third National Bank of Chicago, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of said Bank, in Chicago, on TUESDAY, Jan. 13, 1874, between the hours of 3 and 4 p. m.

Chicago, Dec. 12, 1873. L. V. PARSONS, Cashier.

Masonic.

The members of Union Park Lodge are requested, and visiting brethren are invited to be present at our communication of this (Saturday) evening, at 7½ o'clock, sharp, for the transaction of important business and work on M. M. Degree. By order of the W. M.

Masonic.

Special Assembly of Van Rensselaer Grand Lodge of Perfection will be held at the Masonic Temple (corner Randolph and Halsted-sts.) this evening at 7½ o'clock. By order. JAMES H. MILES, Gr. Sec.

DRY GOODS.

HAMLIN, DAVEY & CO.,

LATE

HAMLIN, HALE AND COMPANY,

Madison & Franklin-sts., Chicago,

WILL CONTINUE THEIR

Great Closing-Out Sale

During the Coming Week, preparatory to stock-taking.

GREAT BARGAINS

WILL BE OFFERED IN

ALL DEPARTMENTS,

AND MANY

Job Lots of Goods

WILL BE SOLD AT

Extraordinary Reductions!

HAMLIN, DAVEY & CO.

R. H. M'DOWELL & CO.,

234 West Madison-st.

We are now offering special bargains in Ladies' Ready-made Cotton, Cambric, and Merino Underwear, and French and American Corsets. We guarantee a saving of one-third.

(CHEAPEST HOUSE IN CHICAGO.)

HOLIDAY PRSSENTS.

MERRY CHRISTMAS!

Special attractions in the way of Beautiful and Appropriate Wedding, Birthday and Christmas PRESENTS. In consequence of the Panic, we shall offer extraordinary inducements to purchasers during the next 30 days.

$500,000 worth of Diamonds, Watches, &c., to be converted into cash.

GILES, BRO. & CO.,

266 & 268 WABASH-AV.

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Office Stationery

For the NEW YEAR. Now is the time to make your orders. First-class stock and reasonable prices.

SKEEN & STUART, Stationers,
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PLEASE CALL & EXAMINE

Our Goods and Prices. We aim to make them satisfactory.

CULVER, PAGE, HOYNE & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Stationers,
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CONSUMERS will find it profitable to get our prices before ordering elsewhere. HINDLE & JENKINS, Wholesale and Retail Stationers, Printers, and Blank Book Manufacturers, 166 Clark-st.

FOR SALE.

For Sale, at a Bargain.

Stock of Hardware and Stoves, about $7,000, at Dwight, Ill. Good town, and an established trade. This is a chance not often offered, and will pay any party with money to investigate. Must be closed out. Apply at Dwight, or to C. W. BELDEN, Assignee, 175 Lake-st.

A SURE THING!

DR. CRAM'S FLUID LIGHTNING instantly cures Neuralgia, Headache, Toothache, and all nervous pains. Applied FREE OF CHARGE, daily, at Howard Medical Association, 873 West Lake-st., Chicago, Ill., or sent to any address for $1.00 per bottle. For sale by druggists.

EXTRA CHOICE

SWEET CIDER,

In Barrels and Half Barrels, for sale by HAGER & SPIES, 153 and 155 South Water-st.

WANTED.

To Vessel Owners.

I have purchaser for twenty-five to forty thousand-bushel vessel, who will pay part cash and notes secured on real estate, and part Chicago Real Estate. Larger size and first-class preferred. Address H. S. HALSTED, 82 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT.

TO RENT.

Stores under the Clifton Hotel, corner Wabash-av. and Monroe-st. I am anxious to have these stores occupied, and will make terms satisfactory to tenants. Inquire of IRA HOLMES, At Manufacturers' National Bank.

WASHINGTON.

Further Debate in the House on the Salary-Question.

Lively Passage Between Representatives Hawley and Cox.

The Select Committee Instructed to Report a New Bill.

Passage of the $4,000,000 Naval Appropriation Bill in the House.

Bill to Be Reported for the Partial Restoration of the Franking Privilege.

House Bill Agreed upon to Repeal the Bankruptcy Act.

Items of Increased Taxation Recommended by Congressman Douglass.

No Action Yet Taken on Farwell's Transportation Bill.

The President Talks with a Delegation from the Colored Men's Convention.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE PAY OF CONGRESSMEN.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 12.—Comingo, of Missouri, opened the debate this morning with a written speech of considerable length, which he mumbled over in a way that made it inaudible five feet from him. As it was intended exclusively for effect upon his constituents, it was not necessary that it should be heard in the House. Phillips, of Kansas, a new member, made a vigorous speech in favor of repeal, and was followed by Burchard, of Illinois, and Monroe, of Ohio, to the same effect.

Orth then explained his amendment, and demanded the previous question upon it, which was seconded after some little filibustering, and the main question was at once carried. This had the effect to instruct the Select Committee to bring in a bill fixing the Congressional salaries at the sum realized by members of the Forty-first Congress without the franking privilege, and with actual traveling expenses, and also reducing all other salaries that can be constitutionally reduced, except those of the Supreme Court Judges, to what they were before the recent increase. Of course the President's salary cannot be reduced constitutionally during the present term, and Grant's emoluments remain unchanged. The bill was then recommitted and will probably be reported on Monday, as the Committee have the right to report at any time, when it will be considered by the House, as in Committees of the Whole. This will limit speeches to five minutes, but will permit amendments to an unlimited extent, upon each of which the ayes and noes can be had, so that the Opposition will have ample opportunity to submit their proposition to reduce Grant's salary.

AN INDEPENDENT REPUBLICAN.

Kasson, of Iowa, is gathering strength as an independent politician who thinks for himself, and will not consent to surrender his private judgment at party dictation. In his speech on the salary bill, a day or two since, he attacked the extravagance of the Administration, and earnestly denounced the growth of the President's personal power and influence as dangerous and growing to a point at which it should be intolerable in a free republic. He is regarded as one of the coming men who are to build up a new party.

THE WRATH OF HAWLEY.

During the debate on the Naval Appropriation bill this afternoon, Sunset Cox managed to get into trouble again. In a speech which he was making on the bill, he took occasion to refer quite frequently to the course pursued by the Administration and the House in the Spanish affair, which he characterized as pusillanimous. Hawley, of Connecticut, replied, and praised the good conduct of the Administration, saying that never since Grant left Galena for the War had he shown such high qualities as he has by his calmness and moderation in the last two months. Subsequently, Cox got the floor and made another speech, in which he referred in very sarcastic terms to great military men who come to Congress and blow their trumpets loudly, but who will not fight when they have such an opportunity as the present one. He said that Connecticut men were valorous here, but they cowered before the enemies from abroad. Hawley jumped up in great excitement, having understood Cox to say that Connecticut men were cowards, and notified the gentleman from New York that he was no coward, as he could prove to Mr. Cox's satisfaction. Cox replied that he had no desire to make a personal fight with Hawley; but the latter said he took it as personal, and once more expressed his willingness to spill gore, then and there, to prove his courage. The matter was finally smoothed over, but it left a bad feeling in the hall. Hawley was exceedingly warlike, and accompanied his remarks with fierce gesticulations, rolling up his sleeves, and conducting himself generally as a man does when totally beside himself with passion.

REPEAL OF THE BANKRUPTCY LAW.

The House Judiciary Committee to-day agreed by a vote of 6 to 4—Gen. Butler, the Chairman, not voting—to bring in a bill for the repeal of the Bankruptcy law. They will not take any one of the many bills on that subject which have been referred to them, but will prepare a new one covering the views of the Committee. Poland, Wilson, of Indiana, Frye, and White voted against such action. A canvass of the opinions of Congressmen warrants the belief that the entire Bankruptcy law will not be repealed, nor will the involuntary clause be altogether clipped out, the most that will be done will be to amend the involuntary clause in such way as to give more time for business men to meet their obligations before their failure to do so can be called an act of bankruptcy, say ninety days; and to require the joining of a number of creditors in the action, so that the malice of one may not be able to ruin a debtor. With these amendments, it is thought the law will do more good than harm, while it is thought that, if it is repealed, the class most interested will be thrown upon the tender mercies of the State laws, which as a rule are harsh and injurious in their effects.

PARTIAL RESTORATION OF THE FRANKING PRIVILEGE.

The House Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads have agreed upon a bill restoring the franking privilege in so far as it affects the transmission of public documents. The result will be that, before the present session is over, the franking privilege just as it stood will be restored. Those who are interested in having the Government print hundreds of thousands of useless books and documents annually urge its restoration. The Administration favor it; every Congressman who represents a country district desires it; the country press demand it; and the politicians will have it—so that it must come. The Administration proposition to make the compensation of Congressmen just what it was in the Forty-first Congress, except the franking privilege, will without doubt pass; and Congressmen who find that they are really getting a thousand dollars a year less than the members of the Forty-first Congress did, will not scruple to restore the abuse.

CHEAP TRANSPORTATION BILLS.

The announcement that the House Committee on Railways and Canals had agreed upon Farwell's bill for cheap transportation between Chicago and New York was premature, the Committee have not as yet gone to work systematically, but they have been considering the winter's campaign, and are preparing to do their work thoroughly. All the cheap transportation schemes come before them,—not only projected Government railways, but also ship canals and improved water ways—which have hitherto been considered by the Commerce Committee. Mr. McCrary, of Iowa, is Chairman of the Committee, and takes a deep interest in the question of cheap transportation.

SHEPHERD'S CONFIRMATION.

Senator Johnson, who moved the reconsideration of Shepherd's confirmation, was requested to do so by several Republican Senators. Conkling still feels impelled to oppose the confirmation unless certain points are cleared up to his satisfaction.

THE REVENUE-CIRCULAR SENT TO DAWES.

There is a little history in connection with the letter to Dawes purporting to be written by Secretary Richardson asking for legislation to place at his disposal $42,000,000 to meet the current expenses of the Government, which might as well be made public, as illustrating a thing or two. The letter in question was really written by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, instead of by Mr. Richardson, as was given out by Dawes. The Secretary merely forwarded the letter to the Committee, without even giving the sanction of his approval, not daring to take the responsibility, although it is known that he requested Douglass to write. He doesn't wish to appear as recommending new taxes. As Douglass has no right, in his position, to communicate with the Committee of Ways and Means in the way of making such recommendations, the Committee became very indignant, and at first proposed to call in a body on the Secretary, to demand what he meant by the singular course he had chosen to adopt. It was, however, finally agreed to notify him instead, that they would hold a meeting at 11 o'clock to-morrow forenoon, at which they would be prepared to receive any communication he might wish to make to them.

DISSATISFACTION WITH RICHARDSON.

Public dissatisfaction with the Massachusetts Judge of Probate who now controls the finances of the nation is daily increasing here, and members of Congress share in the utter contempt in which the Secretary is held, and do not hesitate to express it, whether they are friendly to the Administration or not.

[*To the Associated Press.*]

TAX ON SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 12.—The Ways and Means Committee this morning gave a hearing to delegations from New York and New England, who argued in favor of the repeal of the present tax on savings bank deposits.

INCREASING THE REVENUE.

The Secretary of the Treasury has written to the Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, recommending additional taxation, so that the revenues may meet the Government expenses, and inclosing a bill for that purpose. The restoration of the duty on tea and coffee, which will yield about $20,000,000 per annum, is included in the recommendations. The Secretary also inclosed a letter from Commissioner Douglass, making the following recommendations: An increased tax of ten cents a gallon on distilled spirits, which would yield $7,000,000 annually; four cents additional per pound on tobacco, which would yield $4,000,000; on illuminating material, yielding $260,000; on the gross receipts of railroads from passengers and freights, yielding $6,000,000; on steamboat gross receipts from passengers and freight, yielding $600,000; on insurance companies, yielding $1,300,000; on telegraph receipts, yielding $250,000; and on express companies' receipts $500,000; making, in the aggregate, $22,150,000. This, with the tax on tea and coffee, would make over $42,000,000. The Commissioner says that if more revenue is wanted it could be obtained to the extent of $10,000,000 by restoring the taxes formerly in Schedule B, which includes stamps on all legal instruments, deeds, mortgages, etc.

THE CIVIL-RIGHTS MEN.

Delegates to the Civil-Rights Convention called on President Grant to-day, by appointment. In his address to the delegates, the President said: "The enfranchisement of the colored ought to have carried with it all the privileges of American citizenship, but they must be aware that there was a prejudice existing against them which has prevented early legislation." He believed, however, that the present Congress would pass such a bill as would secure them all the rights which were now denied them, and to which they were entitled. The delegates then retired, with the exception of Col. Robert Harlan, who accompanied the President to his private office, and there had an interview lasting fifteen minutes.

THE CHIEF JUSTICE.

The Senate Judiciary Committee will report favorably upon Mr. Williams' nomination, by a strict party vote.

THE FRANKING PRIVILEGE.

The House Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads held a meeting this morning, at which the bill prepared by the Sub-Committee with reference to the delivery of public documents through the mails was adopted. The bill agreed upon, in substance, authorizes public documents to be sent free through the mails, the free exchange of newspapers and free delivery of newspapers in counties wherein they are published. In the distribution of public documents a stamp is provided to be placed in the custody of an officer of the House, to be attached to every book, pamphlet, and document sent from either branch of Congress, to prevent the abuse of power by unauthorized parties. It is also necessary for the name of the member sending a document to be appended to the package. The Committee agreed to report favorably bill looking to the free delivery of seeds from the Agricultural Department, and will no doubt regulate their distribution in a similar manner to the means provided for sending public documents.

THE LOUSIANA SENATORS.

The Committee on Privileges and Election, heard an argument to-day for five hours, on the Louisiana Senatorial question. The Committee then held a secret session, and will probably report on the case on Monday. Mr. Sumner was the only member of the Committee absent.

TRANSPORTATION.

The following call has been signed by over 100 members of the House of Representatives:

"We, the undersigned, members of the House of Representatives, representing constituencies inhabiting the Valley of the Mississippi, who are deeply interested in a wise and speedy solution of the question of cheap transportation, agree to meet in the Hall of the House of Representatives, on Saturday evening, Dec. 13, to compare views and consult on that subject."

GEN. SPINNER

is still suffering from sickness, and will probably leave here in a few days for Florida.

SENATOR CARPENTER'S RENOMINATION AS PRESIDENT PRO TEM. OF THE SENATE.

Washington (Dec. 9) Dispatch to the New York Herald.

Vice-President Wilson to-day announced to the Senate that it was his intention to leave Washington to-morrow, and he would be absent some time on account of his health. The Senate would, therefore, provide for a President pro tem. After an unimportant session, lasting less than an hour, the Republican members assembled in caucus in the Senate parlors, leaving Senator Carpenter in possession of the Senate Chamber.

The "injured innocence" from Wisconsin combed his shaggy locks with his left hand, while, with his right, he drove a quill over letter paper at the rate of twenty words a minute. The solitary guardian of the Senate amused himself in this manner until half-past 2 o'clock, when the unknown and silent Senator from Florida, who answers to the name of Gilbert, rushed into the Chamber, breathlessly approached Mr. Carpenter, fell upon his neck and gave him the kiss of peace. What he said could not be heard in the gallery; but Matthew smiled benignantly, and a few minutes after they both smiled in another manner.

In the caucus it appears Senator Anthony, a son of Joseph, presided, and Senator Conkling nominated for President pro tem. of the Senate Senator Carpenter, of Wisconsin. This was the signal for action. Zach Chandler, who is a political neighbor of Mr. Carpenter, arose and had a good deal to say about Webster, Clay, Johnson, and other eminent statesmen who lived in Washington before the Board of Works was known. Mr. Carpenter had been abused by the newspapers, and mean things had been printed about him. For that reason he knew that all that was alleged was false. The only way for a man to get distinction nowadays was to be abused, and he only wished he could get some first-class paper, with a big circulation, to abuse him every day. He seconded Mr. Conkling's motion, and hoped Mr. Carpenter would be confirmed without a dissenting vote. What Mr. Carpenter did was no one's business, and it did not become dignified Senators to take notice of attacks on a man's character. He knew shameful stories were told about former Presidents and Vice-Presidents, but no one thought less of them in discharging their official duties. There was a great difference, he insisted, in what a man did as a citizen and as a Senator. Senator Howe, of Wisconsin, defended his colleague, and had satisfied himself the allegations against Senator Carpenter were not to be believed.

A canvass of the caucus discovered the fact that the members were divided into two classes,—those who believed Mr. Carpenter was innocent, and those who did not care whether he was or not. So, without even the formality of a ballot, Senator Carpenter was chosen to preside over the Senate while Vice-President Wilson is absent. This was the reason why Senator Gilbert, who is a warm friend of Matthew, made haste to tell him he had been acquitted by a jury of his countrymen from the charges made against him.

To-night the distinguished Senator gave a grand set-out to his friends. The wines not used at the Governor's banquet last night were provided, and everything was harmoniously happy.

The Senator from Wisconsin—that is, the other Senator, not Mr. Howe—told a story about the plea of a lawyer in behalf of a man accused of stealing a horse, which was so eloquent that the jury acquitted the prisoner without leaving the box. After the triumph the counsel went to the man and asked him if he did steal the horse, and the answer was, "Well, before I heard you talk I thought I was guilty; but since I heard your reasons why I could not be guilty I am quite sure I didn't steal that horse." I suppose that was the way with my friends after listening to Mr. Chandler's argument. I tell you there is nothing like eloquence, especially if a man is poor and his constituents find fault with him on account of his back-pay grab.

FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 12.

SENATE.

Not in session.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

DISABILITY BILL.

The Senate bill removing political disabilities from Thomas S. Bocock, E. J. Harvey, and Daniel Trigg, of Virginia, and John R. Egan, of Texas, was passed.

LAND-GRANT RAILROADS.

Mr. HOLMAN offered a resolution directing the Secretary of War to report whether payments have been made to the Illinois Central Railroad Company for transportation of troops or supplies for the United States since the 1st of January, 1866, and requiring like information as to other roads in aid of which land-grants had been made.

Adopted.

THE BANKRUPTCY LAW.

Mr. DUNNELL presented a petition from a large number of business men, all over the country, for a repeal of the Bankruptcy law. Referred.

PRIVATE CLAIM.

Mr. BECK, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill authorizing the cancellation of an export bond for fifty barrels of distilled spirits belonging to John S. Miller, of Illinois, which was burned while in the bonded cars of the United States. After an explanation, the bill was passed.

THE SALARY BILL.

The House, at half-past 1 o'clock, resumed consideration of the measure in regard to salaries.

Mr. COMINGO defended the increased salary bill, but announced his intention of voting for the bill reported by the Committee.

Mr. PHILLIPS said there had to be a limit to the compensation of members, and that limit had been fixed by public opinion. The American Congress stood to-day at the bar of public opinion.

Mr. BURCHARD thought that the pending motion to refer, with instructions, omitted one important point: that was, as to when the modifications should begin to apply. Their predecessors were not on trial before them, but they themselves were on trial before the country. They should justify the expectations formed of them, and date back the commencement of decrease of salary to the commencement of the present term.

Mr. ORTH said he had offered his proposition last evening more in the nature of a compromise than anything else, because it was apparent that, unless there was a compromise, the House would never arrive at a conclusion. He thought that four propositions had been definitely settled by public opinion: First, that the law of the last Congress should be repealed; second, that the mileage shall never again be restored; third, that the franking privilege, so far as relates to the personal privilege of members of Congress, shall never be restored, whatever else may be done in regard to the distributing of public documents; and, fourth, that the salary of members of Congress shall be substantially what it was under the old law. All this he provided for in the proposition which he had offered.

Mr. TREMAIN asked Mr. Orth whether his proposition made any provision for covering back-pay into the Treasury.

Mr. ORTH replied that it did not. He said that personally he would have no objection to let the law date back, but as a matter of compromise he thought it better to let the reduction commence from and after the passage of the law. He believed that that would meet with the wishes of the people, and would be in conformity with the previous history of Congress on that subject. He argued that the people were as much in favor of a reduction of the President's salary as that of members, but it could not be touched till after the present term. He modified his proposition so as not to touch the salary of the Supreme Court Judges. It would apply, however, to members of the Cabinet. It applied, therefore, only to what were known as political officers.

After answering other questions in reference to salaries of Cabinet officers, Mr. ORTH moved the previous question on his proposition.

Mr. SHANKS hoped the previous question would not be seconded. The discussion should be continued until the people were satisfied that the House understood it as well as they.

Mr. ELDRIDGE thought that the latitude of debate should be much greater. The honor of Congress, as well as the honor of individuals, was concerned.

Mr. MONROE stated his position in regard to the Salary bill to be this: He believed that the true thing for the House to do was to repeal, as completely and as thoroughly as it possibly could consistently with the Constitution, the Salary bill of March, '73.

The House now came to a vote on the two pending propositions; the first was that offered by Mr. Hurlbut, to re commit the bill with instructions to strike out the second and third sections of the bill and substitute for them the following:

First—That from and after the passage of this act the compensation of Senators, Representatives, and Delegates shall be at the rate of $6,000 per annum, payable monthly, and, in addition thereto, the actual individual expenses of each Senator, Representative, and Delegate in going to and returning from the seat of government once in every session, to be certified in writing by each.

Second—That the compensation of the Speaker of the House of Representatives shall be $2,000 in addition to his pay as Representative, amounting in all to $8,000, and that of the Vice-President the same amount, with the same allowance for traveling expenses as hereinbefore provided.

Third—That all laws and parts of laws inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

For these instructions, Mr. ORTH offered a substitute, as follows:

That the Select Committee report a bill repealing the whole Salary act, so far as the same can be done under the Constitution, excepting Judges of the Supreme Court, and ascertain the average amount of salary, mileage, and all other allowances, exclusive of any estimate for the use of the franking privilege, paid to Senators, Representatives, and Delegates in the Forty-first Congress, and report a bill determining the compensation of Senators, Representatives, and Delegates in Congress hereafter at the amount as near as practicable thus ascertained, with the necessary individual expenses, and restoring all other salaries as they were before the passage of that act.

The previous question was seconded by a vote of 132 to 126, and the main question ordered.

The question was first taken on substituting Mr. Orth's proposition, and it was adopted without the yeas and nays, so the bill was recommitted to the Special Committee, with the instructions proposed by Orth, and it was agreed that when the bill shall be reported back it will be considered under the five-minute rule.

NAVAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Tyner in the chair, and took up the bill appropriating $4,000,000 for extraordinary expenses of the naval service.

In the course of the discussion Mr. COX said that there was not fight enough in the House to kill a mouse. The flag of the country had been draggled in the dust through our diplomacy. The House was pusillanimous before all the world, but the navy should be better and stronger, and he would vote at all times to strengthen it.

Mr. HALE (Me.) accused Mr. Cox of inconsistency, and called to mind the constant attacks made by that gentleman hitherto on all naval appropriation bills.

Mr. HAWLEY (Conn.) said that he had listened with an indignant start to the remarks of the gentleman from New York (Cox), who had dared to tell the House that it was pusillanimous, and had not energy enough to kill a mouse, and that the flag of the country had been draggled in the dust. He had no admiration for that species of bravery, and wished to add an emphatic commendation of the President and Secretary of State for the calm self-respect, good sense, and, he might venture to say, Christian temper and Christian statesmanship,—unpopular as that expression has become,—which they have exhibited in this matter. It would have been easy to have plunged the country headlong into war, unprepared as we were; but if we had the grandest navy in the world he should have demanded of the Administration the same reticence and self-respect which it has shown. Nothing Gen. Grant ever did, from the time he left Galena until he passed through the Wilderness and came into the White House, does him more honor than the patient firmness with which he has faced the Spanish difficulty and settled it to the satisfaction of all.

Mr. MYERS supported the bill, and said: I believe this appropriation is demanded, not only by the extraordinary event which has hastened the necessity for it, but by the ordinary requirements of the navy. The sudden emergency which has arisen should prove a lesson for the future. He referred to the seizure of the Virginius, and subsequent executions, and said the President and Administration has supported our rights and vindicated our honor most nobly. The gentleman from New York (Cox) says we have been pusillanimous as a nation in the conduct of this affair. I am astonished at such declaration. Every demand has been made that the President had the right to make, and to these demands, Castelar (as fervent a Republican and earnest a statesman as Europe in this century has produced) thought it no dishonor to accede. My judgment is that the people of the land are satisfied that everything has been done to maintain the national honor, and further steps will yet be taken to obtain any compensation for wrong which can now be given. Castelar at present is master of the situation in Spain, yet any day may bring new complications to him, and fresh necessity that our navy shall enforce the rights of American citizens in Cuba. Such protection was called for and given only last May in Panama. A sufficient power should be kept in our various squadrons to secure this protection at all times. Peace will be best preserved, and foreign complications avoided in this way henceforth. We are secure from danger within our own borders, and it is of the highest importance that our naval service should be made efficient, not only to co-operate in missions of civilization and humanity and protection, but by its very strength to ward off the possibility of war.

Mr. COX, in reply to members who accused him of making war speeches, said he had made no speech for war.

Mr. GARFIELD—And never did. [Laughter.]

Mr. COX (not noticing Garfield's interruption)—But I never knew in my life a single member of Congress from Connecticut, from the Hartford Convention down, who did not begin to have some sort of war spirit as against his own country on sectional matters, and who had not always cowered when it came to fighting for the flag.

Mr. HAWLEY (misapprehending Mr. Cox's last remark)—I want to know who is a coward.

Mr. COX—I am making no personal fight upon you. I said cowered, not coward.

Mr. HAWLEY—I suppose you used it in a Pickwickian sense.

Mr. GARFIELD (to Cox)—Do you spell it with an h?

Mr. COX—No; I spell it c-r-ed. I said cowered. I say to the gentleman from Connecticut, who is irascible as most soldiers are, that when he puts in my mouth a speech for war, he makes a slight mistake. I said nothing of the kind. I said that the House did not come up to the spirit of the people. Congress has not yet vindicated the flag; has not shown the old devotion to the flag which belonged to other days of the Republic.

Mr. ARCHER said the bill before the House should appropriate a much larger sum than $4,000,000. The pending bill, however, ought to pass immediately. He had only hoped that the Committee on Appropriations would, at an early day, ask for a still larger appropriation for the same purpose.

Mr. BECK took occasion to eulogize the Administration for its course in reference to Cuban affairs. He said that if there was anything which the President had managed well, it was the negotiations with Spain. The President might have plunged the country into difficulties, and perhaps have aggrandized himself at the expense of the country. But the course which he had pursued had been extremely moderate and wise.

The discussion was carried on for some time longer, and then the Committee rose, and reported the bill to the House, and it was thereupon passed.

ADJOURNMENT.

The House adjourned until Monday.

PERTEET.

He at Last Confesses His Crime.

And Obtains a Week's Respite to Save His Soul.

His Terror and Despair as the Fatal Moment Approached.

How He Received the News of the Respite.

Rejoicing of His Clergymen—Comments of the People.

History of His Life and His Military Career.

An Expounder of Dreams, a Believer in Signs, and a Phrenologist.

His Fondness for Arguments and Big Words.

Letter from the Mysterious Harvey, and Perteet's Affidavit of His Innocence.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

JOLIET, Dec., 12.—The dispatch sent you last night contained a full account of all that happened with reference to Perteet up to 4:20 o'clock in the afternoon.

FEARS OF SUICIDE.

The condemned man was shaved about 5 o'clock by a barber, who was sent for at the condemned man's request. It was thought he would attempt to commit suicide unless precautions were taken, and accordingly the Sheriff told him he must submit to having his hands tied together. He objected, saying that he would not harm himself; that he had at one time thought of doing so in order not to gratify the people of Chicago who thirsted for his blood. The Sheriff would not be put off with this statement, and was about fastening Perteet's hands, when a daughter of the former came into the room and besought him not to do so. She said she had confidence in the poor fellow, and knew he would not attempt to kill himself. Perteet again requested not to be pinioned; he would not harm himself, as his feelings for the Sheriff and his family would not permit him to do it. "Now is the time to make preparations to be saved; if I commit suicide I would be damned." The Sheriff finally acceded to the request of his daughter, and said, "All right, go ahead."

He ate a very hearty supper, and at 7 o'clock was in good humor. He talked a little to his guards, and spoke pleasantly to those who called to see him. Several efforts were made by the reporters to interview him while in this cheerful mood, but he would not give his consent to their admission.

INTERVIEW WITH PERTEET.

Half an hour afterwards he relented—a result of coaxing by the Deputy-Sheriff—and granted two reporters, one of them the representative of THE TRIBUNE, an interview. Upon entering the room he was found to be lying on the bed in one corner, with a dirty towel thrown carelessly over his head to hide his face. The Deputy-Sheriff introduced the visitors with the remark, "Here are two reporters from Chicago, Mr. Perteet, who desire to see you."

A PLEASANT WELCOME.

"Well," replied Perteet, who was self-possessed and apparently in good spirits, "I am glad to see you, gentlemen. Look at me, and go back to Chicago as soon as you can."

"That is absurd," said one reporter, "we wish to hear your statement, if you have any to make, and will promise not to add anything to what you may tell us."

NOT TO BE FOOLED.

"That won't do," was Perteet's answer. "I have heard that too often before, and, besides, I am in no trim or condition to talk now."

"We desire to do you justice, and will make public anything you communicate that bears upon your case."

PLEAS ARE USELESS.

Well, I have made my dying declaration, and I have nothing to say."

"Have you written out anything to be published after your death?"

"Never mind about that. I say I have nothing to talk to you about."

"You must have some reason for refusing to speak to us?"

"No; none. I have said all I intend to say. I don't propose to say one word to you."

AN OLD STORY.

"Do you not wish the public to know what you have to say about your trial and treatment, and what you think of the sentence—whether it is just or unmerited?"

"I have heard that tale before. I made up my mind long ago not to hold communication with any one except God."

A TALE OF BLIGHTED HOPES.

"Have you still some hope of the interference of the Governor?"

"My hopes and everything else are blighted. I have no hope."

"How have you been treated since you have been in the jail at Joliet?"

"Very well indeed; they have treated me like a gentleman, and have proved themselves friends."

FREE FROM PREJUDICE.

"Are you not prejudiced against reporters?"

"No; I have nothing against any of them. Those here in town have treated me kindly."

"Do you entertain contrary feelings for anyone?"

"If I have anything against juries, Judges, or prosecutors, I know nothing of it."

Some further questions were asked, but nothing relating to the case was elicited. When interrogated about it he would not answer.

OLD ACQUAINTANCE USELESS.

Just before THE TRIBUNE reporter left the room, Perteet removed the towel and looked at him, saying, "I recollect you very well."

Another attempt to interview on the score of "old acquaintance," formed on the night of the murder, while Perteet was locked up at the police headquarters, had to be abandoned. He would talk but little, and what he said was of no importance.

HE BEGINS TO CONFESS.

At Perteet's request, prayer was offered for him at a meeting held in the evening at the West Side Presbyterian Church, of which the Rev. Mr. McLeod, who has been his spiritual adviser to some extent, is pastor. When the congregation dispersed, Mr. McLeod kept the appointment made in the afternoon, and visited Perteet about 9 o'clock. After offering a prayer, which Perteet repeated, a conversation followed, during the course of which Perteet said several times, "I am a guilty man." His tone of voice and manner indicated that there were other crimes than the murder for which he would have to answer in the world to come. The question, "Did you kill your wife?" was asked, and his reply was, "I am a very guilty man." He seemed to shrink in horror from confessing his guilt, and appeared to hesitate whether to relieve his mind or not. "I have not the courage," he said, "to say what I want to say, but I have written a confession, which the Sheriff's sister has."

THE FAMILY TROUBLES.

He added that his crime had mitigating features, and related the story of his domestic troubles, saying that his wife left him frequently because he was not always able to support her. His daughter was in a great measure responsible. He had an estate in Georgia, which was settling up, and he got a remittance occasionally.

MONEY A PEACEMAKER.

He always gave his wife money when he had it, and, while it lasted, there was peace between them. When without it they would have a row and separate. She left him three times, and he asked her to come back and live with him. When the remittance came to hand she would yield to his importunities; when no bread could be had she went away again. His daughter insisted upon going with Newsome, the young man whom she has since married, and he desired her to avoid him, as he was in the habit of associating with low characters. He became very angry at her for her conduct. His wife opposed him in his efforts to prevent Newsome visiting the house, and encouraged the young man, between whom and the daughter an engagement was pending. These things aggravated him. The special cause of the murder was the refusal of Mrs. Perteet to sign a paper relinquishing her interest in his estate. This confession he did not desire to be made public, as he was anxious not to injure his daughter. He had some feeling left for her, although she had sworn to some things which were not true.

HOW THE NEWSPAPERS RUINED HIM.

There was one thing he desired published, and that was that the newspapers had prevented the commutation of his sentence, and were responsible for his death. He cited the case of McNulty, who was hung in Peoria, Feb. 7, 1873, and asserted that the news-

(*Continued on the Fifth Page.*)

HORTICULTURE.

Eighteenth Annual Meeting of the Illinois State Horticultural Society.

Election of Officers for the Ensuing Year.

Appointment of Delegates to Sister-Societies.

Discussions on Insects, Grape-Culture, Native Plums, and Damage to Orchard Trees.

THIRD DAY.

From Our Agricultural Correspondent.

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., Dec. 12, 1873.

The Society adjourned to Eichberg's Opera Hall on account of the central location; and, as the members were now domiciled with the citizens, and the weather is stormy, the walk to University of a mile was found to occupy too much time.

The interest is unabated, and delegates are present from Iowa, Indiana, and Missouri.

Prof. C. V. Riley, State Entomologist of Missouri, took up the subject of the

CODLING-MOTH.

The Professor spoke without notes, but with the use of drawings. The moth is not a native, but is an importation from the orchards of Europe. It has now spread over the whole country, from Maine to west of the Rocky Mountains. It has proved to be one of the most damaging of all the insects that infest the apple-orchard; while the pear and other calyxed fruits also suffer from it, as the eggs are only laid in the blossom-end of the fruit, or the calyx. The moth is seldom seen in the day-time, being nocturnal in its habits. After hatching, which mostly occurs at night, it lets itself down by a silken thread, or crawls down the trunk of the tree and changes to a pupa inclosed in a silken covering. These pupæ we find under the loose bark of the apple. This insect is double-brooded—the first having been deposited in the calyx of the fruit, soon after the fruit is set; and about six weeks after the falling of the blossoms, this first brood of worms leave the fruit, as stated above. The second brood follow this, and are found in the late-ripening fruit, and do not leave the apple until they are put into the barrels. Bandages, old shingles, and other bands are put on the trees. Under these the insects make their changes to the pupa state, and are thus destroyed. Paper makes the cheapest bandage of all, and costs but a trifle. The scraping of the trees, to get rid of the rough bark, is useful. The use of vials of liquids and of light, to destroy the insect, appears to be of no value.

THE GRAPE PHYLOXERA

was the second part of the lecture. This insect is an ophis, or plant-louse, that feeds on both the leaves and roots of the grape-vine, and is the most troublesome insect of the vine-yards. The galls on the leaves of the native grapes, such as the Clinton or Taylor, are filled with the female lice, that continue the mischief. The insect is an American one, and was sent to Europe, probably by some of our plant-dealers.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF OFFICERS

being first in order, the following gentlemen were elected for the ensuing year:

President—Robert Douglass, of Waukegan.

Vice-Presidents—First District: S. G. Minkler, of Oswego; Second: A. R. Whitney, of Franklin Grove; Third: A. C. Hammond, of Warsaw; Fourth: L. C. Francis, of Springfield; Fifth: B. Pullen, of Centralia; Sixth: Isaac Snedecker, of Jerseyville; Seventh: T. A. E. Holcomb, of Cobden.

Secretary—O. B. Galusha, of Morris; Assistant Secretary—H. J. Dunlap, of Champaign.

Treasurer—John Huggins, of Bunker Hill.

PLACE OF NEXT MEETING.

Invitations for holding the next annual meeting of the Society were received from the cities of Quincy and Peoria; and that from Peoria was accepted.

A resolution requesting

A CHANGE

in the present head of the Department of Agriculture, at Washington, was unanimously passed; and a copy of it ordered to be sent to the Secretary of the Interior and to the President.

DELEGATES

were appointed as follows:

To the Iowa State Horticultural Society—A. R. Whitney, T. McWhorter, A. G. Humphrey, D. B. Weir, and A. C. Hammond.

To the Indiana State Horticultural Society—M. L. Dunlap, T. Montgomery, Mercer Brown, W. T. Nelson, and B. O. Curtis.

To the Missouri State Horticultural Society—T. Butterworth, W. C. Flagg, J. Huggins, H. D. Emery, and John Stewart.

To the Wisconsin State Horticultural Society—L. K. Scofield, R. Douglass, D. B. Weir, Isaac Baldwin, and H. C. Graves.

To the State Farmers' Association—C. W. Greene and H. D. Emery.

Mr. Greene called attention to the importance of

WEEKLY CROP-REPORTS,

and explained the manner in which the work was being done; and, on motion, it was resolved that the Society heartily indorse the project, and pledge the influence of the Society to further the project.

Mr. Snedecker, of Jersey County, read the report from the

SIXTH DISTRICT.

The report was, like those preceding it, an expose of a poor fruit-crop, and assigning various causes for it. Many trees are killed, and others so enfeebled that a large number will doubtless die. Some of his correspondents think shelter-belts of value at all times, while others think they are of no benefit.

A report on

GEOLOGY OF SOILS,

by Capt. E. N. Beebee, of Geneva, was read. This is one of those reports that come down to the comprehension of famers, as the technical terms are dispensed with.

SCHEDULES OF QUESTIONS.

Mr. Greene offered the following, which were passed:

Resolved, That this Society believes that the State Geologist and Entomologist, and other State officers, might be greatly aided in their observations by furnishing to the local societies schedules of questions, setting forth the information desired, so that local observers could have some knowledge as to their necessities and desires, and thereby render assistance intelligently and effectively.

Resolved, That the Society shall furnish a copy of these resolutions to each of the officers above named, and also to the Regent of the Industrial University, asking their attention thereto, and tendering to them the co-operation of each member in such manner as shall best promote this purpose.

Mr. Hathaway presented a paper on

GRAPE CULTURE,

which was read.

Mr. M. Whorton thought there must be a better plan than to put up a wire trellis. He uses two stakes to each vine, and nails lath on the stakes, and trains the vines on them; plants 6 by 8 feet, and works them with horse and hoe, plowing both ways. This saves labor and insures a good crop. Stakes are cut 6 to 7 feet; the lath are cut to 2 feet, or short pieces of willow or other round stick. Hickory cut in early summer, and denuded of the bark, will last several years. Does very little pruning.

Mr. Hilliard, of Jersey, uses two stakes 4 feet high, with trellis.

A. L. Hoey thought the prairie-land was too rich. Preferred trellis in order to train the long vines. Did not wish to cut back too much. We should train close to the ground.

Prof. Riley recommended the use of a torch at night in the vineyard, to destroy leaf-hoppers; one person passes through with the torch and another shakes off the leaf-hoppers, which are destroyed in the torch.

A paper on

NATIVE PLUMS,

by C. H. Beebe, of Kane County, was read. It was a pretty good take-off of the wild-goose plum. Mr. B. speaks highly of the Miner plum, that has been so long grown in the neighborhood of Galena. The egg of the curculio generally proves a failure, and thus it is nearly curculio-proof. Mr. B. says that seedlings come up under the trees among the sprouts, and these have been sent out together, and in this way many spurious seedlings of little value have been distributed.

Several members took part in the discussion of the wild-goose plum; and, while some contended that there was a true wild-goose plum, the experience of others had been badly mixed.

The Secretary read the report of B. Pullen, Vice-President of the

FIFTH DISTRICT.

Mr. P. reports a very poor crop of fruit in his district.

THE CROWN-BORER.

This insect is very destructive on the strawberry, threatening its value as a market-fruit. Prof. Riley said that we had not as yet fully learned all of the habits of the pest, and we must make further progress in this direction before we shall be able to prescribe a remedy. We do not as yet know whether it is single or double brooded. If single brooded, plowing up the vines immediately after the crop of fruit is harvested is recommended.

DAMAGE TO ORCHARD-TREES IN 1873.

Mr. Flagg suggested that trees that stood in blue grass were the least injured, probably because the grass retained moisture.

Mr. Muckler said that, to sum up, the cause was the extensive drought, drying up the soil under our orchards.

Mr. Weir thought there were other causes than drought. It was probable that plant-lice have something to do with the death of trees.

CHERRY TREES.

The discussion on the cherry elicited many facts, but no definite conclusion could be arrived at, though the proof appeared to be in favor of the drought. About Chicago, Mr. Dunning reported only a few dead cherry trees, and a fair crop of fruit. The apple crop was also fair.

The debate showed a greater damage to orchard trees than has been generally supposed. The peach, the apple, the cherry, the pear, and some of the small trees suffered alike when the same conditions were presented; and those were the drought and the cold, to which may be added causes of minor importance.

The thermometer was reported to have been 40 degrees below at Tuscola, in Douglas County,—that being the lowest point made in the State.

RURAL.

THE LAKE HURON DISASTER.

Fifty-four Hours at the Mercy of Wind and Wave—Terrible Sufferings of the Crew of the Guiding Star.

From the Detroit Post, Dec. 11.

Yesterday morning the officers and crew of the barge Guiding Star arrived in this city, and such of them as were disabled by their terrible sufferings and privations on Lake Huron were conveyed to the Marine Hospital, Capt. Pridgeon seeing that they were properly cared for. With the exception of Capt. Barrett, they were all badly frozen, especially their feet and hands. One of the crew, Patrick Poland, a large, powerful Englishman, who declares that he was for thirty years a salt-water sailor, was interviewed by a reporter of this paper yesterday, and in substance made the following statement:

After the storm reached its height it became evident that the propeller was laboring heavily in a vain effort to tow the barge, and about 6:30 o'clock Thursday morning the latter was cast adrift, drifting to leeward of the propeller at once. In a few minutes, however, it was observed that the City of Detroit was making no headway; was, in fact, drifting as helplessly as the barge, and, having more upper works exposed to the furious gale, was drifting faster and momentarily coming nearer the barge. Poland is positive that soon after the vessels separated the machinery of the propeller must have broken, else she would never have been allowed to drift.

The near approach of the propeller, and the sure destruction that must follow a collision of the two vessels, caused a new fear to take possession of the crew of the barge, the immediate impending danger eclipsing the possible one of the future that at first seemed so terrible. Nothing could be done, however, to avert the catastrophe that seemed inevitable, and should the propeller descend upon the barge from the summit of a wave, the latter must be crushed like an eggshell, and go to the bottom at once. Their anxiety, terrible from the time that the danger was realized, increased each moment as, rising upon the crest of each succeding wave, they beheld the propeller drifting nearer and nearer. Each one of the five persons on the barge entertained no doubt that in a few minutes all would be over, and Poland says they stood with folded arms awaiting the fate that seemed inevitable. The faces of the others were blanched to deadly whiteness, and he acknowledges that tears run down his bronzed cheeks as he waited in agonized suspense.

On board the propeller he could see the entire crew huddled aft, a few of them endeavoring to launch a boat, but a majority motionless as if they had decided to remain on board in preference to taking the smaller craft. He saw a boat drop astern of the propeller with three men in it, and a moment later the vessel gave a fearful lurch, and then, like a shot, the City of Detroit disappeared beneath the waves, being at that time so near the barge that the suction of the waters that closed over the ill-fated propeller caused the barge to tremble from stem to stern. The boat containing the three sailors was seen once or twice tossing upon the waves, but Poland is of the opinion that it went down in a few minutes after the propeller. No boat could live in such a sea but a short time under any circumstances, and no crew could long withstand the piercing wind and sleet, that froze upon all bodies in an instant. Even if not engulphed at once, the three men must have perished with cold in a short time, and he avows that there was no possible chance of any having escaped.

With the sinking of the propeller disappeared the greatest danger to the barge, and the crew turned their attention to their own vessel to see what could be done to keep her from foundering. The waves were running very high, and the barge was tumbling about in a terrible manner. It seemed improbable that she could long withstand such rough usage. Could they set sufficient canvas to give her headway, she could be steered, and an experienced wheelsman could ease her considerably. All effort to set a sail proved unavailing, however, the rigging, spars, and everything being coated with ice. The hands of the men, too, were benumbed in an instant, and after one or two attempts to loose a sail, the idea was abandoned, and with it nearly all hope.

The situation was viewed as calmly as was possible under the circumstances, and all agreed that nothing could be done. Capt. Barrett then advised all to go below, keep warm, and be prepared to struggle for life when the vessel should be wrecked. If they remained on deck they would be chilled, half frozen, sheeted with ice, and be wholly unprepared to take whatever chances might be vouchsafed them. Poland declared that no one felt like taking the Captain's advice, though suffering terribly from cold. All remained on deck gazing upon the tumultuous waste of waters with a fascination that they were unable to shake off, and which he declares to be a desire to "stare fate in the face." The sight was terrifying, but no one would turn his gaze away from it.

It was soon found that there was six inches of water in the hold, and Poland, William Dean, and George Dawes, the three comprising the crew, went to work at the pumps, and kept at them, with short intervals, until they reached the Canada shore, to such good purpose that at no time was there over 14 inches of water in the hold. Poland avers that, while this incessant toil seemed useless, and worse than useless, because it exhausted their energies and kept them exposed to the freezing cold, yet he has been a sailor upon the ocean too long not to learn that the pumps should never be deserted. At one time he and his fellow sailors kept the pumps going for seven hours, their sufferings being terrible. At one time the mate proposed to cut away the foremast to lighten the barge forward, but as the spar would undoubtedly fall upon the deck, and as the half-frozen crew would be powerless to throw it overboard, the purpose was abandoned.

Thus passed Thursday, Thursday night and Friday. Then the gale began to lose something of its fury, but the sea had not subsided in the least. No one had thought to cook food, and probably no one would have thought to eat had the larder been well stocked. Saturday morning found the waves not so tumultuous, and the barge was riding easier. Soon the Canada shore could be seen whenever the vessel was upon the crest of a wave, and in the ordinary course of events the Guiding Star would soon be cast, a wreck, upon the rocky coast. At noon they were within 10 miles of land, and the lead showed that they were in 14 fathoms of water. Capt. Barrett then decided to try the anchor, and ordered the crew to get it overboard, but their hands, with the exception of Poland's, were frozen. Finally the Captain and Poland managed to do the work, and all were overjoyed to find that the ponderous ground tackle stayed the course of the vessel. They also succeeded in launching a boat, and after almost superhuman exertions shore was reached in safety.

Poland states that the hands and feet of the mate, and of Dean and Dawes were so badly frozen that they will be crippled for a long time, and possibly for life. His own feet were frozen, but he was able to walk yesterday. His hands were chilled repeatedly, but he managed to keep them from freezing. They are, however, swollen so badly as to be almost useless, cracked and bruised. He will be all right in a few days, and informed our reporter that Capt. Pridgeon had promised him work for the winter. He declares that he has seen many a severer storm, but never came nearer going to Davy Jones' locker. It is his opinion that, had the machinery of the City of Detroit not been disabled, she would have been able to weather the storm. He deems it impossible that any of her crew escaped a watery grave.

—The Boston *Globe* says that the workmen celebrated the opening of the Hoosac Tunnel by tapping two or three barrels of beer. There was no interference by the police, as the barrels were marked "nitro-glycerine."

THE CANADA SOUTHERN.

Another Railroad-Link Between the West and the Seaboard.

Buffalo Brought Fifty-five Miles Nearer to Chicago by the New Route.

Principal Features of the Road---How It Is Officered---Its Connections---Chicago Its Objective Point.

Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

ST. THOMAS, Ont., Dec. 4, 1873.

Here follows a brief description of one railroad among a thousand, which was honestly planned in 1868, successfully inaugurated immediately thereafter, and completed in March, 1873, without one acre of land-grant, without one dollar of Government subsidy, and, thank Heaven, without the slightest taint of Credit Mobilier about it. And yet this road—the Canada Southern—promises to be one of the

GRANDEST OF INTER-STATE ARTERIES.

The road was originated, I believe, by Milton Courtright, of Erie, Pa., the father-in-law of John F. Tracey. The money for building the road, of course, came largely from the sale of bonds,—perhaps $6,000,000 worth having been sold in New York and in Europe. But the extraordinary economy carried into the building of the road by F. N. Finney, its Chief Engineer, and the personal oversight of Mr. Courtright in all purchases of materials, leave the actual value of the Company's line far in excess of its liabilities. Here, again, I remark, is one road in a thousand, that has a just claim on the public. In these days of steals,—when even modest and old-fogy Canada took a lurch leeward into the Pacific robberies,—it is extremely gratifying to find one exception to an otherwise general rule. Grangers are respectfully requested to stick a corn-cob just here.

A few days ago, the International Railway Bridge at Buffalo was completed, which gave the Canada Southern its eastern outlet without transfer. At present, the western outlet proper is opposite Grosse Isle, in the Detroit River; which gives the Canada Southern a

COMPLETED LINE FROM BUFFALO TO AMHERSTBURG.

Across the main channel of the Detroit River,—which runs on the Canada side of Grosse Isle,—the railway company has in use one of the largest transfer-steamers in the world, holding twenty-one cars at a time. The transfer-distance is 1,300 feet, and the delay is not more than freight or passenger trains usually experience in getting in and out of cities of the third class. The transfer-landing in Canada is on a tow-head; from this tow-head to Grosse Isle proper a substantial wooden bridge spans the stream, and a magnificent iron bridge connects the island with the Michigan shore. After reaching the high land on the Michigan side, the line branches off to Detroit, to Fayette, O., and to Toledo. On the 1st of December regular passenger-trains were put on from Toledo to Detroit and from Toledo to Buffalo. And I know of no passenger-trains in the country that are superior in finish and comfort to these of the Canada Southern.

At this writing there are

THREE LINES

being operated as the Canada Southern, but a consolidation of interests will undoubtedly be made at an early date: the Canada Southern, from Buffalo to Grosse Isle, with branches to Suspension Bridge, and from St. Thomas to Courtright (called St. Clair Division); Toledo, Canada Southern & Detroit; and Canada Southern & Chicago. Gen. J. S. Casement is President of the Toledo, Canada Southern & Detroit, and General Manager of the Canada Southern and branches; Milton Courtright is President of the Canada Southern & Chicago; and Webster Snyder is General Superintendent of the Canada Southern and branches.

Now let us look at these roads from a practical and prospective point. And, in making deductions, I would not wish to be understood as creating discriminations, or of dealing in undue criticism. Every year adds to the greatness of Chicago; every year the demands of Chicago for closer and more rapid communications with the Atlantic seaboard become greater. The produce of the Great West must naturally seek Chicago, and from Chicago it must be distributed to the East. The facilities enjoyed by Chicago to-day for this distribution are not sufficient. So reasoned that railroad-pioneer, John F. Tracey, and that public-spirited gentleman, Milton Courtright. Hence the Canada Southern project. That they and their friends

HAVE SUCCEEDED,

let the following figures show:

VIA CANADA SOUTHERN.

From Buffalo to Chicago.....479 miles

VIA LAKE-SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN.

From Buffalo to Chicago.....539 miles

VIA MICHIGAN CENTRAL.

From Buffalo to Chicago.....534 miles

Making the Canada Southern 60 miles shorter than the Lake-Shore and 55 miles shorter than the Central. Then the construction of the several roads is largely in favor of the Canada Southern. On that road the heaviest grade is only 15 feet to the mile; and it is almost an air-line. Having comparatively this level track and no curves, an ordinary draught freight-locomotive can haul thirty-five or forty loaded cars at any rate of speed desirable. In law, time is the essence of contract; in transportation, time is the essence of profit. And the completed, consolidated Canada Southern from Chicago to Buffalo will prove one of the most

ADVANTAGEOUS AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENTS

in all the range of railway-stocks.

For the extreme East, via Suspension Bridge, the Canada Southern still maintains its ratio of advantage in distance. From St. Thomas, the St. Clair Branch of the Canada Southern starts due west, being completed to Ridgway, Mich., 17 miles beyond the St. Clair River. The objective point of this branch is Grand Haven, opposite Milwaukee, passing through Romeo, Holly, and Lansing. From Grand Haven to Buffalo the distance will be 390 miles, as against 418 by the present route over the Detroit & Milwaukee and the Great Western of Canada. The Flint & Pere Marquette, now that it has been completed to Lake Michigan, is reaching out for a connection with the Canada Southern, which will be made early in the spring, somewhere between Romeo and Ridgway. This will give Eber Ward's great lumber road eastern connections, and make it a trunk-line of vast importance.

In 1866 I passed two hours in the library of the late Jacob M. Howard, at Detroit, while he explained to me, on his maps, the projected Isothermal or

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Seeing on the map of the Canada Southern its proposed northwestern connections, Senator Howard's route was recalled to my mind. There is some question as to who was the originator of a Pacific railroad, but there never can be any question as to Jacob M. Howard having been the originator, the father, of the Jay Cooke Northern Pacific Road. For twenty years, Senator Howard told me, he had devoted all his leisure time to the study of this proposed line. He looked upon it from every conceivable stand-point,—as to gradients, excavations, fills, bridges, supplies of fuel and water; studied the heavens that he might learn all its climatic changes; pored over the geological formations, that he might discern their wealth or their poverty. And at last, like all zealots, he arrived at the very conclusion his heart most desired. Jacob M. Howard died believing the Northern Pacific Railroad was to be the grandest enterprise the world ever witnessed; an enterprise more pregnant with commercial, social, and political advantages than the Suez Canal or the Mont Cenis Tunnel. He was a good man, and a wise Creator removed him before his eyes could look upon the wreck of his life's hopes. Senator Howard had lined out the Northern Pacific Road from Sarnia to Saginaw; from Saginaw to the Straits of Mackinaw; from Mackinaw to the head of Lake Superior; and thence, by the most direct route, to Puget's Sound. If the eastern sections of this line are ever built, they will be but

CONTINUATIONS OF THE CANADA SOUTHERN.

The principal features of the Canada Southern are: That 96 per cent of its completed line is an air-line; that it is stone-ballasted, with 2,700 ties to the mile, and steel rails and fish-plates; passes through a heavily-wooded country, which operates as wind-breaks, and effectually shields its trains from detention by reason of snow; that its rolling stock is all new and first-class; and last, though not least, it is in the hands of two of the most practical and thorough railroad men on the continent, Gen. J. S. Casement and Webster Snyder. These men built the Union Pacific Road. Latterly Mr. Snyder has been in charge of the Long Island Sound Railroad. He is a man who actually loves his profession. The headquarters of the Canada Southern are at

ST. THOMAS,

and the Company has generously provided the most complete office and shop buildings. I do not know of any Company in the West which has so expensive and well arranged shops as are those here. The Company has 40 acres of ground here for depot, shop, and yard purposes, and any number of lots for mechanics and trainmen to build on.

At Grosse Isle the Company purchased 90 acres of the Nick Biddle estate, on which transfer-grounds and extensive stock-yards are laid out. And here I might enumerate advantages possessed by the Canada Southern in the

TRANSPORTATION OF STOCK.

From the Union Stock-Yards to Buffalo the Canada Southern time is several hours in advance of any other, and with only one unloading-place—on Grosse Isle. The enormous amount of business done at Toledo, Detroit, and Cleveland makes it difficult to get through those yards without hours of delay, but by the Canada Southern the delay is comparatively nothing.

The panic operated somewhat to delay the extension of the Canada Southern into Chicago, but it is only a question of time. Chicago is its objective point, and, as soon as the financial horizon lightens up, construction will be continued. For the present, the Canada Southern has

VERY SATISFACTORY WESTERN CONNECTIONS.

The Toledo, Wabash & Western, now that it has passed into the hands of the Tracey interest, will supply the Canada Southern with an immense amount of business. To meet this new demand upon it, the latter road connects directly with the Toledo, Wabash & Western, thus avoiding what is called the "Maumee Pocket," or insufficient yard-room of Toledo. It is no uncommon thing for there to be a thousand cars of freight locked in at Toledo,—of course causing great delay. The Ohio branch of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company also has built a bridge across the Maumee River, just below Toledo, and makes direct connections with the Canada Southern.

AS A PASSENGER-ROUTE,

by reason of its easy grades, shorter distance, steel rails, and sumptuous cars, the Canada Southern next spring will offer superior advantages. Indeed, from the several points on the Mississippi River tapped by the Toledo, Wabash & Western, it is the best route to-day. Shippers and travelers from Chicago are aware of the fact that railroad facilities are none too great now. In another year they would be insufficient did not the Canada Southern promise relief. There will be business enough for all the roads; hence there need not be any rivalry of interest. Yet I anticipate that the Canada Southern folks, when they do tap Chicago, will offer such a reduction of existing rates as the growing interests of inter-State commerce demand, and as they can do without detriment to the holders of their stock. The Canada Southern has no watered or preferred stock to provide for out of its earnings; therefore it can make money by charging living rates.

PHOCION.

THE ST. LOUIS TRAGEDY.

Testimony of Miss and Mrs. Cronenbold Before the Coroner's Jury.

From the St. Louis Democrat, Dec. 11.

Cora Cronenbold, the young lady who was engaged to be married to deceased, was next called. Her appearance was anxiously looked for by everybody, as a pitiable scene was looked for. The young lady, as she came in, escorted by a policeman, was the mark for all eyes. Miss Cronenbold is sixteen years of age, and left Monticello Seminary, at Godfrey, Ill., last October. She is of medium size and graceful figure. Her hair is a light brown and her eyes brilliantly black. Her features are regular, and the expression of her face is very prepossessing. Her cheeks are rosy and her mouth small and handsome. The nose is slightly *retrousse*, and the face is set off to advantage by very heavy black eyebrows. She was dressed entirely in black, with the exception of her hat and veil. The former, a white chip, was trimmed with black velvet, and the vail, which was lifted on entering, was of white gauze. The Coroner led her to the corpse to swear her, and she turned her head after recognizing it. The young lady was visibly affected, heaving a deep sigh as she seated herself and placing her handkerchief to her face. Her evidence was given in a straightforward and plain manner, her eyes being kept constantly on the floor. She testified as follows:

Am 16 years of age. Live corner of Grand avenue and Chippewa street. Knew the deceased. He was 35 years old. I think he was born in Prussia. He was a single man. He was a merchant in Europe. He has been at our house, doing all sorts of work, from February until October of this year. He was in my brother's employ. Since October he has been in the liquor business with Steinwender & Seliner, on Second and Elm streets. He has cousins in Chicago, and his mother and sister reside in Berlin. He has, also, two brothers, but I do not know their whereabouts. He had a business of his own before coming to America. The late Franco-Prussian war caused him to leave Europe. Don't know his circumstances in this country. He gave me this information himself. He was engaged to be married to me—I mean he was in love with me. We were to have been married. The engagement was made in May of this year—on the 1st of May. My mother knew of our engagement. She was not present at the bethrothal. My aunt and cousin knew about it—I mean Mrs. Romain and my cousin, Mrs. Miller. Charles Cronenbold, my uncle, also knew of it. I can't remember any others. Mrs. Miller was first informed of it by me. I also told my mother as soon as I returned from the Monticello Seminary in October. This was the first she knew of it. I know there has been somebody after my brother, for on Thursday morning, the day on which I was to have been married, he received an anonymous letter. The wedding was fixed for half-past 6 on Thursday evening, by my mother, my affianced, and myself, at Romain's house. Friends were invited. Mr. Bengler and his wife, Mr. and Mrs. Romain (my aunt and uncle), and Mr. and Mrs. Miller were among the guests. They were notified of the wedding on Wednesday last. The ceremony was disturbed by Mr. Weber, my uncle, Mr. Charles Cronenbold, and my brother, about 8 o'clock. Previous to their arrival the guests and minister had assembled. Boetticher and I were alone up-stairs. Weber, my uncle, and brother made a great noise, and used bad language. My uncle and Mr. Weber used the offensive language. I heard Mr. Charles Cronenbold say to Boetticher that he might just as well be bad as good, and that he did not know what to think of him. He also said, addressing Boetticher, "You deserve to be hung." He spoke in German. F. W. Weber said that Boetticher was a convict, and that he only wanted my money. He also said that he could not leave the room alive. As soon as they had said these things, I noticed my uncle and Mr. Weber make motions as though they intended to get something out of their coat-pockets. Boetticher at that instant left the room. This occurred in the sitting-room down-stairs. Boetticher came down-stairs at the request of Weber and my uncle, who had told my mother to call him. I followed him, but Weber at first would not allow me in the room, but I forced my way in. When Boetticher left the room, my brother Benny and Mr. Weber followed him. A little while after that my uncle and myself went out together; we all went back in the yard where Mr. Boetticher had run. When I came out, Weber told me to go in the room again; I answered that I could stay where I pleased. My uncle and myself again entered the house, and I heard Weber say to my brother if he was afraid to stay alone in the house that night he would remain to sleep with him, and chase Boetticher away if he attempted to enter. I did not hear any shooting that night. I have seen Mr. Boetticher every day since last Thursday. I went to the Lutheran Hospital to see him once, and on other days he came to our house. He was always accompanied by some one to take charge of him. Yesterday (Tuesday) my mother, he, and I intended going to town. Just as we were about to leave the house, I saw my brother come out of the dining-room and pull a pistol out of his pocket. I shut the front door and told Mr. Boetticher to run; I locked the front door; my brother pushed me back and opened it; at that moment my mother came down-stairs, and we both held Benny. Mr. Boetticher ran over the prairie; my brother got away and followed; I saw my brother shoot at Boetticher about five times, and I heard the latter scream. I never saw Mr. Boetticher strike at or injure my brother in any way; don't know what the quarrel was about; they were always good friends until Thursday, the night of the contemplated wedding. Mr. Boetticher never treated my mother or myself with disrespect, or in a manner unbecoming a gentleman. I know that my brother received an anonymous letter on Thursday morning. He gave it to me to read. I read it. It said that he should tell Mr. Boetticher to leave as soon as he came in the house, and, if he did not do so, to shoot him down. I did not recognize the handwriting.

A letter was here handed the witness, which she identified as the one in question. It reads as follows:

Mr. Benjamin Cronenbold, City:

DEAR FRIEND: You know the circumstances of your *Sister Cora*, and also the relation in which she has come through the influence of your ignorand mother with that worthless crazy adventurer who used to attend as a servant in your mother's house during your absent in Europe. It develops now upon you as a brave young man to protect your sister's honor, and the only way open for so doing would be to tell said subject to avoid your house and the house of your sister forever, and in case he does not mind, shoot him down by his first appearance at her and your house. This much all your friends expect from you if you wish ever to be respected by them as a young man worthy the name you bear. YOUR FRIEND,

of which ther are a great many in number, provided you do your duty.

The letter is evidently written in a disguised hand by some German, as is shown, not only by the form of the letters, but also by the use of the word "subject" as an expression of contempt, this being a term frequently used in the German language. "Shoot him down *by* his first appearance" also sounds decidedly German.

The witness continued: As soon as Benny read the letter he asked for my father's pistol, and came to me to see if I knew where it was; but my mother had taken it way long ago, as he had threatened to shoot several other people who came to the house. I told him it was not in the house. Sunday or Monday he bought a pistol; he told a friend so. (Her brother's pistol was here shown and recognized.) The anonymous letter was brought by the letter-carrier. I think my brother's anger was caused by that letter. A few weeks ago he showed anger on another person's account, who came to the house and wanted my mother to sign something. (The witness was here shown the engagement ring taken off the finger of deceased, and recognized it. It is plain gold, with initials and date engraved inside, and corresponds with a similar one presented to her by him, and worn on the second finger of her right hand. The initials, "B. B., 30, 3, '73," and date are on Cora's, and "C. C., 30, 3, '73" on his.)

Q.—"Are you positive that Mr. Boetticher always treated you and your mother as a gentleman and an honorable man should?"

A.—"Yes, sir."

The young lady, after hearing her testimony read, signed it in a nervous manner, and was excused.

MRS. AUGUSTINA CRONENBOLD,

dressed in deep mourning and heavily veiled, was next called. Not understanding English, Charles Lesser, of the *Anzeiger*, was sworn as interpreter. The bulk of her testimony was similar to that given by her daughter. Deceased was not rich, but accomplished, intelligent, and a man of good character. He never treated me, my daughter, or my son with disrespect in any manner whatever. Never knew of any quarrel between Boetticher and my son. On the contrary, they liked each other very much. Since his return from Europe my son has been troubled in mind, probably from being instigated. He was at times melancholy, and from this I was satisfied that his mind was not quite right. Never knew him to make threats to kill any one before; but I noticed him to be excitable. I know that he was instigated and excited by the anonymous letter which he received three or four days ago from the male house-servant, and just before that the maid-servant came to me and said, "Mrs. Cronenbold, your son has received a letter without a signature." I begged my son to let me read it, but I saw it was written in English, and my daughter read it and told me the contents. My son did not like to give it to Cora. He then threatened to shoot Boetticher if he did not leave the house when next he came. I looked upon the threat as a joke. The matter was discussed at the dinner table. His statements were incoherent. We then discussed the source of the letter, but no conclusion was arrived at as to its author. The witness dwelt strongly on the excitable nature of her son, as shown on the evening of the proposed wedding and on receipt of the letter spoken of. Four days previous to last Thursday her son showed her a letter which he had received from Boetticher, but declined to read it, saying that he would do so next day. She begged him to peruse it, as she knew it contained Boetticher's intentions in writing. Boetticher also thought her son was not all right. He son did not open the letter, and it is still closed. She knew the contents of the letter, because it was the result of a conversation which they had on the subject, and was written in her presence. It was a matter of courtesy on Mr. Boetticher's part. He also received a letter from Miss Johanna Heinrichs which excited him. This letter he burned, as its contents were unpleasant. This was the reason he postponed the reading of the other letter. The anonymous letter was received on the morning of the wedding-day. Her son had received medical treatment from Dr. Engleman and his son several times for his confused condition and melancholy temperament; my son was worse at one time than at another. This was since his return from Europe in September. The witness, about nine weeks ago, had hid her late husband's pistol because she was afraid her son, knowing his condition, would do some harm with it.

At the conclusion of Mrs. Cronenbold's testimony, the inquest was postponed until 9 o'clock this morning.

Miss Cronenbold Interviewed.

A St. Louis *Journal* reporter had an interview on Wednesday with Miss Cronenbold, in which she said:

"I will tell you just how it was. My lover came to see me yesterday afternoon, and we were going away."

"To be married?"

"Yes, I was going to marry him, and when we were leaving the house, I saw my brother coming down the stairs with the pistol in his hand. Then I said to my lover, 'run quick,' and he went out of the door and tried to run quick, but he could not, for he had a sore foot where he had been shot before. I stayed behind and held the door, but my brother pushed me away and shot at my lover."

"You locked your brother's door before you prepared to leave with Mr. Boetticher, did you not?"

"No sir, I did not; his door was not fastened."

"Why was your brother so hostile to your lover?"

"I can't tell, unless it was because my brother was sick here"—putting her hand to her head.

"Then you think he was insane?"

"Yes, he has threatened at other times to shoot people. Our mother took his pistol from him three weeks ago, and he went and bought another. He always used to like my lover till he came back from Europe. Before he went last spring, he brought Mr. Boetticher here and told us to let him live here; that he would take his place and be very kind to us; that he was to be trusted in every respect."

"When he came back from Europe he seemed changed?"

"Yes, but it was not his fault that he hated my lover. He was not to blame, for he was sick. He did what other people told him."

"You think then that this murder was done at the instigation of other parties?"

"Yes, sir."

"Were you ever engaged to Weber?"

"No sir, never!"

"You will testify then, to your brother's insanity?"

"Yes; I do not blame my brother at all; I know he is crazy; he is just like a child; when he is here at home we let him play with the children, for he seems to enjoy it; Mr. Boetticher did never say a word against him, for he knew he was not in his right mind. The other night when he first shot my lover, while the police were taking him away, Mr. Boetticher told them to let him go, as he was not responsible."

"Did Mr. Boetticher ever receive an anonymous letter?"

"Yes; the morning we were to be married, he got a letter without signature, telling him not to come near the house, that he never could have me, and all such threats."

"From whom do you think that letter came?"

"That I can't say"—with a knowing look.

Mrs. Cronenbold, who had been sitting all this while listening patiently to the conversation, requested the reporter to step into her son's room and see it as he left it. It was the second story southwest corner front room, was large and well furnished; a fine book-case filled with standard works stood in one corner. Young Cronenbold's writing desk was covered with scraps of paper, playing-cards, pens, and an endless variety of trinkets.

"You see," explained Mrs. Cronenbold, "he seemed to have no regularity or system about him. He used to let the children come up to his room and play with his watch and his pistol and his money; he was just like a child."

SPAIN'S NAVAL STRENGTH.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: It were unseemly to occupy your space for the sake of having the last word, and such is an object I disavow; but I wish to make some suggestions in rejoinder to "H. K.," whose reply to my letter of the 8th inst. appeared in your issue of the 11th. He does not question the correctness of my statements as to the *strength* of the Spanish navy, but holds that, as several of their best iron-clads are in the possession of the insurgents, therefore they are not only not available for service against us, but require vessels of equal weight to watch them. Perhaps it is entering a field of speculation, but we may ask here, whether a foreign war would not heal these dissensions at home; whether the proud Castilian heart would not stay the fratricidal hand; and whether, united as one man, under whatever government held the reins of power, the Spanish nation would not respond to a call upon their patriotism? In looking down the page of history, it will be found, I think, that the best cure for internecine strife is a foreign war; and, if our Administration in war would find a balm for its ulcerous body politic, how much more would Spain, with her grievous wounds. My reference to the blockaded ports of Cuba is curiously misconstrued. They are blockaded now, not against the British Lion (who, consequently, need not lash his tail) nor against us, but against the Cuban insurgents. That iron-clads have, in a few instances and by lucky shots, been disabled by wooden vessels, does not, it seems, deter those nations most advanced in naval architecture from building more of them; and, even with the disadvantage of broadside-batteries, they are none the less formidable as rams.

However, although we may not despise the power of Spain, which, in the initiative, might do us harm, but whose fleets could not be replenished, while our resources are boundless, we are told there is to be no war, and, like good men and true, rest satisfied with peace.

CHICAGO, Dec. 11, 1873. E. F.

ST. LOUIS SPORTS.

Mayor Brown Burlinghammered.

Set-to Between an Elevated Official and an Eminent Evangelist.

Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 11, 1873.

It grieves me to say that an irrepressible conflict between Church and State has arisen in this sedate city of St. Louis, and that its developments are sad to contemplate. Not even the fiercely-flatulent effusiveness of "personal journalism," as illustrated in Chicago and Cincinnati, and feebly reproduced here,—"according to our weakness," as the colored preacher remarked,—has been able to stir up such a st-renuous excitement as the controversy between the Mayor of the city and the Rev. Dr. Burlingham. Allen, and McCoole, and Hogan, and the rest of the pugs, have faded out of notoriety, but have left a legacy of pugnacity, which is bound to find a vent or burst a boiler. The Mayor has been in training until his muscles have become Macadamized, and he has shied his castor into the ring, his example bring eagerly followed by Dr. Burlingham, the "Boss" of the Baptists, who is a splendid specimen of Muscular Christianity, and a famous Captain of the Church Belligerent.

You have heard of our "Social-Evil Ordinance." Everybody has heard of it. He who knows not of it argues himself unknown. It is known from Dan Able's office to the Beer-gardens,—which is a bit of Scripture that Mayor Brown has omitted to quote. It is as famous as our bridge, and is like unto the bridge in another particular: the Social-Evil Ordinance has not had time to prove its efficiency by its works; and the bridge——but I will spare the bridge, in the hope that we may yet have a bridge to spare.

Dr. Burlingham and Dr. Eliot, in connection with several other clergymen, and assisted by a number of ladies who have been prominent in the Woman's Suffrage movement, have assailed the Ordinance as the essence of all evil and the sum of all sin. They have taken a tilt at it again and again; have lifted up their voices in season and out of season; and have not been sparing of their denunciations of all who have devised, and adopted, and enforced the Ordinance. The Mayor, as the head of the City Government, has defended the Ordinance after a fashion, but hitherto in a quiet and unobtrusive manner. The gall of bitterness of those clerical denunciations may have sunk into his soul; but he has not until lately given any evidence of having been afflicted thereby.

A short time ago, however, in a test case which was pressed by Dr. Eliot, the Supreme Court decided that the Ordinance was constitutional and valid. This decision seems to have aroused the sleeping spunk of the Mayor, and to have disposed him to send a shell into the ranks of his clerical opponents, in part-payment for the many missiles with which they have annoyed his official flanks. He shot off his shell at the Social-Evil Hospital, in a sermon which he preached to the frail and diseased inmates of that institution. As for his sermon, it was hardly worth speaking about. Like the legendary son of Mother Goose, it was "not very good, nor yet very bad." It was a mixture. Perhaps it may be best described as a cheap cocktail, the bitters portion of which was a personal charge against Dr. Burlingham by name, and the rest of the clergy in general, accusing them of neglecting their clerical duties, in so far as they omitted to visit that institution and other city institutions, for the purpose of giving religious instruction and consolation to their inmates.

The wrath of the Burlingham was aroused, and he gave public notice of his intention to demolish the Brown. He would see the Mayor's sermon, and go one better. He went and did it; but his sermon did not come up to public expectation. Unlike the usual efforts of the Reverend gentleman, it was frothy and declamatory. He indulged in a good deal of denunciation of the Mayor and of the obnoxious Ordinance, but made only one point in answer to the charge of clerical remissness. The point was, that the Mayor had not invited him to visit those institutions; and he went on to define his position in these words: "Besides, no clergyman of delicate sensibility, even under such general invitation,—which has never been given,—would feel at liberty to go to either of these places to hold services, unless specially invited for a given time." This brings up a "great moral question" of clerical ethics, or esthetics, which neither Mayor Brown nor the undersigned is qualified to decide.

The Mayor, however, has his own opinion of the matter, and has published it in the morning papers. It is his idea that the clergymen, if they are what they profess to be, have no business with such "delicate sensibilities;" that they should be "instant in season and out of season," seeking times and places for doing good, instead of requiring to be hunted up in order that opportunities may be thrust upon them. He might have retorted that they had not been specially invited to preach against him and the Social-Evil Ordinance; and I throw this out as a hint that may serve him in another round. He quotes a long string of Scripture, with no particular purpose, except to give the newspapers a chance to say that the Devil can quote, etc. He denies that the clergymen ought to wait for an invitation to visit the city institutions; asserts that they are always welcome there; declares that the Catholics visit those places without requiring special invitations; and charges that Dr. Burlingham, and the clergy in general, have been often invited to visit the institutions. Finally, he hits his clerical opponent a foul blow in fact, strikes him below the belt—by asserting that Dr. Burlingham has admitted that he once attended the irreligious exercises at the Jardin Mabille, in Paris.

The burly Burlingham comes to time most manfully, and hits the Mayor some severe punches, but does not succeed in sending him to grass. He emphatically denies the Jardin Mabille impeachment, and indulges in "as little personality as possible" by accusing the Mayor of being a demagogue "for keeps"; by charging that he secured his election by the use of money and by personal bumming among the groggeries and purlieus of the city; and that he has such a "notorious record" as disqualifies him from sitting as Judge on any question of morals or clerical ethics. The Burlinghammerer makes no further material point, except to put a finer point on his previous definition of his position.

Stripped of its personalities and non-essentials,—of the Jardin Mabille and the St. Louis saloons,—the question narrows itself down to this: Ought the clergy, according to Mayor Brown's idea, to visit the city institutions, whether invited to do so or not, for purposes of preaching, and praying, and exhorting, and advising; and to make opportunities to that end? Or ought they, according to Dr. Burlingham's final position, to require a special invitation, issuing from the Mayor, designating the particular service to be performed, and containing a stipulation that their visit shall not be regarded as an indorsement of the Social-Evil Ordinance, or any of the other sins of the City Government? I see no way of settling the question, except by remarking that the Mayor requires too much of the clergy, or the clergy requires too much of the Mayor; and I don't know which.

All this ill-will is engendered by the Social Evil Ordinance. The Mayor, having been sustained by the Supreme Court, is disposed to crow over his opponents, while they, indignant at being kicked when they are down, are glad of an opportunity to kick back. Hence a grand clerico-political prize-fight, for the edification and enlightenment of humanity.

CARL BRENT.

SUFFERING IN IOWA.

The Case of the Homestead-Settlers in the Northwestern Part of the State.

Their Actual Condition and Needs---The Movement for Their Relief.

To the Editor of the Des Moines Journal:

I have received from some one the Palo Alto *Patriot* of the 22d ult., which contains the following:

The great hue and cry about destitution in Northwestern Iowa is more sensational than a true reflection of the condition of the mass of settlers in this region of country. The fact is, every county is able to provide for its suffering poor. The greatest distress exists in the Counties of Lyons and Osceola, and they have ample real estate on which taxes may be levied and funds raised for the support of those in destitute circumstances in their midst. A fund so raised would not come out of the poor homesteader, as his real estate is exempt from taxation; but the bloated land-speculators and railroad-cormorants, who have induced immigration and settlement in that locality, would have to foot the bill. This appeal for outside aid smacks too much of the great frauds and swindles of the Sanitary Commission during the War, when it took $10 to get 10 cents worth of goods to the private soldier. Let the Board of Supervisors in each county make the legal provision for aid and the occupation of philanthropic stock-jobbers will be gone.

The gist of this article is, as I understand it, advice to the county officers to issue warrants on the County Treasury for the relief of the homesteaders. Now I do not know what county warrants in Palo Alto are worth, but I have been informed of their value in other counties, and I believe the effect of such attempted relief would so depreciate the warrants of some counties that little would be realized on them for the benefit of the homesteaders.

Besides all that, when it is proposed to issue warrants for the purpose of taxing "bloated land speculators and railroad cormorants," the editors of the *Patriot* seem to forget that the homesteaders themselves will soon have to come in for their share of the heavy taxation, although the lands now (claims not being proved up) are exempt from taxation. And then, too, there are the now tax-paying portion of the counties, who would be taxed on their property, as well as the "speculators" and "cormorants" above referred to.

Just as I had written so far I received the following from J. L. Martin, Esq., Recorder of Palo Alto County, a man whose reputation stands above reproach as a soldier, a public officer, or a citizen. He writes from the same town in which the *Patriot* is printed:

EMMETSBURG, Dec. 3, 1873.

Gen. N. B. Baker:

DEAR SIR: Your letter of the 29th ult. was duly received, and cheers my heart, being the first evidence of hearty sympathy I have received in this work. Many here at home have scoffed at the idea of being able to obtain aid for the destitute, causing some to work their way East as best their condition would admit. Not one-third, perhaps, of the needy have been heard from yet, but I find on my list twenty-six names of heads of families, representing 136 persons. On careful examination I marked six of these families "not needy," eight "somewhat needy," seven "needy," and five "specially destitute." Many of those have served their country, and it is meet that kind hearts should remember them in their need. I have acted on your suggestion, and called a meeting on the 10th to appoint a Committee on Receipts and Distributions. It seems a good while to wait, but we could reach it no sooner. In the meantime, if you can forward anything subject to the order of *such Committee of Palo Alto County*, please send to Algona, Kossuth County, which is the nearest point to us by rail (twenty-eight miles). Very truly yours,

J. L. MARTIN,

(Fifty-second Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry.)

Since I wrote the above I have received the O'Brien *Pioneer*. I extract from that paper (Nov. 21):

A week or two since we had not learned the fact that there were any persons in this county who would be likely to require more assistance than would be afforded by neighbors and friends; since which time, however, and after a careful investigation of the available resources of many citizens in the several townships where the grasshoppers did the most mischief, it has transpired that succor must come from some source, or suffering will ensue. All, or nearly all of those who are the most in need of a little help, have been very reticent about allowing their true condition to be known, hoping that, by struggling along, they might possibly get through the winter and remain on their homesteads. Now, as is well known, the people are in no wise to blame for the present deplorable situation in which they find themselves placed; hence the aid proffered by the liberal and generous people of other districts should be accepted in the same kindly spirit in which it is offered, and we sincerely hope that any person, the head of a family, will not hesitate to make application in time to avoid the suffering of, especially, the women and children of their households, whether relief is afforded from abroad or nearer home.

I have just received the following from Sioux County:

GRANT TOWNSHIP, SIOUX COUNTY, Dec. 4, 1873.

DEAR SIR: We the undersigned committee appointed by the settlers of Grant Township, at a meeting held on the 29th of November, to consider the affairs of the township, wish to state that the soil here is second to none in the State, and that the failure of crops is not chargeable to soil or lack of labor on the part of our people. Yet this committee find many painful facts in visiting settlers' families. Some of them had been here three summers. What they had in the shape of money or clothing is gone. They have worked hard and lived upon the bare necessaries of life, in the hope that the harvest just passed would relieve them from want, and supply their needs. But, on account of a wet spring, and then a vast army of grasshoppers, farms were laid waste, and at a time when they could not be replaced. Now a prairie winter is upon them, and whole families need clothing and food.

With these facts before us, the Committee appeal to the liberal Christian people of the State for assistance, in the shape of money, clothing of all kinds, yarn, mittens, or second-hand clothing. At present there is little feed for hogs or teams. What is done ought to be done immediately. Consign to Sheldon

[Signed by Committee.]

N. B. BAKER.

Visit of the Sioux City Relief Committee to Sibley—What Is Needed and What Is Being Done.

SIBLEY OSCEOLA CO., Ia., Dec. 3, 1873.

To the Editor of the Sioux City Journal:

The undersigned, members of the Committee appointed by the citizens of Sioux City to secure aid for the suffering homesteaders in Osceola and other Northwestern Counties of our State, respectfully submit the following report:

We reached Sibley, in Osceola County, which is near the centre of the region devastated by grasshoppers, and from the statements of reliable men whom we have known for years, as well as from many of the homesteaders themselves, we are satisfied that there are many families suffering for the common necessaries of life.

It is believed that at least one-half of the entire population of Osceola County is burning hay for fuel, being entirely destitute of money to procure coal. This will be best understood where it is known that Osceola County is one vast treeless prairie—and the same is true to a great extent of other northwestern counties.

Just at the time when all vegetation was maturing and promised a large yield of farm as well as garden products, the grasshoppers swept away nearly the entire crop. This, to a class of men like our homesteaders, whose all was invested in seed and labor, were a loss irretrievable unless aided by the benevolent of our State who have been more fortunate. There are in the County of Osceola alone at least 15,000 acres of land prepared for sowing seed wheat in the spring, and with a soil of unsurpassed fertility in a few years will be developed into one of the best cultivated and most productive counties in the State. But misfortunes and destructive visitations, no fault of the homesteaders, should not be allowed to discourage one of them, and their immediate wants must be supplied by our generous people, and no one should be compelled to flee from his homestead for lack of fuel, food or clothing or seed for next spring.

And this sentiment is true in relation to all the Northwestern portion of our State as regards fertility of the soil and wants of the homesteaders.

What the people most need in Osceola County at present is bedding, flannels, and food. They are temporarily supplied with clothing and fuel.

At Sheldon, in O'Brien County, which is the centre of an area of devastated country south of Osceola, including part of Lyon, Sioux, lower part of Osceola, and west part of O'Brien Counties, but little relief has been received, although to-day they will receive nearly twenty boxes and barrels of food and clothing, and 30 tons of coal is on the road to them, sent by Gen. Baker.

To-morrow, the Sioux City Committee will send to Sibley 1,000 pounds of flour and 500 pounds of meal, and to Sheldon the same amount of flour and meal; also, blankets and bedding to both places.

After meeting the question of immediate wants, we must, in a measure at least, supply the seed-wheat for spring sowing. It is hoped, from hints made by leading Patrons of Husbandry in the State, that this Order will take hold of the matter and co-operate with Gen. Baker and the Committee in securing the amount of seed-wheat required.

[Signed by Relief Committee.]

—The tomb of Napoleon III., in England, was again covered with flowers in magnificent profusion and variety on the recurrence of one of Eugenie's fete days. The widow did not appear.

THE COURTS.

Donald McKay Given Three Years at Joliet.

Another of Goodrich's Divorces Annulled for Fraud.

Failure of a Hotel Company to Pay Its Notes Not an Act of Bankruptcy.

Heavy Suit Against this City—The U. P. Railroad.

THE SENTENCE OF DONALD M'KAY.

Yesterday morning Judge Hopkins gave his decision on the motion for arrest of judgment in the case of Donald McKay, indicted for issuing fraudulent naturalization papers, and also sentenced him. The Judge said that this was the first case under the present law in this State, and, as far as he could ascertain, in any State, so that, in his decision, he was obliged to rely upon general principles, not having any decision upon the statute to guide him.

"The statute," said the Judge, "enumerates several different crimes, the first being the one which McKay was convicted of. It declares that if any person shall falsely make, forge, or counterfeit any naturalization paper, oath, etc., he shall be deemed guilty of a felony, and the penalty is fixed at from one to five years in the Penitentiary. In nearly all the other cases under the statute it is necessary that a criminal intent should be averred. The statute was evidently framed to cover every conceivable violation of the naturalization law. The first clause does not make the allegation of a criminal intent necessary. The motion was made on two grounds: First, that the indictment should have stated that the act was done for some unlawful purpose; and next, that an unlawful intent was an essential ingredient of the crime. This is true generally, but it is not true that it should be stated separately in all cases. Wharton, in his work on criminal law, lays down the rule that the intent is not necessary where the statute does not require it. It is enough that the statute pronounces the act illegal. Again, the same author states that where the statement of the act itself necessarily includes a knowledge of the illegality of that act, it is unnecessary to aver the intent with which it was done. There can, therefore, under the rule, be no doubt in the present instance. If McKay did the act, did he not know it was unlawful? In 6 McLean Rep., United States v. Thompson, it is said, where the indictment describes the offense in the precise words of the statute, it is unnecessary to allege the intent,—it is implied in the statement of the act, and being so described here, I shall overrule the motion."

The District Attorney, Mr. Glover, then asked to have the prisoner sentenced. Mr. Moran, counsel for the prisoner, said he wished to make a few remarks. The conduct of the prisoner, he thought, and he stated it on his honor, not as competent evidence, showed that his mind was somewhat peculiar—not showing anything that would amount to insanity, but bearing evidence of a strange defect. He had carelessly neglected several things in the preparation for trial which he had been asked to do, and showed great apathy. McKay was a Scotchman, Girard also a Scotchman, and he thought from the proof, or rather in the absence of proof, and from this circumstance, that McKay did not have any mercenary motive, but only wished to show to his companion, that he was in a place of trust and importance here, and desired to show what he could do. This was the first case of the kind, and he offered these points that the Judge might be as lenient as he could consistently.

The Judge then called up the prisoner and addressed him substantially as follows:

You have been indicted and found guilty by a jury, of falsely forging, imitating, and counterfeiting, a final certificate of naturalization. The Court has large discretion in regard to the penalty to be imposed. There are in the statute a large number of offenses, differing in grade and character, and which would require different degrees of punishment. You are convicted, in my judgment, of the most serious and grave offense named in the law. Your offense is more extensive in its operation, more destructive of the rights of the citizen, and of the sanctity and verity of the proceedings of the courts, than any other named. Yours covers almost all the other offenses in the act. I cannot see what motive you could have had. You were an officer of the Court, whose records were falsified. You knew the nature of the crime. You were not of weak intellect, nor destitute of cultivation and discernment, and there seems to be no palliation of your crime. You held an official position, where you had access to the seal and papers of the Court. You falsely certified to proceedings and a judgment rendered in Court that were assumed; to the appearance and testimony of persons there who were not there and not sworn at all. Your offense is so grave, almost, as a man can be convicted of in this country. It is an offense against the Court and society. Had you altered the records of the State Court, you could have been, by the State law, sentenced to fourteen years. I can impose, under this statute, but five. If the Government cannot provide adequate means to ascertain the honest expression of the opinions of the legal electors, then the Government is a farce. It is too common to speak lightly of the frauds in our elections. They are considered too lightly: people do not seem to properly appreciate the importance of the elective franchise. These remarks are made to you, because I thought it necessary—due to yourself—due to the Government, and to society, that all may understand the law, and that an adequate punishment has been imposed for the crime you have committed. My duty is to pronounce the sentence, which is that you be confined in the Penitentiary at Joliet, at hard labor, for the period of three years from to-day at 12 o'clock.

IMPORTANT DECISION BY JUDGE BLODGETT.

About the 23d of November a petition in bankruptcy was filed against Gardner & Gould, proprietors of the Gardner House. The petition alleges among other things, a suspension of the firm proper, and sale of the firm property. A demurrer was filed to these allegations, and was argued yesterday. It was urged, and the Judge decided, that a hotel-keeper did not come within the terms of the Bankrupt law as merchant, manufacturer, or trader, and that hence it was not an act of bankruptcy, if he suspended payment of his notes for fourteen days. His notes were not like those of a merchant, commercial paper, within the meaning of the Bankrupt act. If he committed fraud in attempting to conceal property, he could be thrown into bankruptcy, but not for simple failure to pay his paper. It was alleged in the petition that, after Gardner had sold out, the firm had committed an act of bankruptcy in selling the hotel furniture, and, on the demurrer, think the Judge held that, one partner having retired, nothing that the other former partner did could affect him as regards an act of bankruptcy, the joint liability having ceased.

The point is a new one, one of those which are continually arising, calling for the cool judgment of an experienced Judge, but it is an important one, and will be of interest to many similarly situated.

GOODRICH IN TROUBLE.

Again has the chief of divorce shysters come to grief. In August, 1872, one George W. Lawrence filed a bill in the Superior Court for divorce from his wife, Julia S., on the ground of adultery, and stating he did know where she was. Publication was made, and on the 28th of October, A. Goodrich, his solicitor, obtained a decree for Lawrence by default. Some time after, Mrs. Lawrence heard of it, and, in accordance with the statute, applied to have the decree opened, and she allowed to make her defense. This was granted.

Judge Moore has been engaged the past day or two in trying the case on bill and answer. Evidence was offered for complainant to show that the defendant went into a house of ill-fame on Waltham street, in Boston. Defendant, however, proved that she was in another place the whole of that day; that complainant came there only a month before he filed his bill; that she was living with his cousin at the time, and that he must have known where she was, since she almost daily saw his father. The jury were only out about ten minutes, and returned a verdict for the defendant, thus reversing the ex parte decree Goodrich had obtained. It was only about two months ago THE TRIBUNE reported a similar case of a reversal of a decree obtained by him by default.

HEAVY SUIT AGAINST THE U. P. R. R. CO.

Mary Elizabeth McConnell began a suit against the Union Pacific Railway Company in the Superior Court yesterday, laying her damages at $30,000. She states that on the 10th of April, 1873, she undertook to ride in a second-class car on the defendants' road, from Ogden to Omaha. While on the train, a conductor came and compelled her to pay $13 extra, which sum, she states, was equal, with what she had paid, to a first-class fare, and he also took up her ticket. On the 13th, while still traveling, another conductor asked her for her fare, and she was obliged to pay $22.50 more, which she says was the regular fare. On the same day, the conductor and a ticket agent forcibly ejected her at Sidney, without any reasonable cause. Here she was obliged to stay for twelve hours. A promise was made that a telegram should be sent to Omaha for a special ticket, but the promise was not fulfilled. She stayed at the station, not being able to go anywhere else, waiting for the next train, and while there a heavy snow-storm arose, and she was obliged to take refuge in the station. She alleges that it was a very insufficient protection from the cold, and she caught cold, from which she has been suffering ever since. Finally she bought another ticket for $55 and continued her journey. She has been obliged to lay out $500 to cure herself, and, therefore, asks a verdict of $30,000 as compensation for the injury received.

THE CIRCUIT COURT CALENDARS,

which, owing to the action of the county authorities, were obliged to be purchased last term, are ready at the Circuit Clerk's office, and will be furnished. Monday is the first day of the December term.

BANKRUPTCY ITEMS.

Albert T. Johnson, of Kewanee, filed a voluntary petition to be adjudicated bankrupt. His liabilities, by his schedules, appear to be about $14,383.36, and his gross assets $14,299.56, including his stock at an inventoried price, and all the debts due him. He claims, under the State Exemption law, $725.50, and under the United States laws $500. The case was referred to Register E. G. Johnson.

Samuel Meyers & Co. filed a petition against Ernst William Burge, claiming that he has neglected to pay them eight notes, aggregating $2,707.22, and $26 for merchandize sold and delivered. They allege, as an additional act of bankruptcy, that he concealed some of his property to prevent it being taken on legal process, and also that he made a fraudulent trust-deed on certain lots, which has been advertised for sale Dec. 18, 1873. A rule to show cause was issued; also a provisional warrant of seizure, and injunction against selling his real estate.

Isidor Juda was adjudged bankrupt by confession, and a warrant issued returnable Jan. 12, 1874, and George W. Campbell appointed Provisional Assignee.

The proceedings against Mitchell & Richards were ordered to be dismissed, unless objections are filed in ten days.

In the matter of the estate of J. H. Daniels, the Assignee's report was filed and ordered approved, and he allowed to pay the mortgage, and compromise a certain claim as proposed.

The case of E. J. Wolcott is on trial before Judge Hopkins, on the question of objections to his discharge.

The Assignee's final account in the case of A. Willis Paine was referred to Register Hibbard.

The report of sale by the Assignee in the case of Geo. L. Bell, Jr., was ordered to be approved.

SUPERIOR COURT IN BRIEF.

The Chicago Composition Granite Company, filed a petition against Morris Einstein, James Goggin, Benjamin F. Schaffner, Thomas Dent, Harriett McCord, Sr., Andrew McCord, Peter L. Yoe, Mary Jane Bushnell, Franklin Bushnell, Ira McCord, Jacob Pettijohn, Jason McCord, Seely McCord, George McCord, and Harriet McCord, Jr., Elsie Pettijohn, and George Pettijohn, asking a mechanic's lien for $1,245 on Goggin and Schaffner's building, on the southeast corner of State and Adams streets.

The First National Bank of Iowa City commenced an action against A. P. Rapp, claiming $1,000.

Peter Wolf brought suit for $1,000 against A. F. and A. C. Becker.

Homan, Brown & Co. filed a petition against M. B. Bushnell and others, for a mechanic's lien on defendants' premises on Illinois street, near Kinzie, claiming that they are entitled to a mechanic's lien thereon for $1,026.99.

Joseph G. Hall brought suit for $5,000 against Timothy Wright.

Richard T. Grum began a suit in trespass against the Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company, claiming $5,000.

Mary J. and Richard T. Greene brought suit for $1,500 against the Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company.

Benjamin W. Thomas entered up judgment by confession against Thomas Foster for $2,097.60.

CIRCUIT COURT IN BRIEF.

Charles Will and William filed a petition against Philo Carpenter, William N. Strong, and John S. Hewson, praying a mechanic's lien on Sub-Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8 of Block 47, in Carpenter's Addition to Chicago, alleging that there is due the sum of $3,133.97.

James Casey, Patrick Casey, and Edward Casey filed a præcipe in trespass against the City of Chicago, claiming $50,000 damages.

Thomas Casey, Edward Casey, Catherine Casey, and Patrick Casey brought suit in trespass against the City of Chicago, laying damages at $20,000.

Charles B. Hull sued Healey C. Akeley for $1,500.

A LIBRARY IN ONE BOOK.

HILL'S MANUAL OF SOCIAL AND BUSINESS FORMS. A GUIDE TO CORRECT WRITING. By THOMAS G. HILL. Chicago: Moses Warren & Co., No. 103 State street.

In looking over this volume, one scarcely knows where to begin to describe it, and it will be found equally embarrassing to know where to end. In the first place, it is, in paper, typography, &c., equal to the best issues from Boston publishing-houses, and yet it is wholly a Chicago book. As Chicago may well be proud, both of the valuable and the comprehensive character of the work, we give the honor to whom it is due. It was printed at the office of the Lakeside Press; electrotyped by Schneidewend, Lee & Co.; the engravings were executed by the Baker Company; the dies cut for the cover by Andrew Darling; the lithographic engraving by H. Gerlach; the lithographic printing by the Northwestern Engraving Company; and it was bound by Cox, Henderson & Co., Lakeside Press building.

We have looked through the book carefully, and adopt fully the following statement of its contents, and the manner in which the subjects are treated:

Penmanship—The opening chapter, relating to penmanship, is more profusely illustrated than any work of the kind in existence, being the most complete self-instructor in the art of writing ever printed. This portion of the book is accompanied by several elegant lithographic plates of plain and ornamental writing; it is also very complete in directions for teaching penmanship.

Composition, Punctuation, Capital Letters—The rules for spelling, use of capital letters, punctuation, and the art of composition, are all treated quite at length, each of these subjects being thoroughly exhausted.

How to Write for the Newspapers.—Writing for the press is presented in a manner entirely new, and illustrates how any one can gather the home-news of the place, transmit the same to the newspaper, and get paid for the work.

Letter-Writing and Notes of Invitation.—As a work on letter-writing, the book is the most complete ever published; containing full directions on the etiquette of correspondence, titles, complimentary addresses, superscriptions, etc., etc., followed by nearly two hundred letters, classed under the heads of "Letters of Business," "Letters of Introduction," "Letters Applying for Situations," "Letters of Recommendation," "Letters of Apology," "Letters of Sympathy and Condolence," "Letters of Advice," "Letters Accompanying Gifts," "Letters of Friendship and Relationship," and "Letters of Love." This is followed by an exhaustive chapter on wedding ceremonies, cards and notes of invitation to weddings, parties, etc.

Commercial and Legal Business Forms—A treatise on commercial forms presents notes, bills, orders, drafts, receipts, bills of exchange, etc. The chapter on legal business forms gives articles of agreement, bills of sale, bonds, mortgages, warrantee deeds, wills, etc., etc., all very complete, the whole of which has passed under the inspection of bankers, lawyers, and the best business men of the country.

Short-hand Writing—A chapter, devoted to short-hand, is a complete self-instructor in that department of writing.

Public Meetings, Drafting Resolutions, Etc.—How to organize and conduct public meetings according to parliamentary usage is treated quite at length. The writing of a call for a public meeting, the drafting of resolutions, writing a petition to be presented to a City Council or other public body, are all presented in appropriate forms.

Parliamentary Rules—As a work on parliamentary rules it is the best before the public for general reference, the whole being so arranged and classified that the youngest debater may readily find and understand his duty as a member and speaker in any public assembly.

The State Laws—The laws of each State in the Union relating to the rate of interest, penalty for usury, days of grace, amount of property exempt from sale and execution, limit of time in which action must be brought to recover debt, etc., are fully presented, and are of great service to business men.

Sign-Painting, Epitaphs, and Engraving—Several pages are devoted to a representation of sign-painting, showing the proper wording and correct punctuation of over ninety different kinds of signs. An elaborate treatise is given on epitaphs, presenting some sixty different tomb-stone inscriptions; teaching stone-cutters how to properly punctuate their lettering, at the same time enabling people to select a suitable epitaph by which to perpetuate the remembrance of the departed. This is followed by some fifty inscriptions, in use by engravers, appropriate for cane-heads, watches, coffin-plates, rings, pins, silverware, etc., etc.

Dictionary of Synonyms—A Dictionary of Synonyms contains *over eleven thousand* of the principal words in the English language, and, from the manner in which it is arranged, is of itself worth the cost of the book.

Alphabets—A large number of alphabets of different plain and fancy letters is given, aiding the reader in choosing any form of letter whenever the same is required.

Job Printing—The selection of different kinds of types shows 120 styles of modern letters for job printing, each style of letter being accompanied by its name, thus enabling the reader to select any plain or ornamental letter desired when printing the card or circular.

Proof-Reading—The rules for proof-reading, along with the different kinds of newspaper and book type, comprising Brilliant, Diamond, Pearl, Agate, Nonpareil, Minion, Brevier, Bourgeois, Long Primer, Small Pica, Pica, English, Great Primer, and Two-line Small Pica, showing the amount of space occupied by each, together with the illustrations of Folio, Quarto (4-to), Octavo (8vo), and Duodecimo (12mo) books, are all of great benefit to those who write for the press.

Postal Laws—The last law of Congress relating to postal matters is very fully presented, answering all questions concerning the rate of postage on any mailable article, written or printed document, sent to any part of the world; the duties of all persons connected with the postal service; penalties for violation of the postal regulation, etc.

Tables for Reference—Several very valuable tables for reference are interspersed throughout the book, comprising the Population of the Principal Cities in the United States; Population of States; Number of Square Miles they contain; Number of Miles of Railroad, etc.; value of Gold and Silver Coins in the World; a complete list of Modern Abbreviations; Dictionary of Christian Names, Foreign Words and Phrases, etc.

How to Write Poetry.—The last chapter relates to the rules of versification. It also contains a complete rhyming dictionary, followed by some fifty of the most beautiful poems in the language.

Prof. Hill has done an excellent service in preparing so splendid a work. With it at hand, one need never be at a loss for the form to do almost any ordinary business correctly, or to prepare a note or an answer to the many and varied calls of social life. We predict for it great popularity and an extensive sale.

A CHICAGO INDUSTRY.

Description of the Works of the Cornell Watch Company.

The solution of the transportation problem, which is now puzzling so many minds, and which seems to be the great question of the day in the West, has one very ready answer, if only a sufficient number of people can be made to agree to carry out the plan. So long as the cost of transporting grain to distant consumers is so great as to deprive the farmer of all profit, and at the same time to cause an exorbitant price for breadstuffs at the place where they are mostly consumed, there will be considerable difficulty in reconciling the interests of producers and consumers. But when a large number of consumers, engaged in mechanical labor, are brought into the immediate vicinity of the producers, both are benefited. In short, few things will improve the condition of the farmers of the great Northwest as much as the location of large manufacturing establishments throughout the country wherever circumstances will permit.

Recognizing the above fact, Chicago has already taken a commanding lead in all branches of manufactures, from the heaviest and bulkiest articles to the finest and most delicate pieces of mechanism.

One of the most valuable and interesting branches of industry that has ever been started here is one but little known, except to those interested in it, or to the residents in its vicinity. We refer to the Cornell Watch Factory, situated at Grand Crossing, about nine and a half miles south of the city, at the crossing of the Illinois Central Michigan Central, Michigan Southern, and the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroads. The factory was built by the Cornell Watch Company, and work was begun about two years ago. The paid in capital stock of the Company at the present time, is $400,000. The officers are, President, Paul Cornell; Vice-President and Manager, T. C. Williams.

The factory is a plain, substantial brick structure, consisting of a main building and two wings. The main part is 50 by 100 feet, four stories high, and has a tower and bell. The wings are each 50 by 50 feet, and are only three stories high. It has a capacity for 500 operatives.

The starting of a watch factory is attended with great difficulties and embarrassments, owing to the fact that all the machinery used in the manufacture of a watch must be made in the factory. The number of watch factories is so small that there are no machinery dealers who either keep or make watch-working machines, and consequently all watch factories have machinery departments, where they make their own machines. These latter are rarely covered by patents, and, except a few unimportant pieces, the same kind of machinery is used in all factories. Therefore, the starting-point of a watch factory is in its machinery department. In the Cornell one, the power for all the machinery used is given by a 30-horse-power engine, which works as noiselessly and smoothly as if it were a mere plaything. It seems almost impossible that this silently-working machine should have such power. The machinery department occupies the entire lower floor of the wings, and contains all the latest improvements in metal-working machinery. Here are machines that will cut the heaviest pieces of metal used, and others that will shave off a thin ribbon of metal that will break to pieces at a touch. The large planer in use here has some valuable improvements, invented by the Master-Machinist of the factory. The tool can be used at any angle by means of set-screws, and an arc graduated to degrees. There are nineteen machinists in this department, all of whom are workmen of the highest degree of proficiency.

The room next in order in the production of a watch is the plate-room. Here the upper and lower plates are punched out of brass. They are then formed and pierced, preparatory to receiving the train of the watch. The larger brass-works in general, and all the punching, are done in this department.

Next comes the train-room, where the wheels, pinions, arbors, balance-staff and jewel-settings are cut. The teeth of all the wheels are cut here also, joined to the pinions, and made ready to go into the watch.

In the balance department, some of the finest work about the watch is done. The balances are made of brass and steel, joined together in a curious and ingenious manner, and fashioned out of quite a good-sized piece of metal. When finished, they are very delicate and beautiful. These balances have an advantage over those made from a single metal, since the contraction and expansion of the two metals, due to heat and cold, neutralize one another.

The flat steel and screw department executes all the steel and screw work, and the stem-winding attachments. Some of the screws turned out by the machinery of this department are so small that one of them weighs only one-sixteen-thousandth of an ounce Troy.

In the motion department, the whole train is fitted to the watch. That is to say, all the interior parts of the watch are here brought together and joined to each other.

The examining department is where all imperfections or inaccuracies are sought for, and when any are found, the offending part is sent back to be corrected or replaced.

In the jewel department, the rough jewels, which come in blocks and fragments, are cut into small slabs, re-cut into cubes, turned, sized, polished, and pierced, ready for setting. Only rubies and garnets are used in the Cornell watches.

The escapement or pallet department is where the pulse of the watch—that which gives it the regularity of beat—is made. This work requires greater judgment and skill than any other.

When all the parts of ten watches have been made, they are placed in a box having ten separate compartments, and are sent to the gilding department, where all parts requiring gilding are rubbed smooth with stone, and are electro-gilded. The dial department, which is in the same room, is one of the most interesting of all. The dials are punched out of thin copper, and are then covered with a fine enamel, which is imported expressly for this purpose. This enamel is then baked on in a furnace. The dials then go to the painters, who paint the dial figures and divisions with fine camels' hair brushes. This is all done by hand, no process having yet been invented which can do this work properly. The coloring matter appears very faint when first put on, but the dials are again placed in the furnace, and the heat deepens the color to black.

The dials being fitted and the hands put on, the watches are given over to the regulator, and in a short time are ready for the market. At this time, with only about 200 hands employed, the factory is turning out twenty-five watches daily, and the force can be increased at will to 500, with a greater proportional increase in the number of watches. The demand for the watches of this Company is growing so rapidly that the Manager hopes to have the full force of 500 at work within eighteen months. Chicago can well be proud of this branch of her manufactures, since it took some of the large Eastern companies over two years before they could make a watch at all. The Cornell factory is now entirely over the preliminary embarrassments that always beset a watch factory, and it offers some of the finest work ever done in watchmaking, as a proof of its success. The Company manufactures seven different movements, of which three are stem-winders, thus taking the lead of all companies save one, which also makes a stem-winder.

The Company claims that its railroad watch is unsurpassed, having a perfect escapement, the finish of the pallets and escape-wheel teeth being superior to any other yet produced. All watches have the quick beat of 18,000 beats per minute, and a certificate accompanies each watch guaranteeing that it shall perform its work according to promise. In order to insure the introduction of the Cornell watch through reliable and well-known dealers only, the Company has determined to give the exclusive sale to one jeweler in each town, and already orders have been received to such an extent that, instead of decreasing the force of employes during the panic, as most factories did, it was necessary to make a considerable increase.

Whether taken as an interesting branch of manufactures with which we have not as yet had much experience, or as one of the industries which are destined to extend the name and importance of Chicago all over the world, the Cornell Watch Company is a success in which all Chicago people should take pride.

REGISTRAR OF GRAIN.

Resignation of Mr. Clary—Mr. J. W. Sykes Refuses the Place.

The resignation of Grain Registrar Clary was placed in the hands of the Board of Railway and Warehouse Commissioners, yesterday morning, and after consultation with many leading members of the Board of Trade, the Commissioners offered the position to Mr. J. W. Sykes, who had been strongly recommended for the appointment. Mr. Sykes, owing to the requirements of his own business, was obliged to decline the position, and thereupon Mr. T. Tyndale, who has been Chief Clerk in the Registrar's office, was appointed to take charge of the office temporarily. Mr. Tyndale, though but little known outside of the office, has been a capable, efficient, and trustworthy employe, and it is possible that he may receive the permanent appointment. Mr. Tyndale will take charge immediately. Mr. Clary has been, in most respects, a faithful officer, perfectly honest and trustworthy, and the Commissioners do not wish to attribute any neglect to him except in the case of the Hough Elevator. He was not always able to give a decided refusal, and for the good of the trade and the general grain interest, it was thought best to make a change.

The Commissioners have been engaged for the last three or four weeks in making out their annual report to the Governor, and it will be sent to him next week. The report proper will amount to about 100 printed pages, but the accompanying documents—reports of railroads, tables of rates, statistics, etc.,—will increase the size of the report to about 500 pages of printed matter.

Up to this time the Governor has given no hint as to who will be the successor of the late Col. Cook, except that the appointee will be from the northern or eastern part of the State. Many of those who have applied for the place have withdrawn their names on learning that the Commissioners are engaged at Springfield at least five days out of every week. It is difficult to find men of sufficient ability and character who are willing to give up their own business for the salary paid the Commissioners. The difficulty is not that the salary is to low, but the absence from home and incidental expenses make it neither pleasant nor profitable for a business man of family.

THE COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

The County Commissioners met yesterday afternoon, Commissioner Ashton in the chair. There were also present Commissioners Bogue, Singer, Busse, Russell, Harris, Burdick, Herting, Jones, Johnson, Lonergan, Harrison, Clough, and Crawford.

The report of the Recorder of Deeds for the six months ending Nov. 30, 1873, was received and referred to the Committee on Finance. The report shows the receipts to have been $30,705.-85, and the expenditures $27,242.54, leaving a balance of $3,463.31. Among the items of expenditure are $10,519 for folio writers, $5,292.75 for abstract writers, $10 for postage, $20 for postage-stamps, and $9 for "post-stamps."

A communication was received from Gen. Lieb, County Clerk, asking permission to make out, free of charge, certain papers for pensioned soldiers, the fees for which usually amount to from $40 to $50 per year. It was referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

Under a suspension of the rules, the Board took up the report of the Committee on the Whole on salaries of county officers, adopting the report, which has been already published. No action was taken with reference to the salaries pertaining to the offices of the Clerk of the Superior Court, Clerk of the Criminal Court, and County Clerk, all of which were referred to the Committee on Judiciary, to determine whether they are entitled to fees or to salaries.

The Board adjourned until Monday at 2 o'clock.

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Sunday Train.

The through Pacific express train for Council Bluffs, Omaha, Denver, San Francisco, and all Far-West points, will leave Chicago Sunday, Dec. 14, at 10:15 a. m., via Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway, stopping at all regular stations on the main line. Tickets via Chicago, Burlington & Quincy or Chicago & Northwestern Railroads will be taken on this train.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

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ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.

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1 Prize of	100,000
1 Prize of	50,000
2 of $25,000	50,000
4 of 10,000	40,000
12 of 5,000	60,000
473 of 500	236,500
1,603 other Prizes, amounting to	163,500

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OCULIST AND AURIST, 127 South Clark-st., Chicago, Ill., Operating Surgeon for deafness, blindness, and all diseases and deformities of the Eye and Ear. The largest stock of artificial eyes in the West.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

By mutual consent, the partnership heretofore existing between Edward D. Wootton and William Owen is this day dissolved. The business in future will be carried on by E. D. Wootton, 721 South Halsted-st.

EDWARD D. WOOTTON.

Chicago, Dec. 10, 1873.

DISSOLUTION.

The partnership existing between Shuhlein & Clark, 192 State-st., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.

$5 Packages OF FRACTIONAL CURRENCY FOR SALE AT TRIBUNE OFFICE.

AMUSEMENTS.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.

GRAND OPERA in ENGLISH by the Celebrated KELLOGG COMPANY.

C. D. HESS and MAURICE GRAU..........Directors.

This (Saturday), Dec. 13, at 2 o'clock,

GRAND GALA MATINEE.

THE BOHEMIAN GIRL.

MISS KELLOGG as..........ARLINE.

MRS. SEGUIN, MR. W. MORGAN, MR. CARLTON, MR. SEGUIN, MR. HOLSWORTH, &c.

This (Saturday) evening—MARITANA.

M'DLLE JENNY VANZANDT, MRS. SEGUIN, MR. W. MORGAN, W. CARLTON, G. HALL.

Admission, $1 and 50c. Secured Seats, $1.50 and $2.

☞ Sale of seats now open for next week.

Monday—Trovatore—KELLOGG.

Tuesday—Marriage of Figaro.

Balance of Repertoire for next week will be announced in the Sunday papers.

MYERS' OPERA HOUSE.

Monroe-st., between Dearborn and State.

Arlington, Cotton & Kemble's Minstrels.

ANOTHER BRILLIANT PROGRAMME.

Bobby Newcomb, Ernest Linden, Mackin and Wilson, Billy Rice, George Davenport, Arlington, Cotton, and Kemble in new and pleasing acts. The whole to conclude with the laughable sketch entitled

TIME WORKS WONDERS,

By the entire company.

Every Evening and Saturday Matinee.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

SATURDAY MATINEE AND NIGHT,

LOTTA!

IN SIX CHARACTERS---SONGS AND DANCES.

LITTLE DETECTIVE.

Monday, LOTTA as ZIP.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

TO-DAY, Afternoon and Evening, MISS

LYDIA THOMPSON

And her full Mammoth Organization, in the New and Beautiful Burlesque,

MEPHISTO.

Next week entire change every performance.

STAR LECTURE COURSE.

BRADLAUGH.

TICKETS TO-DAY

For the Great Lecture on "The Republican Movement in England," by "The Future President of England," Charles Bradlaugh, at Music Hall, Tuesday Night, Dec. 16. Tickets, 50 and 75 cts., at Box Office and at Jansen, McClurg & Co.'s. *Carpenter & Sheldon.*

Y. M. C. A. READINGS.

By C. DALE ARMSTRONG.

Centenary M. E. Church, Tuesday Eve., Dec. 16.

Wabash-av. M. E. Church, Thursday Eve., Dec. 18.

Admittance 25 cts. Reserved Seats, 50 cts. N. B.—Members not in arrears for dues admitted free.

Tickets for sale at W. B. Keen, Cooke & Co.'s, 113 State-st.; Emerson & Stott's, 229 West Madison-st.; Bliss & Sharp's, Twenty-second-st. and Wabash-av.; Y. M. C. A. Rooms, 97 West Randolph-st., and at the door on the evening of the reading.

PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.

EXTRA LECTURE.

On MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 15, at Lecture Room in the First M. E. Church Block,

GERALD MASSEY,

The distinguished English Poet and Philosopher, will deliver his intensely interesting Lecture, entitled

WHY DON'T GOD KILL THE DEVIL? or, The Origin of Evil.

Seats secured at Jansen & McClurg's and Stott & Emerson's. Admission 25 cts. to all parts of the house.

F. R. S. LECTURE COURSE,

West Side Opera House, 99 West Randolph-st.

SUNDAY EVE., Dec. 14, THE GREAT POET,

GERALD MASSEY.

Subject—JESUS CHRIST.

Admission, 25c. Tickets for sale by Emerson & Stott and Roseberry & Falch.

GLOBE THEATRE.

Saturday, Dec. 13, last two performances of

MR. T. C. KING.

Afternoon 2¼, Evening 8 o'clock—NOTRE DAME.

Monday—LIGHTNING BOB.

MARTINE'S HALL.

A PROMENADE CONCERT AND ENTERTAINMENT

Will be given at Martine's Hall, Ada-st., on Monday Evening, Dec. 15, under the auspices of THE LADIES OF THE CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY. First-class musical talent has been engaged, and an elegant supper will be served. Dancing will begin at 9 o'clock.

Tickets, $1, to be had at the door.

OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

NATIONAL LINE.

NOTICE—This Company takes the risk of insurance (up to $500,000 in gold) on each of its steamers, thus giving passengers the best possible guarantee for safety and avoidance of danger at sea.

The most southerly route has always been adopted by this Company to avoid ice and headlands.

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Greece	Dec. 13	Italy	Dec. 27
Spain	Dec. 20	Canada	Jan. 3

For London (direct) every fortnight.

Cabin Passage, $70, $80, and $90 Currency. Steerage, $29 Currency.

Return tickets at reduced rates. Passengers booked to or from German and Scandinavian points at low rates. The Steamships of this line are the largest in the trade. Drafts on Great Britain, Ireland, and the Continent, at Northeast corner Clark and Randolph-sts. (opposite new Sherman House), Chicago, WILLIAM MACALISTER, General Western Agent.

NEW YORK TO CARDIFF, BRISTOL, LONDON, And all Other Points in England and Wales.

The South Wales Atlantic Steamship Company's new first-class Steamships will sail from Pennsylvania Railroad Wharf, Jersey City:

PEMBROKE..........Nov. 15

These steamships, built expressly for the trade, are provided with all the latest improvements for the comfort and convenience of Cabin and Steerage Passengers. First Cabin, $80 currency; Second Cabin, $55 currency; Steerage, $30 currency; prepaid Steerage certificates from Cardiff, $$33. Drafts for £1 and upwards.

For further particulars, apply in Cardiff, at the Company's Offices, No. 1 Dock Chambers, and in New York to ARCHIBALD BAXTER & CO., Agents, No. 17 Broadway.

STATE LINE.

NEW YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST AND LONDONDERRY.

These elegant new Clyde-built steamers will sail from Pier 36, North River, as follows:

PENNSYLVANIA	Saturday, Nov. 29.
VIRGINIA	Saturday, Dec. 13.
GEORGIA	Saturday, Dec. 27.

And every alternate Saturday thereafter, taking passengers at through rates to all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Germany. Drafts for £1 and upwards.

For freight or passage apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, 72 Broadway.

Steerage Passage Office, No. 45 Broadway.

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ANCHOR LINE.

Sailing twice a week from New York, and carrying passengers to all parts of Great Britain, Ireland, Continental Europe, and the Mediterranean. Cabin from $65; Steerage, British and Irish ports east, $30; west, $32. Continental ports same as other regular lines. All payable in U. S. currency. Apply for full information at the Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling Green, New York, and N. E. corner LaSalle and Madison-sts., Chicago.

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For passage, freight, or any information, apply to ALLAN & CO., Agents, 72 & 74 LaSalle-st.

GENERAL NOTICES.

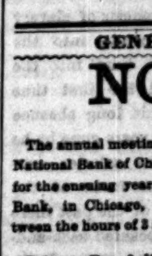
NOTICE.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Fifth National Bank of Chicago, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of said Bank, in Chicago, on Tuesday, January 13, 1874, between the hours of 3 and 5 p. m.

ISAAC G. LOMBARD, Cashier.

Chicago, Dec. 9, 1873.

SCALES.



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THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

CHICAGO WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

THE LEADING NEWSPAPER IN THE NORTHWEST.

THE PAPER FOR THE FARMER, MECHANIC, MANUFACTURER, MERCHANT, BANKER, PROFESSIONAL MAN, AND THE FIRESIDE.

PROSPECTUS FOR 1874.

The coming year promises to be the most eventful in a political sense that we have seen since the close of the war. The questions which have engrossed and divided the public mind during the past twenty years are rapidly passing away, and we find growing up in different parts of the country a party called by various names—in California the Independent party, in Iowa the Anti-Monopoly party, in Wisconsin the Reform party, in Illinois the Farmers' Movement—having a common purpose and inspiration, and exhibiting a strength which proves that it answers one of the chief demands of the hour. The CHICAGO TRIBUNE will give a large share of its attention to this NEW MANIFESTATION OF PUBLIC SENTIMENT. It holds:

1st. That the old party organizations are essentially corrupt and fraudulent. Having no longer any principles to carry into effect, they have become mere business enterprises, making a show of opposition to each other, but really sharing in the proceeds of profligate and dishonest legislation. To suppose that any healthful reform can flow from the pretended efforts of these worn-out and demoralized partnerships is altogether vain and illusory.

2d. That the tariff system now in vogue is a cunning device to rob the many for the benefit of the few, and that its effect is to cause farm products to exchange for about one-half the quantity of foreign or "protected" goods they would otherwise buy.

3d. That railroads cannot exact more than a fair rate of interest on the capital actually invested in them, and that when, in addition to this, they claim dividends on watered stock and fraudulent bonds, the State may rightfully interfere for the protection of the people; that unjust discriminations between different localities are in violation of law and should be prohibited.

4th. That subsidies or bounties of money, land, or public credit, to railway, steamship, or other corporations, are flagrant abuses of the powers of government, fraught with the gravest dangers to the people, and tending to promote corruption, extravagance, speculation, and financial disaster.

The general character of THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE is too well established to need recapitulation. It is always independent and fearless in the expression of its views. In its news department it is second to no paper in the United States. The Weekly Edition contains a carefully prepared summary of the news of the week, brought down to the hour of going to press.

Literary, political, financial, social, and agricultural topics will constitute, as heretofore, leading features of the Weekly Edition, and no pains will be spared to increase its attractiveness in these departments. Its market reports are unsurpassed, embracing all the information which farmers require for the intelligent transaction of business, both as sellers and buyers.

THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE is a large eight-page sheet, of the same size as the Daily Tribune, consisting of fifty-six columns of closely-printed matter, and, as a family newspaper and in its general make-up, is unsurpassed by any paper in the land.

THE TRIBUNE will be furnished during the ensuing year at the following rates, payable in advance:

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Single Copy	$ 2.00
Five Copies	7.50
Ten Copies	13.50
Fifteen Copies	18.75
Twenty Copies	20.00

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Daily Edition, one year	$12.00
Sunday Edition, one year	2.50

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Single Copy, one year	$6.00

Subscribers to the Weekly, previous to January 1, 1874, will be entitled to the paper from date of subscription to January 1, 1875.

☞ Postmasters and others forming Clubs may retain 10 per cent on all subscriptions, and add single copies at club rates after they are formed.

Remittances may be made by draft, money order, or registered letter, at our risk.

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RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.—† Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted. § Arrive Sunday at 8:00 a. m. ¶ Daily.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL & GREAT WESTERN RAILROAD.

Depot, foot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph, and 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via main and air line)	*5:00 a. m.	*8:30 p. m.
Day Express	*8:30 a. m.	*9:00 p. m.
Jackson Accommodation	*3:30 p. m.	*11:30 a. m.
Atlantic Express	5:15 p. m.	§8:30 a. m.
Night Express	†9:00 p. m.	*6:30 a. m.
GRAND RAPIDS AND PENTWATER.		
Morning Express	8:30 a. m.	9:00 p. m.
Night Express	†9:10 p. m.	*6:30 a. m.

HENRY C. WENTWORTH, General Passenger Agent.

CHICAGO & ALTON RAILROAD.

Chicago, Kansas City and Denver Short Line, via Louisiana, Mo., and Chicago, Springfield, Alton and St. Louis Through Line. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge. Ticket Offices: At Depot, and 122 Randolph-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Kansas City Ex. via Jacksonville, Ill. and Louisiana, Mo.	*9:30 a. m.	*8:10 p. m.
Kansas City Fast Ex. via Jacksonville, Ill. and Louisiana, Mo	‡9:45 p. m.	‡7:30 a. m.
St. Louis Express, via Main Line	*9:30 a. m.	*8:10 p. m.
St. Louis Fast Ex. via Main Line	‡9:45 p. m.	‡7:30 a. m.
St. Louis Ex. via Jacksonville	‡9:45 p. m.	‡7:30 a. m.
Springfield Express	*9:30 a. m.	*8:10 p. m.
Springfield Fast Express	‡9:45 p. m.	‡7:30 a. m.
Jefferson City Express	‡9:45 p. m.	‡7:30 a. m.
Peoria, Keokuk & Burl'n Ex.	*9:45 p. m.	8:10 p. m.
Chicago & Paducah Railroad Ex.	*9:30 a. m.	*8:10 p. m.
Wenona Lacon, Washington Ex.	*4:20 p. m.	*3:10 p. m.
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	*4:20 p. m.	*9:40 a. m.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY.

Union Depot, corner Madison and Canal-sts.; Ticket Office 63 South Clark-st., opposite Sherman House, and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	*9:30 a. m.	‡7:30 a. m.
Milwaukee & Prairie du Chien Mail and Express	*5:00 p. m.	*11:00 a. m.
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis Night Express	†10:00 p. m.	*4:15 p. m.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

Depots—Foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av., and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket offices, No. 59 Clark st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and at depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	*7:30 a. m.	*8:00 p. m.
Ottawa and Streator Passenger	*7:30 a. m.	*8:00 p. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp	*9:10 a. m.	*2:35 p. m.
Pacific Fast Line, for Omaha	*10:00 a. m.	*3:25 p. m.
Kansas City, Leavenworth, Atchison & St. Joseph Exp	*10:00 a. m.	*3:35 p. m.
Aurora Passenger	*3:15 p. m.	*8:15 a. m.
Mendota, Ottawa & Streator Pass	*4:20 p. m.	*9:55 a. m.
Aurora Passenger	*5:30 p. m.	*8:55 a. m.
Aurora Passenger (Sunday)	1:00 p. m.	10:00 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp	*9:00 p. m.	*7:00 a. m.
Pacific Night Exp, for Omaha	†10:00 p. m.	‡7:45 a. m.
Kansas City, Leavenworth, Atchison & St. Joseph Exp	†10:00 p. m.	‡7:45 a. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	*1:45 a. m.	*8:50 p. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	*6:15 p. m.	*7:30 a. m.
Texas Express	10:00 p. m.	7:45 a. m.

*Ex. Sundays. †Ex. Saturday. ‡Ex. Monday.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	*8:15 a. m.	*8:50 p. m.
St. Louis Fast Line	†8:15 p. m.	*8:15 a. m.
Cairo Mail	*8:15 a. m.	*8:50 p. m.
Cairo Express	†8:15 p. m.	*8:15 a. m.
Springfield Express	*8:15 a. m.	*8:50 p. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	*9:15 a. m.	*3:20 p. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	†8:15 p. m.	*6:35 a. m.
(a) Gilman Passenger	*4:30 p. m.	*9:20 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*6:10 a. m.	*6:48 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*7:10 a. m.	*7:45 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*9:00 a. m.	*8:45 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*12:10 p. m.	*9:20 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	3:00 p. m.	10:30 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*4:30 p. m.	*1:45 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*5:15 p. m.	*5:20 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*6:10 p. m.	*6:25 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*11:10 p. m.	*7:40 p. m.

(a) Runs to Champaign on Saturdays.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD.

City offices, corner Randolph and LaSalle-sts., and 75 Canal-st., corner Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
a Pacific Fast Line	*10:15 a. m.	*3:15 p. m.
a Dubuque Night Ex. via Clinton	†10:45 p. m.	‡6:30 a. m.
a Omaha Night Express	†10:45 p. m.	‡6:30 a. m.
a Freeport & Dubuque Express	*9:15 a. m.	*3:15 p. m.
a Freeport & Dubuque Express	*9:15 p. m.	*6:15 a. m.
b Milwaukee Mail	*8:00 a. m.	*10:50 a. m.
b Milwaukee Express	*9:30 a. m.	*4:00 p. m.
b Milwaukee Passenger	*5:00 p. m.	*7:30 p. m.
b Milwaukee Passenger	†11:00 p. m.	‡5:00 a. m.
b Green Bay Express	*9:40 a. m.	*7:00 p. m.
b St. Paul Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡7:15 a. m.
b Marquette Express	*9:00 p. m.	*6:45 a. m.
Madison & Winona Passenger	*9:40 a. m.	*7:00 p. m.

a—Depot corner of Wells and Kinzie-sts.
b—Depot corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts.

W. H. STENNETT, Gen. Pass. Agent.

COLORADO, KANSAS & NEW MEXICO.

Ticket and Freight Office, 77 Clark-st.

Special Inducements. Great New Route. A., T. & St. Fe R. R. W. E. WEBB, Gen'l Ag't.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Depot, corner of VanBuren and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Omaha, Leavenw'th & Atchison Ex	*10:15 a. m.	*4:00 p. m.
Peru Accommodation	*5:00 p. m.	*9:30 a. m.
Night Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡6:30 a. m.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

Depot, Van Buren-st., foot of LaSalle-st.; Ticket offices, northwest corner Clark and Randolph-sts., and southwest corner Canal and Madison-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail, via Air Line and Main Line	*6:10 a. m.	*10:00 p. m.
Special New York Express, via Air Line	*8:30 a. m.	*9:00 p. m.
Atlantic Express, via Air Line	5:15 p. m.	8:30 a. m.
Night Express, via Main Line	*†10:30 p. m.	*8:30 a. m.
South Chicago Accommodation	12:00 m.	1:50 a. m.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILROAD.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	*9:00 a. m.	‡8:00 p. m.
Pacific Express	§5:15 p. m.	‡7:10 a. m.
Fast Line	†10:00 p. m.	‡*9:00 a. m.
Mail	*4:55 a. m.	*6:50 p. m.
Valparaiso Accommodation	*3:40 p. m.	*8:40 a. m.

CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & CINCINNATI THROUGH LINE, VIA KANKAKEE ROUTE.

From the Great Central Railroad Depot, foot of Lake-st. Ticket office, 121 Randolph-st., near corner Clark; 96 LaSalle-st., corner Washington, and at Illinois Central Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	*7:30 a. m.	§8:30 a. m
Night Express	§8:00 p. m.	*8:00 p. m.

PROPOSALS.

TO CONTRACTORS.

KNOX COUNTY JAIL.

Sealed Proposals will be received at the County Clerk's Office, in the city of Galesburg, Illinois, until Wednesday, Jan. 14, 1874, at 9 o'clock a. m., for building a Jail for Knox County, according to plans and specifications now on file in the County Clerk's Office. Proposals to be opened by the Board of Supervisors of Knox County on said 14th day of January; and said Board reserves the right to reject all bids, if not found satisfactory. The Board will require bond with sufficient security for the performance of contract. Work to be completed by Oct. 1, 1874.

Payments will be made on the contract for all completed work, and all materials delivered on the ground, semi-monthly, on the Superintendent's estimates, deducting fifteen per cent, to be retained until the final completion and settlement of contract. JOHN S. WINTER, County Clerk.

MEDICAL CARDS.

Dr. A. G. Olin,

252 Wabash-av. Thirty Year's Experience among the afflicted with Private Diseases, in all their varied and complicated forms. Age and experience has enabled him to perfect remedies that never fail. He is the oldest and longest located Specialist in this city, and Guarantees Cures or No Pay. His late work, "Errors of Youth," Advice to Young Men or Old, thirty lectures delivered before the Chicago Medical Institute; Price 50 Cents. Circular especially to Ladies, two stamps. Invalids provided with private apartments, board, and attendance. Office hours from 9 a. m. to 8 p. m. Consultation Free.

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CONFIDENTIAL PHYSICIAN, 277 and 279 South Clark st., corner Van Buren, Chicago.

It is well known by all readers of the papers that Dr. C. Bigelow is the oldest established physician in Chicago, having devoted TWENTY YEARS OF HIS LIFE in perfecting remedies that will cure positively all cases of CHRONIC AND SPECIAL DISEASES in both sexes. SEPARATE PARLORS for ladies and gentlemen. Call. CORRESPONDENCE CONFIDENTIAL. Address all letters, with stamps, to Dr. C. BIGELOW, 277 and 279 South Clark-st.

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113 W. MADISON-ST., CHICAGO, (a regular graduate in medicine), treats all Chronic Diseases, of both sexes. Cures guaranteed. All Female Difficulties treated with success. Medicines furnished. Consultation free. A book on special diseases, circulars, &c., for married folks—free for two stamps. All letters confidential.

Dr. TOWNSEND,

163 SOUTH CLARK-ST.,

Continues to cure all Chronic, Nervous, and Urinary Diseases of both sexes, and may be confidentially consulted, personally or by mail, free of charge. Female difficulties treated with success. His Medical Treatise to ladies and gentlemen sent free

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May be confidentially consulted, personally or by mail, free of charge, on all chronic or nervous diseases.

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TO-DAY'S AMUSEMENTS.

GLOBE THEATRE—Desplaines street, between Madison and Washington. Engagement of T. C. King. "Notre Dame." Afternoon and evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Halsted street, between Madison and Monroe. Engagement of the Lydia Thompson Burlesque Troupe. "Mephisto." Afternoon and evening.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE—Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. Strakosch English Opera-Troupe. Afternoon, "The Bohemian Girl." Evening, "Maritana."

M'VICKER'S THEATRE—Madison street, between Dearborn and State. Engagement of Lotta. "The Little Detective." Afternoon and evening.

MYERS' OPERA-HOUSE—Monroe street, between Dearborn and State. Burlesque of "Time Works Wonders." Minstrelsy and comicalities. Afternoon and evening.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

HEADQUARTERS FOR BOYS' CLOTHING. C. C. COLLINS, 184 and 186 Clark-st.

MOTHERS ARE NOT FOUND WANTING IN GRATITUDE to those who do them a service; hence the blessing they have pronounced upon the name of Mrs. Winslow, who has immortalized herself by the discovery of her Soothing Syrup for children teething.

The Chicago Tribune.

Saturday Morning, December 13, 1873.

The report that the House Committee on Canals and Railroads had decided to report favorably on Mr. Farwell's bill for chartering a new air-line railroad from New York to Chicago, is now pronounced to have been premature.

The Massachusetts Dental Society has passed a resolution to the effect that the use of chloroform is not advisable in dental operations. This is unquestionably the result of the investigation into the recent death in Boston from the administration of mixed chloroform and ether.

A new point in bankruptcy has been decided by Judge Blodgett, who excludes hotel-keepers from that provision which makes it an act of bankruptcy for bankers, merchants, manufacturers, and traders to be in default for fourteen days. The hotel-keepers are held to be outside this list.

An entering-wedge for the re-establishment of the franking privilege is sought by the introduction of a bill into the House, providing for the free transmission through the mails of public documents and newspapers. Though the bill is accompanied by certain restrictions, its adoption would prepare the way for a return to the old practices.

There will be general gratification at the announcement that Marshal Bazaine's death-sentence has been commuted to banishment for twenty years. He is still to suffer degradation from his rank, but is to be spared the personal humiliation of all ceremony. His life is saved, but it is rendered a blank for the future, and it would not be surprising if he should avail himself of the common resort in such cases of Frenchmen and Japanese—suicide.

Petitions for the repeal of the Bankrupt law have been presented from twenty-seven different States, and the Judiciary Committee of the House have gone so far as to instruct Mr. Lyman Tremain, of New York, to report a bill. If Mr. Tremain shall succeed in framing a bill that will suit all the petitioners for twenty-seven different States, his success as a Congressman will have been assured. He probably understands that he is on dangerous ground.

McKay, the employe in the Criminal Clerk's office, convicted of issuing a fraudulent certificate of naturalization just before the late election, has been sentenced to three years' imprisonment in the Penitentiary. Though the peculiar circumstances of the case entitle the prisoner to more commiseration than the run of criminals, the sentence has an unquestioned value to the community in the way of repressing the loose construction of official responsibility, altogether too common at election-time.

The Milwaukee *News* calls the attention of all those Republican papers that made an outcry against the action of the Democratic caucus that nominated Fernando Wood, salary-grabber, for Speaker, to the fact that Matt Carpenter, salary-grabber, has been elected by the Republicans President *pro tem.* of the Senate. The *News* thinks that the degradation in the one case is offset by that in the other, and that it will not do for a party that elects Carpenter to the office of acting Vice-President to complain of a complimentary vote for Fernando Wood. Honors are easy again!

The bill for the extra naval appropriation of $4,000,000 passed the House yesterday, after an interchange of the usual daily courtesies between members. Mr. Cox, of New York, and Mr. Hawley, of Connecticut, put on their war-paint for the occasion; and, after all was said and done, it was found that they had exhausted their hot blood over an unsuspected play on words. The question, which seriously threatened mutual annihilation for a time, turned out to be whether Mr. Cox had said *coward*, *cow-herd*, or *cowered*. When it was discovered that he had used the latter word, peace was restored. Thereupon an extra appropriation was voted for the navy.

The Administration solution of the salary question has been adopted, and the repeal bill has been recommitted to the Special Committee, with instructions to report a bill fixing the average of the pay and allowances for members of the Forty-first Congress as the compensation for members of the present Congress. It is thought that this will make the salaries about $6,000, aside from an allowance for actual traveling expenses. To this will be added a renewal of the franking privilege, according to the present indications. At this point it is proper to inquire whether the people pay Congressmen $6,000 or $7,500 a year for consuming an entire week in an undignified discussion over their own salaries.

The Chicago produce markets were generally higher yesterday, though irregular, with a large volume of transactions, chiefly speculative. Mess pork was active, and advanced 20c per brl, closing at $14.90@14.95 cash, and $15.12½ seller February. Lard was active, and 20c per 100 lbs higher, closing at $8.30@8.35 cash, and $8.60 seller February. Meats were more active and ½c higher, at 5⅝c for shoulders, 6¾@6⅞c for short ribs, 7c for short clear, all boxed, and 8½@9½c for sweet pickled hams. Highwines were quiet and ½c higher, closing at 92c per gallon. Dressed hogs were more active and firmer, closing at $5.50@5.80 per 100 lbs. Flour was quiet and strong, at $5.50@5.75 for good spring extras. Wheat was more active, and weak, closing at $1.13¼ cash, and $1.15¼ seller January. Corn was active and weak, closing at 52½c cash, and 52⅝c seller January. Oats were more active, and firmer, closing at 39½c cash, and 39⅝c seller January. Rye was quiet and easy, closing at 79c. Barley was dull and weak, closing at $1.40 for No. 2, and $1.03@1.04 for No. 3. Live hogs were active and 10c higher, closing firm at $4.70@5.05. Cattle were quiet and easy.

The financial statement of the Prussian Government for 1872, which has recently been published, shows a very economical administration of the public funds. This surplus of income over expenditure for the year amounted to 28,000,000 thalers, while the public debt was reduced 80,000,000 thalers during the same time. The French indemnity money, of which Prussia received the largest part, sufficiently accounts for the reduction of the public debt; but the handsome surplus over expenses shows a thriftiness and economy which undoubtedly lie at the bottom of Prussia's power, and which will continue to give that country a predominance in Europe so long as these virtues are practiced. This saving is all the more remarkable when the enormous military expenses of the country are considered. The *American Register* says that it is stated, on reliable authority, that the Government holds in gold 480,000,000 thalers, and about 700,000,000 thalers in bills on London. With this plethora of money on hand, Prussia can well afford to dictate in Europe.

There has been a disposition, and not without reason, to criticise Mr. Blaine for appointing Fernando Wood as the Democratic representative on the Committee on Ways and Means. Mr. Wood is the leader of the Democratic salary-grabbers, and is, aside from this, a man whose reputation does not entitle him to a position on the most important committee in the House. The Administration press justify the appointment on the ground of parliamentary usage. The Albany *Evening Journal* says: "They [the Democrats] declared him their choice, and parliamentary practice settled the rest." The only way in which the Democrats can be said to have declared him their choice was by making him their candidate for Speaker. He received 77 out of 94 Democratic votes. Two years ago, Mr. Morgan, of Ohio, received 103 Democratic votes for the Speakership, and Mr. Blaine did *not* place Mr. Morgan on the Committee on Ways and Means. If, therefore, Mr. Wood was not a fit man for the place, there was a precedent, set by Mr. Blaine himself, for refusing to appoint him, and the answer made by the Administration press fails to justify the Speaker's action.

It is reported that there will be a deficit of $12,000,000 in the revenue receipts before the new year begins. There is probably a good deal of truth in this, since the Secretary of the Treasury has addressed a letter to the Committee on Ways and Means, calling for additional taxation as the only means for reviving the declining revenues. He recommends (1) the restoration of the duty on tea and coffee, which would probably add $20,000,000 a year; (2) 10 cents more a gallon on distilled spirits, which ought to produce $7,000,000; (3) 4 cents more a pound on tobacco, which would make $4,000,000; and (4) a new tax on the gross receipts of railroads, steamboats, insurance and telegraph companies. These items, the Secretary believes, would swell the revenues $42,150,000 a year; and, if still more be needed, he recommends the restoration of the tax on legal instruments, deeds, mortgages, etc. Whatever the result may be, it will not fail to strike the people that the first remedy for a decline in revenues that suggests itself to the official brain is the increase of taxes instead of greater retrenchment in the expenditures. The Secretary of the Treasurer calls for nearly $50,000,000, while Congress haggles over the reduction of its own pay in spite of the unmistakable sentiment of the public mind.

We print this morning a report sent to the House by the Secretary of War on the alleged defalcations in the Bureau of Refugees and Freedmen under the administration of Gen. O. O. Howard. The reason he gives for committing the matter into the hands of Congress is that the delay in settling up the affairs of the Bureau had barred a trial by court-martial under the statute of limitations. The complaints are that claimants in this Department have not received their bounties, arrears of pay, etc. There is also one set of irregular accounts amounting to $121,000 for which no vouchers are forthcoming. There are other unexplained deficiencies and irregularities, such as vouchers issued subsequently to the actual payment of funds, which bring the total accountability of Gen. Howard up to $278,593.66. The Secretary notifies Congress that the Department of Justice has been furnished with cases of *apparent* malfeasance, with a request that either criminal suit or civil suit, or both, be brought against such of the officers of the late Bureau as may be liable. Under the stimulant of the Secretary's report, a motion was made in the House to instruct the Military Committee to provide for the trial by court-martial of the army officers implicated. This was defeated by a strict party vote, and the matter was referred without instructions.

The salary-grabbers at Washington insist that their pay is not too much, because they will have to pay an average of $1,000 each a year for postage. This suggestion is a fraudulent one. There are 374 members of Congress. To assume that these each pay $1,000 a year for postage is to assume that each of them uses 33,333 letter-postage stamps each session. What have they to pay postage on? All letters received by them are prepaid. All legitimate business of their constituents before the Departments, being on official matters requiring an answer, will obtain such answer postage-paid from the Department. Any person in the United States wanting a public document will, of course, readily pay the postage thereon; any person wanting such documents as the Government sells at cost will order such documents from the Public Printer, and include the postage in the account. If Mr. Averill, of Minnesota, who is heavy on the postage item, makes a speech and wishes to send it home as an advertisement of himself for re-election, why should he not pay the postage on the document, which is purely a personal matter? That members of Congress should have a large correspondence with their party friends at home, concerning office distribution and party caucusing, is natural, but why should the people be taxed to pay the postage on such letters any more than on the letters of a merchant? There was no reform more needed than that of abolishing the franking privilege, and compelling all persons desiring correspondence with members of Congress upon personal matters to pay their own postage. One of the items for which they want stamps is to pay the postage on garden and flower seeds. These seeds are distributed free of cost, and there is no person who wants them at all who will not cheerfully pay the postage on them. This demand of $1,000 a year for postage is an impudent fraud.

The State Grange of Illinois, which has been in session at Bloomington for several days, adjourned yesterday, after adopting a series of resolutions which may be construed as a declaration of principles. They express the belief that the educational influence of the Grange is its most valuable feature by inculcating in the minds of members the rights and duties of citizenship. They have a cordial sympathy with the Farmers' Association of the State so far as the differences in organization and purpose admits, which presumably means that the Grangers, as members of the Farmers' Association, and as citizens, will make a political fight for their rights, but not as Grangers. The resolution concerning banking and currency demands, in a general way, an equal distribution, and condemns the concentration of money for speculative purposes. The salary-grab is condemned, and the action of the Illinois House of Representatives concerning it is approved. The Legislature is requested not to meddle with the Temperance law. The Grangers claim it as a compliment that the farmers should have been accused of having precipitated the financial panic; construing it to mean that they have exposed the frauds of railroads and other financial enterprises. The right of Congress to regulate inter-State commerce is affirmed, and Congress is called upon to exercise that right. Regarding transportation facilities, the Grange holds that the General Government should open all the natural water-channels at its own expense, but that railroads should be built with private capital under restrictive charters; and a Government freight railroad is recommended only as a last resort, after all other means have been exhausted. The Dartmouth College decision is directly attacked by the declaration that it is an inherent right of the people which cannot be alienated to regulate chartered monopolies. The present Civil Service of the country is condemned in strong language, as dangerous to the integrity and perpetuity of republican institutions,—a school of political corruption and a constant temptation to dishonesty,—and a more adequate remedy than any yet devised is demanded.

THE SALARY-GRAB IN CONGRESS.

There is an evident purpose on the part of the members of Congress who took and desire to keep the $5,000 back-pay voted themselves at the last session, to laugh down the proposition to repeal the act. Mr. Negley, of Pittsburgh, leads in the effort to ridicule the popular indignation, and styles the proposition to repeal the Grab law low demagogery. A gentleman named Crossland, who lives somewhere in Kentucky, has also made himself conspicuous as a buffoon on that subject. A Paducah paper recently expressed the opinion that Crossland ought not to be asked to give back the money, because he had served his country in the Confederate army four years without any pay, and this little item of $5,000 extra salary would in part settle the unrequited service. The mob of Democrats and Republicans in the House who have pocketed this stolen money, and who refuse to pay it back, laugh consumedly at every word that Negley or Crossland utters. And so the low comedy goes on. Every man who speaks for the repeal of the Grab law is to be laughed down and pronounced a demagogue. The trouble is that the Republican party finds itself in a quandary. It took advantage of the close of the session, and after the Presidential election, to increase the salaries of nearly every executive, judicial, and legislative officer connected with the Government at Washington. In order to avoid responsibility, it bargained for the votes of a large portion of the Democratic members, especially those who have been recognized for years as willing to sell out anything for pay. With the aid of these, the Republican party voted $5,000 extra to each member of the last Congress, and as much more to all the members of the new Congress; it doubled the salary of the President, and increased that of the Vice-President and Cabinet officers, making the increase begin on March 4, 1873. Each member of the present Congress has already been paid $5,625 in advance. The universal popular protest against this proceeding has taken such form that the party must do something, but exactly what it cannot well determine. The President has accepted the double pay voted to him, and the party has not the courage to vote that he shall return it. Unfortunately, the question of this repeal has to be decided by the men who have participated in the increased pay. Those who did not get the $5,000 extra back-pay have drawn the $5,625 forward-pay, and a large number have drawn both. To these men this vote implies the necessity of returning either one or the other, and to many it implies the return of both. The average patriotism that prevails in Congress does not seem equal to the task.

In the midst of this controversy there rises in the house the ghost of Alexander Stephens. Thirty years ago, he was a member of the Whig party, and was a champion of that organization that favored a Paternal Government, in which the ruling class should take patriarchal care of the ruled. That party was eminently aristocratic. It wanted a magnificent Government, in which Congress was to be composed of great men; and the Government was to be a princely one, and all supported by taxes upon the people who were so fortunate as to be governed so handsomely. In time, the exigencies of slavery forced Mr. Stephens and Mr. Toombs into the Democratic party, and thence in time into the Confederate Government; and the first time that his voice was heard after his long absence was in telling Congress that in years gone by he had advocated the most sublime salaries conceivable, and that he was now in favor of the same thing. Around this relic of the past there gathered every man who had pocketed back-and-forward-pay and did not wish to surrender it. They looked upon the Confederate Vice-President as an advocate from some other world come to defend and justify a great and scandalous spoliation of the Treasury.

Congress will have to meet this question on the direct issue of the repeal of that act and the surrender of the money; nor can the "party" avoid the issue that this repeal must include the double pay of the President. The President has intimated that he would have vetoed the increase of his salary had he been able to do so without vetoing an appropriation bill. His friends in Congress cannot now refuse to include his case in the repeal of all the increased salaries. The question is not likely to be settled very early in the session. There will be all manner of evasions and expedients to escape doing what the people demand shall be done. It is, however, immaterial what Congress may or may not do. The people have the remedy in their own hands, and they propose to apply it vigorously; they will show to those who have taken and kept the back-pay of the last session, and to those who keep the forward-pay of this session, that they can punish such acts at the polls. Buffoonery may triumph in Congress, but it will avail nothing before an outraged and insulted people. The salary business will be settled at the ballot-box in 1874.

PERTEET'S CONFESSION AND RESPITE.

The intelligence which reached this city yesterday, that the Governor had granted a week's respite to Perteet, the wife-murderer, who was to have been hanged yesterday at Joliet, created a general feeling of surprise, the more so as former dispatches conveyed no reason for this unexpected action of the Executive. Later news, however, disclosed that Perteet had made a confession to the Governor, and asked for a week's time to prepare himself for his doom,—a request which the Governor granted. The wretched man, therefore, has a week longer in which to make his peace with the world and his God, and it is to be hoped that the time will be spent so profitably by him that he will be in a suitable frame of mind at the end.

In view of the confession which he has made, the letter written by his counsel, Judge Knowlton, to him, and which was published in THE TRIBUNE of yesterday, is certainly a very remarkable document to be written in such a solemn crisis. Perteet, in his dispatch to the Governor, published elsewhere, asks for a week's time, because he is not yet ready to die, acknowledges that he is a guilty sinner, and confesses his crime. Judge Knowlton says in his letter:

> Should you be requested by any one, no matter who, to make any confessions, I hope you will be firm in refusing to do so, as it could do you no good in this life or world, or any other. Insist upon your innocence as you have heretofore done and said, under the solemnity of an oath.

Having urged him to make no confession, Judge Knowlton then attempts to ease any qualms of conscience the wretched man may have by a theological disquisition, calculated only to bewilder and becloud Perteet's mind as to his future state. He says:

> After death, our souls are conscious, or they are not. If not, the sleep is eternal, and we are out of trouble. If they are, we are relieved of the clog of the body, its pains are at ease, and we are what is termed happy. It is not possible that an all-wise, powerful, merciful God would allow a disembodied spirit to be miserable in existence. I have seen the time when I did not think I could live another moment, and was then less anxious than I have often been at other times.

In other words, his counsel raises a doubt as to the future state in the mind of Perteet, and then urges him to die with what is perhaps tantamount to a lie upon his lips. The suggestion appears to be that either there is no hereafter, and hence it makes no difference whether Perteet died uttering the truth or untruth, or there is an hereafter, in which every one is happy, and, consequently, an untruth would not affect him. We may allow a great deal for Judge Knowlton's desire, in a professional point of view, to shield Perteet as far as lay in his power, and we may also allow something for his anxiety with regard to his publication of the trial with "comments and arguments," and also for "the deep disgrace and oblivion" in which he proposes to bury the opinion of Judge Craig; but, even making these allowances, the advice which he gives is open to grave objections.

The impulse of human nature and the pangs of conscience, however, have been stronger than the lawyer's advice; and the confession will bring to the doomed man more of peace and comfort than a volume of such assurances and recommendations as Judge Knowlton conveyed to him. If, as the latter says, there may be no hereafter, the confession cannot harm him, and it leaves him the record of telling the truth in his last hours. If there is an hereafter, in which memory reaches back to the deeds done in the body, then he will have the consolation of remembering that he did not die with a falsehood in his mouth. His life has been, at best, a worthless one, and was marked by one of the most unprovoked murders on record. He has rid himself of the horrible burden, and eased his conscience by confession. The week which remains to him in this world is but a short time in comparison with the eternity to which he is so near; but let us hope that, even in this short time, he may prepare himself to enter into it, not trusting to his counsel's dubious speculations on eternity, but relying upon the mercy and forgiveness of Almighty God.

THE CANADIAN CANALS.

The merits of the St. Lawrence route, from the great lakes to the ports of the Atlantic, over that of the Erie Canal, as a means of cheap transportation between the East and the West, is the subject of an able communication from the Hon. John Young, of Montreal, to the New York *Times*. Mr. Young has long been active in the promotion of schemes for the improvement of the Canadian waterways connecting the West with the sea and the Hudson River, and his experience as President of the Montreal Board of Trade and member of the Dominion Parliament has been such as to qualify him to speak with authority on this important question. The Erie and Canadian canals were bold undertakings when originally constructed, but within twenty-five years it was found necessary to double their capacity, and so extraordinary has been the growth of the country of which they are the outlets that they are again found insufficient. Every year is increasing the disproportion between their capacity and the tonnage to be moved over them. They are inadequate to the present commerce between the lakes and the Atlantic, and their inferiority will grow more and more marked as the vast interior trade swells its annual volume. Every interest in the West, and, indirectly, in the East and abroad, is suffering from the stagnation which results from the insufficiency of these outlets. Transportation is high because it is scanty, and it must be made cheaper by being made sufficient. There is but one way in which this can be done, and that is by enlarging the capacity of the waterways between the East and the West. The railroads have their own work to do, and cannot relieve the canals permanently or profitably. The solution of this vital and pressing problem is to be found in the application of the familiar axiom of water transportation, that the cost varies inversely as the size of the vessel employed. When the Erie Canal, between Buffalo and Troy, was enlarged, in 1847, so as to increase its capacity from boats of 78 tons to boats of 210 tons, the cost of freight fell more than 50 per cent. All the experience of the Canal Commissioners of New York and the Canadian Government is to the effect that to enlarge a canal—*i. e.*, to admit larger vessels—is to cheapen freight. This, then, is evidently the means by which cheap transportation, which is without doubt the most urgent need of the West, is to be obtained. The waterways to the sea-coast must be enlarged. The question remains, which waterways shall be improved, those which give outlet by the St. Lawrence to Montreal and to New York by the Champlain Canal, or those which traverse the State of New York. Concerning this point, Mr. Young quotes from a report made to him in 1858, while Chairman of the Harbor Commissioners of Montreal, by a Commission of three able civil engineers of the United States, consisting of the Hon. William McAlpine, of New York, James P. Kirkwood, of Brooklyn, N. Y., and the late Capt. John Childe, of Springfield, Mass. In their report, assuming that the Welland Canal had been enlarged to admit vessels of 1,000 tons, and that the St. Lawrence and Lake Champlain were connected by a canal of the same capacity, they said that this route was undoubtedly cheaper and therefore better than that by the Erie Canal. Freight sent by the way of Buffalo or Oswego must be transshipped from lake vessels to canal boats, and to this expense must be added the extra cost of canal transport and heavy tolls. By the St. Lawrence route, as improved, no transshipment is required, and the cost of transport is much less. A further advantage of the improved St. Lawrence and Champlain route, the Commission report, would be the more economic use of vessels of the largest class, which could go from any of the lakes directly to New York without breaking bulk, and with much less canal navigation.

These conclusions, it will be remembered, are based on the hypothesis that the canal-connections of the St. Lawrence route had all been enlarged. As a matter of fact, this is not yet the case. The Welland and Lachine Canals, in Canada, were opened in 1824, with locks of 100 feet in length by 20 and 22 feet in width, with 4½ feet of water on the sills. The Lachine and other St. Lawrence canals were enlarged in 1849 with locks of 200 feet long by 45 feet wide; the Welland Canal was left with some locks of only 26 feet wide, and it is this motley system of locks which now exists. To open a route which shall have the advantages claimed by the Commission over the Erie Canal, the Canadian Government must adapt the Welland Canal to propellers of 1,000 tons (this work is now going on), and must enlarge the St. Lawrence canals, and the Caughnawaga Canal between the St. Lawrence and Lake Champlain on the same scale.

The enlargement of the Welland Canal alone will do much to cheapen transportation. Vessels of 1,000 tons will be able to pass from any point on the upper lakes through the canal to Oswego, whence the distance by canal to New York is but 209 miles against 362 from Buffalo. Under existing conditions, Oswego is rapidly gaining on Buffalo as a lake port, notwithstanding the fact that, owing to the limited capacity of the Welland Canal, no vessels of more than 400 tons can reach its harbor. Vessels of 1,000 tons reach Buffalo, but the saving of 153 miles in the transportation over the Erie Canal makes it more profitable to use the smaller vessels and go through the Welland Canal to Oswego. The question whether the canals from Buffalo to Troy and from Oswego to Troy can be adapted to vessels of 1,000 tons burden, drawing 12 feet of water, is one on which Mr. Young expresses no opinion.

COLLEGIATE PROGRESS.

The National Bureau of Education has just issued its annual report for 1872, which contains much interesting matter concerning the collegiate institutions of the country which has never before been collected in one volume. Since the report of 1871, special attention has been paid to this subject, and a list of the names of the colleges and their locations, the number of teachers and graduates, and the amount of productive funds and other general statistics have been gathered for the first time. From these, it appears that there are now 298 of these institutions in the United States. The total number of degrees conferred by them was 4,493, not including 376 honorary. Out of this number, 198 ladies received degrees. The question of sex necessitated a change in the nomenclature of the degrees, and the ladies' parchments therefore bear the titles of "Mistresses," "Maids," and "Sisters of Art" and "Mistresses of Literature," instead of "Masters" and "Bachelors." The West has shown the most liberality in opening its colleges to both sexes, the report showing that Illinois has 13 colleges in which women have the same educational privileges as men; Wisconsin, 4; Iowa, 3; Missouri, 4; Ohio, 10; and Indiana, 9; while the great States of New York and Pennsylvania have but 7 each. Notwithstanding the constant drain upon the popular pocket for benefactions to academies, seminaries, and general charities, the colleges have been handsomely remembered. During the year, Trinity College received $65,000; the Wesleyan University, $7,750; Yale College, $196,284; Amherst, $82,100; Harvard University, $158,075; Mount Holyoke, $8,500; Tuft's College, $86,000; Williams College, $13,635; Cornell University, $185,000; Ingham University, $8,500; Madison University, $80,000; St. Lawrence University, $15,960; Union College, $19,500; Vassar College, $6,000; Wells College, $100,000; College of New Jersey, $386,000; and Rutger's College, $78,607; in all, $4,493,000, which has come from the generous ambition of the people to enlarge the facilities of education. The Eastern and Western States, as might naturally be expected, considering the serious drawbacks to educational progress which the South received during the War, are far in advance of the Southern States in the enlargement and improvement of college buildings, as well as in the establishment of professorships and the general increase of facilities. Of the new colleges, whose establishment has been determined upon or strongly urged, the following list is furnished: The Hamline University, Iowa; Central College, Richmond, Ky.; Baptist College, East Tennessee; Knoxville University, Tennessee; Wellesley College, Needham, Mass.; Smith College, Northampton, Mass.; Clark University, Georgia; Rocky Mountain University, Colorado; Southwestern University, Clarksville, Tenn.; New Orleans University, Louisiana; Indiana Baptist University, and Brown's University, Florida. The general tenor of the report is very encouraging to the cause of education, and shows a healthy growth in every department.

NOTES AND OPINION.

The total vote of Boston (including annexed suburbs), at the municipal election Dec. 9, was 19,787; and of Chicago, at the municipal election, Nov. 4, 47,311. The vote of Boston for Governor, Nov. 4, was 16,899.

—The official vote of New York was finally declared, Dec. 8, and it would appear that the Liberals, who voted an eclectic ticket and elected every man thereon, wielded the balance of power with their 9,000 votes, while the Temperance people threw away 3,238 votes on a straight ticket. The straight Democratic vote (on Comptroller) was 333,927; and the straight Republican vote (on Secretary of State) was 331,118.

—Members of Congress who require $7,500 to keep their families in Washington, have fenced off the most eligible portions of the Congressional gallery for the exclusive use of the families aforesaid. And it is urged that the salary must not be cut down, lest Congress become "imperious and aristocratic."

—The Pittsburgh *Commercial* is edited by the Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee in Pennsylvania. It would be ungracious in Republican members of Congress to call him a "demagogue" or his press a "blatant organ." Let them read and consider, then, what the Pittsburgh *Commercial* says in a prominent editorial paragraph:

> Memorandum for Congressional back-paysters: A gentle breeze travels ten miles an hour, a tornado 100 miles an hour. But the velocity of a great people's gathered indignation toward those public servants who betray the popular confidence, neglect expressed wishes, and set at naught profound moral convictions, outruns the swiftest hurricane that sweeps, and is a thousand times more irresistible. Let those who profess to think the demand for the repeal of the salary bill will "end in smoke," reflect well upon it.

—The Clinton (Ill.) *Public*, intensely loyal to Grant, expresses the hope that "Members of Congress will promptly place themselves right before the people by disgorging the big steal." And if they should not?

—The Washington (D. C.) *National Republican* remarks that "Rotation in office is now the cry among the new members of Congress," and that "Already many female and some male clerks have been notified that their services will end Dec. 31." The *Republican* says:

> Members of Congress do not seem to remember that these positions—female clerkships—were first created for the benefit of the widows and daughters of faithful Government employes who had been left in destitution. It was never intended that women should be imported into the District to occupy these positions, or that the number of them should be so increased as to become prizes in a lottery and make an unseemly and unfeminine scramble for their possession. . . . While there is nothing in the duties attached that is incompatible with the best character in the world for purity, chastity, and the fullest development of true womanhood, it must be confessed that the surroundings are not quite those which most of us would prefer to have placed about our own wives and daughters. . . . It is a matter of grave doubt whether any true friend of a young lady, living at a distance, would advise her to compete for a prize in this lottery.

—It will be of no use for any member of Congress to appeal hereafter to his "personal record" on the salary question, unless Congress makes a record for itself that the people will accept. The Washington correspondent of the Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser* shows how this "personal record" business is being overdone, to-wit:

> There is a much greater rush to present bills for the repeal of the increased salary law than there will be to pass them after they have been printed. Great haste is shown on the part of several members to become the father of a bill looking to the repeal of that seemingly obnoxious measure; but mark me, *when the pinch comes, the law will not be disturbed.* Those who present bills will certainly have the credit of being opposed to the measure, and may make some capital with their constituents by this eager demonstration of hostility, but it is thin and cheap, and will bear no fruits in the future.

—A pretense is made in both Houses of Congress of a purpose to repeal the Salary bill. . . . The thing to do, the only thing to do, and the thing the people demand to be done, is a sweeping repeal of the entire Salary bill, and a beginning anew to adjust the compensation of all involved upon a fair and equitable basis. Anything short of unqualified repeal will be no better than no repeal at all.—*Rochester (N. Y.) Union.*

—The debate in the House of Representatives upon the bill to repeal the salary-grab law is *rich*. Did you ever see men go all round a question and not touch it? If you never have been witness to that feat read the debate of Tuesday, and you will see it. . . . There is no occasion for crimination or recrimination. The principle involved is perfectly appreciated by the people, and they cannot be argued into any different belief than that the law was wrong. They demand its repeal, and the only things that should command attention, or that should excite debate, are the features of the Salary law as it shall stand after the repeal.—*Cleveland Herald.*

—The people demand a repeal, and the condition of the Treasury demands it; then repeal it and quit talking about it.—*Bloomington (Ill.) Pantagraph.*

—Now then, we want to see the Republican members do their duty in Congress, and provide safeguards against a repetition of salary and other scandals. The eyes of the nation are directed towards their public servants.—*Bureau County (Ill.) Republican.*

—Talking will not suffice—too many people hunger for bread, to allow windy harangues from $7,500 Congressmen.—*Danville (Ill.) News.*

—We hope these expressions by Congressmen of contempt for "popular clamor" will be remembered by the "popular" voters, when these servants of the people again ask their suffrages.—*Adrian (Mich.) Press.*

—We call upon our readers to watch the action of Congress on this subject. The rush of bills providing for a repeal leads to the suspicion that nothing is intended to be done. It is a Republican measure, and that party must now show its hand. The salary of Grant must also be pruned $500 a week to equalize incomes. No earthly reason existed for its increase. It was simply a part of the original trade. We venture the prophecy that the act will not be repealed, and that the majority have no such purpose.—*St. Paul (Minn.) Pioneer.*

—This verbal demonstration amounts to nothing more than a building of back stairs by which to get out of the uncomfortably conspicuous condition that Congress too eagerly climbed into. And whatever the Democratic members may have to say, they cannot faithfully represent their party unless they virtually repeat those expressions of emphatic condemnation with which every Democratic assemblage, save the caucus at Washington alone, has greeted one of the most flagrant experiments of shamelessness in modern legislation.—*Boston Post.*

—The corruptionists know that the people are resolved upon retiring them, and the last opportunity they are ever likely to have to get their hands into the public purse must be improved to the utmost extent. "Now or never," is the watchword.—*Charleston (Ill.) Courier.*

—The Democrats in Congress are for back-pay. The Republicans in Congress indorse and promote the Credit-Mobilier jobbers. Both these parties are rotten to the core.—*Juneau (Wis.) Democrat.*

—This devotion to "party" by men of worth and standing—voting the ticket without a question as to the fitness of the men—has given boldness to the unscrupulous leaders, and has assured them beforehand of the support of their *party*, no matter what they did, and has enabled them to live through many an act which would have consigned them to infamy or oblivion but for the strength of party ties, which bound better men to sustain them for the party's sake; and thus it is that honest men in the Republican party become morally responsible for the infamous acts of adventurers, who, by trickery, the free use of money, and other dishonorable practices, have gained positions which enable them to enrich themselves at the expense of the people.—*Kewanee (Ill.) Independent.*

—If there is any other Government on earth that does so much as this for the rich, and, to do it, so burdens all the rest of the people, we confess to being ignorant of where it is. Hence we, in behalf of the people, hold up to their contemplation day by day this unjust Government discrimination against them, and we do it to excite the people to become better informed of their grievances—of the cause of their pecuniary distress, and of the means to have these grievances removed and redressed.—*Dubuque Telegraph.*

—If there is in Congress a single man of either party who really desires to secure a substantial reform and bring about a reduction of expenses to the people, let him inaugurate measures to stop the outrageous printing swindle. By an existing law a horde of impecunious newspaper-publishers, running insignificant sheets which nobody reads, are paid from $500 to $1,000 each session of Congress to publish the laws passed by that body. . . . Moreover, the reckless printing of all manner of Government reports, many of them requiring expensive cuts and drawings, ought to be abolished. To print thousands of copies for no other purpose than for Congressmen to use them in courting favor with their constituents, is an outrage, a fraud, and a bribery.—*Rock Island (Ill.) Union.*

—That there is need of economy in this respect is evident from the report of the Congressional Printer. During the year ended the 30th September over 2,500,000 pounds of printing paper were used in the Government office, costing more than $380,000. The number of pages printed under authority of law, or by direction of Congress, reached the enormous figure of 493,997,248, exclusive of the printing ordered by the executive and judicial departments. The total cost of this Department for the year was $1,911,536, an amount which might be cut down one-third without injury to anybody, were a proper system of distribution substituted for the lack of system since the franking privilege was abolished. We would once more repeat the suggestion of a system which would meet all difficulties. It is that documents be furnished direct from the officers of the House and Senate, or from the Congressional Printer, to all who care enough for them to forward the necessary postage.—*Boston Advertiser.*

—Mr. Gerald Massey will lecture in this city to-night. His discourse has the novel and interrogative title, "Why Does Not God Kill the Devil?" If we were compelled to answer that conundrum at a venture, we should say, because it is not expedient to leave the Chicago *Times* without an editor at present.—*St. Louis Globe.*

PERSONALS.

THE CITY.

Dr. Kittredge will preach this evening at the Western Avenue Baptist Church.

The Mayor of Aurora was among the visitors at Mayor Colvin's office yesterday.

Ald. Foley and McGrath were reported to have been in consultation yesterday in one of the editorial rooms in the *Times* building. Whether the subject of the public printing was under discussion is not known.

Police Commissioner Wright returned from Washington yesterday morning, whither he had been for the purpose of completing his arrangements for entering into a street-sweeping contract with the authorities of that city. He called on Mayor Colvin early in the forenoon, and, it is understood, notified him that his resignation would be ready whenever demanded. The Mayor's reply has not been made public, but it is certain that Col. Wright is still a Police Commissioner.

Mr. R. A. Sprague, publisher of the *Northwestern Manufacturers' Journal*, of Detroit, has been here for several days making arrangements for the transfer of the publishing-office of that paper to this city. He has taken an office at No. 51 West Washington street, and will hereafter publish the *Journal* at Chicago and Detroit. Mr. Samuel Harris, formerly of Washington, D. C., is the Chicago business-manager.

A. C. Botkin, who has been connected with the Chicago *Times* for several years, first as city, and afterwards as managing, editor, and who in both capacities made an excellent record for himself, leaves that paper at the close of the month to take the full charge of the Milwaukee *Sentinel*. The departure of this able journalist and courteous gentleman will be regretted, not merely by his immediate associates, but by all the newspaper men of Chicago.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

Grand Pacific—Judge Stanley Mathews, Cincinnati; Judge H. W. Blodgett, Waukegan; Miss Florence Lees, England; Francis T. Gillett, U. S. N.; L. Rosenplanter, Germany; J. E. Nichols, Boston; J. H. Whiteley, Baltimore. . . . *Palmer House*—James Fisk, New York; John P. Manny, Rockford; C. S. Hulburt, Northfield, Minn.; Walter Curtis, New York; Charles J. Walker, Boston; C. H. Prescott, Kansas City; H. R. Smith, Columbus. . . . *Sherman House*—John McCloskey, Pittsburgh; George W. Eberhart, Madison; Harry Taylor, Indianapolis; H. P. Bayley, Philadelphia; John M. McDonald, Sioux City; George T. Jones, Milwaukee; H. A. Richards, Providence.

The members of the Board of Health have petitioned the Mayor to permit them to remove their offices to some more convenient locality. They complain of want of air, light, and space.

IN GENERAL.

Henry H. Wells, Jr. (formerly of Michigan), has resigned as United States District Attorney in Virginia.

The Republican ring politicians in Pennsylvania have arranged that B. B. Strang shall be Speaker of the Senate, and H. H. McCormick Speaker of the House. Clerks are also designated and announced. There is nothing now but for the Legislature to go through the motions.

Mr. Richard Somers, formerly one of the proprietors of the Richmond House, manager of the West Side Sherman House, and the representative of the First Ward in the Common Council, was the managing man of the Grand Union Hotel, corner of Forty-first street and Park avenue, New York, the lessee of which has just failed for $220,000. The creditors have supplanted Mr. Somers.

Supervising Architect Mullett's "palace" in Washington is a plain old Washington mansion, tastefully reconstructed by Mr. Mullett, and has a charming home-atmosphere about it. It sets upon a terrace fifteen feet above the level of Pennsylvania avenue, on the corner of Twenty-fifth street. The original owner got frightened at prospective taxes, and sold it to Mr. Mullett for about half its value. The present owner enjoys his bargain, and a fine view of the Potomac, Arlington, and Georgetown Heights.

CITY AND COUNTY OFFICES.

The County Clerk is engaged in drawing from the poll-books a list of persons to serve as Grand and Petit jurors in the various courts.

The books containing the State, county, and town tax-lists for 1873 are nearly completed, and will be handed over to the Collectors Monday.

Since assuming the duties of Mayor, Mr. Colvin has pardoned eight persons out of the House of Correction. They were all offenders for the first time, and had been fined in small amounts.

City-Attorney Jamieson clamors for a new office. He calls his present one a den, and believes he will be unable to give expression to an intelligent opinion so long as he remains in it.

Owing to the bad condition of the roads leading to the House of Correction, the Mayor and an Aldermanic deputation will not visit that institution to-day, as previously agreed. If a dry day should come next week, they will go.

It is not an easy matter to discover whether Superintendent Washburn has resigned or not. The Mayor replies in riddles whenever spoken to on the subject, but it is believed, nevertheless, that he has the resignation in his possession. His object in keeping it secret is understood by no one but himself. Mr. Washburn went to Joliet yesterday morning, and Sergt. Sam Ellis had charge of the Department.

Some of the photograph-lottery people called on the Mayor yesterday and endeavored to show that their business was legitimate, and not in variance with the ordinances of the city, as claimed. Mr. Colvin had a talk with his law officers on the subject, but no definite conclusion was reached. The lottery men were accordingly sent away with an admonition to keep under cover until the law could be thoroughly examined.

The following is a list of the names of the persons whom the County Court recognizes as the legal Town Constables in Chicago:

South Town—Philip Koehler, Maurice Crean, P. G. Foley, Jesse R. Gleason, John H. Moore, Henry Best, P. J. Connelly, William E. Dempsey, and John Tunison.

West Town—Mathew Fleming, Patrick Murphy, J. D. Scanlan, William O'Brien, Daniel O'Brien, S. E. Rockwell, David Welsh, Jr., John S. Shoemaker, John Laughlin, Henry Behe, John C. Klyne, Theodore Worth, John Casey, Redmond Sheridan, James Stanton, and Joseph Kinney.

North Town—John Thorn, Thomas McMahon, Leo Baynes, N. Dries, Lewis Bartels, Louis Mantes, Charles Lindgren, and Patrick Keegan.

EVANSTON.

Some time ago, the Village Trustees of Evanston passed a resolution authorizing the Committee on Water-Works, Trustees Gilbert, Powers, and Gage, to close a contract for the works, under certain restrictions, with those bidders with whom it seemed most advisable to make the contract. Since that time, this Committee have had the subject upon their minds, and under consideration, but they have relieved themselves of this burden by signing a contract with the proprietors of the Holly Works, who have agreed to take the job, and have every thing in working order by June.

This news will be gladly received by a majority of the Evanstonians, for the fires that have recently occurred there have convinced them of the pressing necessity which exists for the speedy completion of this great improvement.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE OPERA.

The opera of "Rigoletto" was repeated last evening with the same cast as on the first representation, and the second week of the season closes to-day with two performances—"The Bohemian Girl" this afternoon, with Miss Kellogg as *Arline*, and "Maritana" this evening, with Mrs. Van Zandt as *Maritana*.

PERTEET.

(Continued from the First Page.)

papers prevented a respite being granted to him. Whatever might have been the facts, there were extenuating circumstances in his own case, which he had not had an opportunity to bring out on either of his trials.

CALCULATION OF PROBABILITIES.

He did not say, "I cut my wife's throat," but the remark, "I am a very guilty man," is tantamount to a confession, and the supplemental statement—"I would have been willing to have gone to the Penitentiary for life"—adds weight to it.

From his familiarity with the names of murderers arrested before and since his trial, and their sentences, it would seem that he had coolly calculated his chances for life or death. His conclusions led him to believe that there were more chances in favor of penal servitude, and that this would undoubtedly be his punishment for killing his wife.

CHICAGO FRIENDS.

The Rev. Mr. Smale, a Methodist exhorter, who had become acquainted with Perteet in the Cook County Jail, arrived here on the night train, in company with H. D. King, also of Chicago. They went immediately to the prison, and were present while the confession, substantially given above, was made. Mr. Smale left the jail at 2 o'clock, Mr. King remaining all night in the building, to comfort Perteet should he become restless and unable to sleep.

HE DREADS DISSECTION.

Before going he was requested by Perteet to take charge of the body after the execution, and have it buried. He did not want his remains to be taken to Cook County, and expressed the wish that everything possible should be done to prevent the physicians getting hold of his corpse.

A BRIEF SLEEP.

The condemned man went to bed at five minutes after 2 o'clock, being alone once more with his guard. About an hour afterwards he sent for Mr. Smale and requested him to remain all night in the room, which he did. Mr. Smale is a very enthusiastic gentleman, and prayed earnestly for Perteet's salvation several times.

THE BILL OF FARE.

After a refreshing sleep, Perteet arose at 8 o'clock this morning, and ate three eggs and several pieces of toast and drank a cup of coffee. He was calm and collected, and saluted several visitors with cheerful exclamations.

MORE ABOUT THE CONFESSION.

At half-past 8 o'clock the Sheriff's sister had a long talk with Perteet and asked him if he was guilty. He said he would confess to her, if he did to anybody, and proceeded to tell her what has been given at length above. When he concluded, she inquired why he had protested his innocence, and he replied, "Why will men do many things?" He said further, that his daughter had told some things which were true, and others which were not; that if he committed the crime, he did not know when he did it. He also told her that he had added something to the document which was to be read after his death, promising to hand it to her about noon.

When the young lady left the room, Mr. Fellows, the attorney, was admitted, and remained some time. The rumor that Perteet had made a confession was prevalent on the street, and Mr. Fellows, who imagined he was in Perteet's confidence, asked him if it were true. He denied having made a confession, and Fellows told him that, under the circumstances, he should not confess except what was true, as it might interfere with a commutation or extension of time. Perteet again insisted that he had not acknowledged his guilt. "There might be some hope," said Mr. Fellows. "No," rejoined Perteet, "I have lost all confidence in humanity. Some who come to see me talk to me as if I was made of iron, others think me brass, and the remainder imagine my body is a log of basswood."

The Rev. Mr. McLeod entered the jail about 9 o'clock this morning, and prayed again with him. He was very much affected, and sobbed bitterly, appearing to fully realize that he had but a few hours more to live. Mr. McLeod spoke to him kindly, and said "You have not got long to live Mr. Perteet; have you nothing to say?"

He replied, "I am a very guilty man; I deserve to be hanged," and burst into tears, repeating frequently, "I am a very guilty man."

AN AGREEABLE SUGGESTION.

Supervisor Wood, who was also present, suggested that a telegram be sent to the Governor asking a respite. Perteet straightened up immediately, and opened wide his eyelids, and remarked: "Yes, I hadn't thought of that; I am not prepared to die." He became very sad, and said he was sorry he had made the affidavit in which he swore he was innocent; he had done it at the solicitation, and by the advice of "the lawyers and friends." A respite would give him time to prepare to meet God, and he dictated the following dispatch:

HE OWNS UP.

To His Excellency, J. L. Beveridge:

Will your Excellency grant me a respite for one week? I am not prepared to die, and for my soul's sake and for Christ's sake grant me this earnest request. Through the flattering hopes of my counsel, I was almost sure of a commutation, and hence I put off my duty to God and to my own soul, until almost too late. I feel that I cannot die. Let me live only one week longer, and a poor guilty sinner, who confesses his crimes, will never forget you. May God bless your Excellency! A. J. PERTEET."

To this the Rev. Mr. McLeod and Mr. Smale added: "We earnestly unite with the prisoner in asking from your Excellency a respite of one week. We feel that the ends of justice will not suffer thereby. For his poor soul's sake grant this earnest request."

This dispatch was sent to Springfield at half-past 9 o'clock.

AUTOGRAPH HUNTERS.

Several persons were subsequently permitted to bid him good-bye, and three or four begged him to give them his autograph, which he did.

The guards who had watched him all night, were relieved at 10 o'clock, and when the fresh relief came into the room, Perteet looked at them and said: "I would that you could send some relief to me."

The Sheriff's sister visited him at a quarter after 10 o'clock, and he requested her to write to his sister, who lives in Tuscaloosa, Ala., after his death, informing her of all that had taken place. She promised to do so, and inquired if he had anything else he wished attended to. His answer was simply "No."

THEY WANT TO SEE THE GALLOWS AT LEAST.

Nothing special occurred from this time until 11 o'clock. People were constantly passing in and out of the jail, all anxious to see Perteet, but only a small number succeeded in gratifying their curiosity. The Sheriff had yielded to the importunities of his friends Thursday afternoon, and thrown open the jail doors and allowed those who wished to see the gallows to do so. The elder Arnold bowed them into the dining-room where the execution was to take place, and the Sheriff himself kindly experimented with a bag of sand, to prove that the arrangements were perfect and failure was impossible. On Thursday he came to the conclusion that five sand-bags, through whose agency Perteet was to have been elevated, were not heavy enough, and another bag was added, making the weight at the end of the rope about 600 pounds.

THE SHROUD.

The shroud which was to have enveloped Perteet while hanging was brought to the jail by the person who made it at half-past 10 o'clock. It is made of muslin, with a cowl, and similar to the one which hid the face and form of Driver when he was hung in Chicago.

THE RESPITE COMES.

At fifty-five minutes after 10 o'clock the following telegram was handed to the Sheriff:

"SPRINGFIELD, Dec. 12.

Sheriff Will County:

Suspend the execution of Andrew J. Perteet for one week. Will send order to-night. Acknowledge receipt of this.

JOHN L. BEVERIDGE, Governor."

HOW SHE BROUGHT THE GOOD NEWS.

The Sheriff went over to the telegraph office to acknowledge the receipt of the dispatch, telling his sister before going, to inform Perteet of the good news. She ascended, with alacrity, the steps leading to the debtor's apartment, and entered Perteet's room somewhat excited. He looked at her with the half open mouth, and glaring eyes of expectancy and surprise, and exclaimed: "Thank the Lord; thank the Lord!" when she told him there was hope of a respite.

HOW HE TOOK IT.

Mr. Arnold returned in a few moments, and took the dispatch from the envelope. His movements were closely watched by Perteet, who got up from the bed on which he had been sitting, and approached him. The Sheriff began reading, and had gotten as far as "suspend the execution," when Perteet's legs began to tremble, and he, a second afterwards, fell to the floor in a fainting fit. In falling his burly form struck one of the guards and almost threw him down. Tears came to the eyes of the young lady, and she rushed out of the room to get some water and camphor. Perteet's face became very pale, and he began to grunt and groan. Water was dashed into his face and camphor applied to his nostrils, and in five minutes he began to recover. He was raised to a sitting posture by one of the guards, whom he seized around the neck and hugged as tight as a bear would its victim. Placed on the bed in a recumbent position, he was soon able to sit up and look around him. He did not seem at first to know what had taken place, rolling his eyes around and looking as if incapable of thought.

A half tumbler full of brandy, administered a tablespoon full at a time, completely revived him, and never was there a happier man than Andrew J. Perteet at that moment.

The shock must have been terrible. He had made up his mind that there was no escape from death, and to learn that a respite had been granted was too much for one in his condition to bear.

The dispatch was read to him when he was himself again, and he exclaimed, "Glory! glory! Glory to God."

CONGRATULATIONS.

The fact that the Governor had respited him soon became known in the jail, and a score of people who had been looking at the scaffold and wandering about the building, went up to Perteet's room to congratulate him. He received them kindly, and said "the news was unexpected, and that he was "prepared to die." He had forgiven everybody, and hoped every one would forgive him as freely as he forgave them.

At intervals he would suddenly cease talking, and, lifting his hands to his head, mentally offer up a prayer.

Later in the day Perteet received a telegram from a Mr. McDonald, of Lockport, who congratulated him upon his temporary escape from the gallows, and assured him that a potent influence would be used to bring about a change of his sentence to imprisonment for life.

CLERICAL REJOICINGS.

Mr. Smale was exceedingly well pleased at the result of the appeal, and prayed aloud for some time, thanking God for saving "our dear brother," and shouting "Glory to God, our brother is free."

The prisoners heard of the respite, and were very glad it had been accorded. They all like Perteet, and have shown their esteem for him in a peculiar way. When the lumber for the scaffold was brought up from the cellar, the Sheriff requested half a dozen who were walking about the corridors to assist him in carrying the gibbet. They refused, and went into their cells and remained there until they heard the carpenters at work.

POPULAR INTEREST.

As early as 7 o'clock this morning, although the time fixed for the execution was 2, people began to assemble on the sidewalk in front of the jail. A favorable position was on Washington street, whence the window of the room in which Perteet was confined could be seen. The crowd looked toward the window constantly, and were regaled once in a while by the sight of one of the guards, who, in walking across the floor, would occasionally stop in front of the window and look out. Without doubt many thought him the murderer. The fact that a respite had precluded any execution, had no apparent effect on many of them. A few walked off to circulate the news, while a score or more remained in their "secured" positions till after 2 o'clock.

A MODEL INVITATION.

When THE TRIBUNE reporter was leaving the jail and about to go down the front steps, a well-dressed man approached, and, handing him the following "invitation," passed through the open door:

"OFFICE OF THE SHERIFF, WILL COUNTY, Dec. 10.

"Mr. ———: In accordance with the law made and provided in such cases, I invite you to be present at the execution of Andrew J. Perteet, on Friday, Dec. 12, 1873. GEO. M. ARNOLD, Sheriff."

The gentleman had evidently mistaken the reporter for the door-keeper, and the invitation was retained for publication. It is certainly unique, and deserving of preservation.

The simple reply of "All right" was made by Gov. Beveridge in answer to the Sheriff's acknowledgment. The latter was then satisfied that the first dispatch emanated from the source whence it purported to come, and abandoned whatever suspicions he entertained of a trick.

PUBLIC SENTIMENT.

When the people generally heard of the respite, they of course commented upon it, and expressions of satisfaction were as frequent as those of regret. Among the better class of people the action of the Governor is commended, though many others think, inasmuch as Perteet had made up his mind that death could not be avoided, it would have been more merciful to have permitted his execution to take place at the appointed time. He will have to pass through a similar "last night," and submit to the agony engendered by last adieux, and more firmly cling to the hope of ultimate commutation of his sentence.

PRESSURE ON THE GOVERNOR.

The belief of a few is that Perteet will not be hung. A powerful influence will be brought to bear upon the Governor during the ensuing week, and it remains to be seen whether he will yield to its importunities. The precedent established by the granting of the respite is considered baneful, and the Governor's action in this case will undoubtedly cause other murderers to make the same plea to secure a longer time "to prepare to meet God."

THE COLORED PEOPLE INDIGNANT

The negroes here are very indignant, because the Sheriff would not allow them to visit Perteet, and provide him occasionally with some palatable article of food. The Sheriff knows they sympathized with their "brother," and fears they would convey to him a dose of poison or furnish him a razor and thus cheat the law of its victim. The colored people disclaim any such design, and vent their anger by detailing extracts from the private history of the Sheriff's father, who was particularly officious and obnoxious to almost everyone, white as well as colored.

PERTEET'S LIFE.

After considerable difficulty I have gathered sufficient information to send you a biographical sketch of Perteet, from his birth to the time of his arrest, omitting his family troubles, as they have already been adverted to in THE TRIBUNE. The facts upon which it is based were mainly procured from a prisoner in the County Jail here, who has acted as Perteet's amanuensis, and learned what he gave me from Perteet's own lips. The account may contain some inaccuracies, but it is believed to be correct.

Andrew J. Perteet, or Lapetite, as the name was originally spelled, was born in Monticello, Jasper County, Georgia, on the 27th of September, 1814. His father was white and his mother colored. When very young his parents left Monticello, moving to Tuscaloosa, Ala., where he attended school for a short time and learned to read and write, studying nothing else. He was subsequently apprenticed to a blacksmith, but finding that his constitution was not vigorous enough to do the work imposed upon him, he forsook the bellows and anvil and adopted the trade of bricklayer and plasterer, working at it, however, but a short time. His next advancement or recession, was to enlist in the United States Navy. He remained in the service about five years, seeing much of the world, and upon his return home, secured a situation as deck-hand on a steamboat. He followed steamboating several years, working at his trade of bricklaying in the winter, and as deck-hand during the summer. He was employed on boats which ran up and down the Black Warrior, Alabama, Red, Tennessee, Ohio, and Mississippi Rivers, and was well acquainted along the shores of Lake Ponchartrain.

He filled, as he claims, all positions, from deck-hand to cook, and from steward to Captain. At one time he was third clerk on one of the largest Mississippi palace steamers, and had charge of the delivery and taking on of freight at the various landings.

HIS CAREER IN ILLINOIS.

In 1851 he left the South and came to Illinois, settling at Springfield. A great deal of prejudice existed against colored people there at that time, and when he attempted to work at bricklaying or plastering the other hands would strike, and his discharge followed as a consequence. Once he papered a room, and did it so satisfactorily that he decided to turn his attention to paper-hanging. He became very expert, and was in great request for a long time. He left Springfield in 1854 and settled at Decatur, where he remained one year. Thence he went to Bloomington, and subsequently to Atlanta, Logan County, where he lived until the breaking out of the War, earning a livelihood by acting as barber. Leaving there, he went to Galesburg and stayed two years. Here he enlisted in the Twenty-fourth Massachusetts Colored Troops, Col. John M. Langston, and was afterwards transferred to the Twenty-ninth Illinois (colored), and detailed as Recruiting Sergeant in Chicago. While acting in this capacity in 1864, he fell over a curbstone and broke his knee-caps, which accident crippled him for life. How or when he left the army he did not state. The next heard of him was as a Good Templar, into which Order he was initiated in 1867, and his holding the office of W. C. T. in Hope of the West Lodge. He was appointed State Deputy under G. W. C. T. Carr, and organized several lodges in different parts of the State. For two years and three months he was Superintendent of a Chicago Sunday-school, and subsequently was alternately bad and good, discharging his duties at church and visiting the lowest places on State street, and mingling with the vilest characters as an equal.

HIS SUPERSTITIONS.

He was superlatively superstitious, like nearly all of the colored race, and saw an ominous sign, good or bad, in nearly everything. If a breath of wind fanned his face, he believed it to be a spirit. The ghost of Casse, who was hung in Joliet Jail in 1866, is said to haunt the place, and make frequent visits to the prisoners in their cells. Perteet avers that Chase visited him one night, and he saw him distinctly.

HE SEES HIS WIFE.

Last spring he told Turnkey Kinney that his wife had appeared to him, approached his bedside, and talked pleasantly to him. He told others in the jail the same story, adding that she often visited him while he was in the County Jail in Chicago. He had a dread of being jumped or stepped over while sitting up or lying down, considering it a bad omen, and warned the prisoners not to attempt it under pain of his displeasure.

JUMPED OVER.

One day a little boy, who had been arrested for petty larceny, jumped over Perteet, while he was sitting on the iron steps which lead to the top tier of cells. He became furious, and said it was "all up" with him now, and that the boy must die; he had done what he would not permit his wife to do while living. Getting his rubber cane, the handle of which was loaded, he ran after the lad, and would undoubtedly have beaten his brains out, had not the other prisoners interfered and restrained him.

ANOTHER DANIEL.

He believed implicitly in dreams, and would sometimes relate them to those who assembled around him, and interpret them for their benefit. Directly after his first trial in Chicago, he dreamed that he saw a snake, and that some one, whom he could not see, began to skin it. After the operation was completed, the serpent slowly rose and stood on its tail. Suddenly its head disappeared, and was replaced with the "bland face and light-colored moustache of Charles H. Reed, State's Attorney of Cook County." As the hideous animal stood gaping at him, the countenance of Reed became distorted, and, suddenly, the snake fell to the floor, as if its back-bone had been broken, and broke into pieces. From this latter circumstance he was convinced that Mr. Reed would be defeated in his efforts to prevent a new trial being granted. He was right, but the result was not astonishing, as new trials are easy to have until the patience of the Judges is worn out.

THE OUTSTRETCHED HAND.

During the night following his sentence he had another vision. He was in a deep pit, and a friendly hand was stretched toward him and pulled him out. In the morning the prisoners were informed of the fact, and told that a supersedeas was coming for him. Sure enough, it was delivered that day. Thursday night he dreamed something which was very ominous, and he was confident his fate was sealed. His prediction was verified, and from that moment his "bravery" subsided, and his hopes that his sentence had been commuted and Rafferty's carried out had been shattered, and he realized that he must die. When he related this latter dream to Sheriff Arnold, he said he was confident that he would be reprieved. He abandoned even this hope, and came to believe that his letters, asking for mercy, would have no effect.

A PHRENOLOGIST ALSO.

He has a violent temper, and when incensed will quarrel with the prisoners, although he never struck one. He claimed to be skilled in phrenology, and examined the head of every new arrival, and lectured upon the "bumps" to those around him. His words are polysyllabic, and he is believed to be a very learned man. Occasionally he would slip on a word, calling philoprogenitiveness philo-amativeness, which latter, perhaps, was better understood than the former. He often contradicted himself, making a statement one day and denying the next that he had said anything of the kind.

LOVE OF BIG WORDS.

He talks well, but writes an execrable hand, and ignores orthography altogether. To get into an argument is his great delight, as it enables him to use his stock of stereotyped phrases, which are generally unintelligible to his hearers. He is quite a Biblical student, and can quote Scripture by the hour.

A NEW TRICK AT CARDS.

He claims to be a great card-player, having knowledge of a peculiar kind of snake-root which he had seen old negroes gather in the woods and rub on the cards. The application was infallible and the possessor of a pack of cards on which the snake-root had been rubbed was "sure to win every time." He does not have much affection for his own race, and had a great contempt for "niggers," as he called them, believing that they have convicted him. At times he was very bitter toward them, and applied uncomplimentary and profane epithets to the whole of his kind.

While confined in the Cook County Jail he manifested much sympathy for the boys who would be locked up almost every day to await trial for petty stealing. He called Mr. Smale's attention to them, and asked him to do something for the little fellows. Mr. Billings and others became interested in the work at his solicitation, and his efforts, he asserts, brought about a change in the management of the jail, the separation of the boys from hardened criminals, and the cleanliness which at present characterizes the place.

PERSONAL APPEARANCE.

He is 5 feet 11 inches high, and very corpulent, weighing about 225 pounds. His skin is yellow, and his countenance not indicative of a criminal. Had he been well educated, and avoided low company, he would certainly have become prominent in the better sense of the word.

HIS WIFE.

It will be noticed in the above account of his life that Perteet mentions his wife but once. He met her in Springfield, and was married in 1851. His daughter was born in 1852 and is now 21 years of age. Subsequent to Perteet's first trial, she went to Omaha with James Newsome, her husband, whom Perteet considered answerable for most of his domestic infelicity. Whenever he spoke of her, it was generally in harsh terms, he attributing to her the responsibility for his fate. "If she had told the truth," said he once, "I would never have been sentenced to die. She only did what she has done to get possession of my property."

HIS PROPERTY.

The property alluded to consists of a farm of eight acres, near Tuscaloosa, Ala., and some lots within the limits of the town. It has been often said and generally believed that Perteet deeded his estate to Judge Knowlton. This, however, is now said to be untrue; the person who got it, as Perteet says, is Agnes N. Knowlton, the Judge's wife.

THE MYTHICAL WITNESS.

In my dispatch of yesterday I alluded to a letter which had been written by John Harvey—the supposed mythical witness—to Perteet in October, 1872. To-day I obtained a copy of it, and attach it hereto:

"ST. LOUIS, MO., Oct. 13, 1872.

"MR. PERTEET—*Dear Sir:* After the great fire in Chicago I came to St. Louis. I am stopping at No. 700 Broadway at present. I went to New Orleans last fall, in November, and I expect I shall go back again next month. If you get a new trial and want me, direct your letters to corner of Custom-House and Tramier street, No. 430, and inclose money to bear my expenses, as my means are limited; it takes all I can make to keep my family up. So write and give me time; I will come on the first train. I was sorry I had left St. Louis when you had your first trial, and I would willingly come and testify to your innocence in that charge of murder. I will be back the last of March or the first of April. You will find me then on Pine street; or, direct to Bill Pool's saloon, Third street. I may not be at home, but will be on the Upper Mississippi. Yours respectfully,

"JOHN HARVEY."

If Harvey can be found, and will make affidavits to the "facts" set forth in his letter, the Governor might possibly be induced to exercise his discretionary power. It is believed, however, that Harvey cannot be discovered, and the mystery which seemingly envelops him detracts from, rather than adds weight to, his statements.

HIS AFFIDAVIT OF INNOCENCE.

Much has been said about Perteet's affidavit of innocence. It came to hand yesterday, and is subjoined without comment, further than the statement that it is acknowledged to have been written under the pressure of persons who apparently think little of the solemnity and sanctity of an oath.

"*To His Excellency John L. Beveridge, Governor of the State of Illinois:*

"Deeply sensible that without your interference I must, on the 12th day of next December, forever pass from all the scenes of earth, never to return, and that too for the alleged crime of murdering my wife, Martha F. Perteet, upon whom I never laid and against whom I never raised a hand to in any manner injure her in even the slightest degree. And inasmuch as I have a deep and abiding conviction that I have never had a fair and impartial trial, owing in part at least, as I believe, and, as I have stated in my affidavit hereto attached, to the fact that public opinion in the Counties of Will and Cook—in both of which I have been tried—was strongly against me—generated, nourished, and made strong and enduring by false and garbled statements published in the Chicago papers against me; and through which, or like process, many an innocent man (as I am) has been executed, and many yet may be; and also to the fact, as I am advised and believe, and as decided by or near one-half the Judges of the Supreme Court, as could so decide, and there not be a majority in my favor, that at least one continuance was refused which should have been granted to me, to the end that I might properly make my defense, and forasmuch also as a bare majority of one Judge in the Supreme Court decided an important point against me, on the ground that I had waived the same by not making an objection in the Court below, which it was impossible for me to have waived, because of the fact that I did not know of its existence, nor did my counsel know of its existence until after I had been sentenced to be hung by the Circuit Court of Will County, as fully appears by my affidavit and the affidavit of my counsel, J. H. Knowlton, which are hereto attached and herewith submitted as an act more of justice to me than of mercy, and one becoming Your Excellency as the Executive of this great State, endowed with discrimination, impartiality, a high sense of human justice, and a firmness capable of withstanding the current of false clamor and ephemeral or unsubstantial excitement, however strong. I do most humbly petition Your Excellency, and pray that you pardon me of the offense of which I stand convicted, or, at least, that Your Excellency commute my sentence to that of imprisonment in the State Penitentiary, where I may yet, crippled though I am, do the State and the world some service. I pray this with something of that awe which all will feel when at last we shall stand in the awful presence of God. ANDREW J. PERTEET."

"NOVEMBER 14, 1873."

"*State of Illinois, Will County, City of Joliet, ss.*

"I, Andrew J. Perteet, of the age of more than 21 years, and confined in the common jail of Will County, and State of Illinois, under sentence to be hanged on the 12th day of December in this present year, upon and under an indictment found in the Criminal Court of Cook County, in said State of Illinois, wherein I am charged with having murdered my late wife, Martha F. Perteet, by cutting her throat with a razor, and of which offense I was found guilty by a jury in the Circuit Court of the said Will County, being first duly sworn on oath, depose and say that I am not guilty of the crime charged upon and against me in said indictment, and that I had no knowledge or information of the steps required by law to be taken, or which, if any were in fact taken, to get said error or any criminal cause reinstated in said Criminal Court of Cook County after the same had been removed therefrom, as this case had by writ of error to the Supreme Court of this State, until after I was sentenced to be hung by the said Circuit Court of Will County, nor until after a writ of error was allowed upon the said judgment so given as aforesaid against me by the said Circuit Court of Will County, when for the first time I was informed by my counsel, J. H. Knowlton, that he had found, upon examination of the copy of the record in said cause against me, that the case had not been remitted to the said Criminal Court of Cook County from the Supreme Court of this State, to which said cause had been removed by writ of error allowed and sued out in my behalf in the month of January, in the year of our Lord 1872, for the reversal of a judgment of death given against me by said Criminal Court.

"I further depose and say that, from the day, or very shortly after the day, of the death of my said wife, Martha F. Perteet, public sentiment and opinion has been strongly against me, which opinion, as I am informed, and verily believe, was formed and produced in the said County of Cook, and also in said County of Will, by the newspapers published in the city of Chicago, in said County of Cook, which contained the assumed and false statement that I had murdered my wife, and calling me the *wife-murderer*, and also contained statements which were much garbled, and highly criminative in their character, without stating any exculpatory facts whatever. And, owing to such sentiment and opinion against me, and to the fact that I could not obtain a continuance as prayed by me in affidavits, in either the said Criminal Court of Cook County, or in the said Circuit Court of Will County, to enable me to obtain the attendance and testimony of material witnesses in my behalf, I have never yet had a fair and impartial trial, as I should have had, and which I sought, and further I say not. ANDREW J. PERTEET.

"Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 14th day of November, A. D. 1873. PATRICK C. HALEY,

"[L. S.] Notary Public."

The respite gives a miserable man a short lease of life, and he will be in no better condition to die next Friday than he was at 10 o'clock this morning.

RAILROAD NEWS.

New Feeders for the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DUBUQUE, Ia., Dec. 12.—Rumors are current here that the Chicago, Clinton & Dubuque and Chicago, Dubuque & Minnesota Railroads will, about the beginning of the year, pass under the control of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company. Practically the latter Company and the Michigan Central control the first-named roads now, but the rumor is that the control will be more apparent after the 1st of January.

Officers of the Sheboygan & Fond du Lac Railroad Elected.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FOND DU LAC, Wis., Dec. 12.—At a meeting of the Directors of the Sheboygan & Fond du Lac Railway, held in this city to-day, the resignation of President J. F. Joy was accepted, and John A. Bentley, of Sheboygan, was elected President. L. A. Emerson was elected Assistant Superintendent. J. D. Foster remains General Freight and Passenger Agent.

Heavy Snow on the Central Pacific Railroad.

SALT LAKE CITY, Dec. 9.—Passengers from the West to-day report very deep snow. On portions of the Central Pacific Railroad, in the Sierra Nevada sections, five engines are required to haul a single train. As yet, however, there has been no delay in connections with the Union Pacific Road at Ogden. Winter has commenced here in terrible earnest. Six feet of snow has fallen in the Wasatch mining canons.

The Cincinnati Southern Railroad.

CINCINNATI, O., Dec. 12.—The Cincinnati Southern Railroad Trustees have let a contract to Bibb & Tabler for the construction of the King's Mountain tunnel, in Lincoln County, Ky. The cost, on the engineer's estimates, will be $163,000. The work is to be begun in ten days, and to be finished in eighteen months. The Trustees also located 80 miles of the line of the road, from South Danville, Ky., to Chitwood, on the Tennessee line.

The Texas Pacific Railroad.

From the New York Times.

The report comes from Harrisburg that an arrangement has been effected between Col. Thomas A. Scott, of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and Judge Asa Packer, President of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, so that the means necessary to construct the Texas Pacific Railroad will be furnished at an early date. It is also understood that Judge Packer will purchase, with the assistance of other large capitalists, all interest of the so-called Construction Company.

THE ERIE CANAL.

BUFFALO, Dec. 12.—The Erie Canal is free from ice. Boats are moving freely. The loads are full. The prospect is good for all boats reaching New York. Weather mild.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 12.—A large number of canal-boats are arriving and pushing forward to Utica. There is a warm rain falling.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Dec. 12.—A few boats in the canal are being moved with great difficulty. The ice between here and Port Jackson, in places, is more than one foot thick. Weather favorable.

CHLOROFORM IN DENTISTRY.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 12.—The Dental Society has resolved that the use of chloroform in dental operations is not advisable.

THE GRANGERS.

A Declaration of Principles Made by the Illinois State Grange.

Distribution and Regulation of the Currency---The Salary-Grab.

Responsibility of the Farmers' Movement for the Financial Panic.

Duty of the Government to Provide Cheap Transportation.

A Clean-Cut Demand for Civil-Service Reform--Final Adjournment of the Grange.

Business Before the Iowa State Grange Yesterday.

The Disfranchised Boston Grange Gives Signs of Life.

Illinois State Grange.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Dec. 12.—The fourth day's session of the Grange opened this morning with D. W. Dame, of Lanark, in the chair. A large number of the delegates have gone home, and this morning there were many empty seats.

THE MORNING SESSION

was occupied with the reading of the Secretary's and Treasurer's report, neither of which contain a single item of interest to the public. The reports of various committees were afterwards made. The only report which has bearing upon any vital question was the report of the Committee on Resolutions, which was adopted. It is as follows:

DECLARATION OF PRINCIPLES.

Resolved, That the State Grange reiterate the purposes and objects of this Order—that it seeks the social, intellectual, and moral elevation of the farmer class.

Resolved, That in its efforts to accomplish these purposes and objects—whether by direct precept, by advancing the material interests of the farmer class by influencing legislation or the Governmental policy, by co-operative effort of any kind, or by any other means—it makes defense of its acts only on the ground of their justice and equity; and by this test it must stand approved or condemned by an intelligent people.

EDUCATIONAL INFLUENCE OF THE ORDER.

Resolved, That we express our great gratification with the wonderful growth and prosperity of the Order in this and other States, and, while recognizing its tangible and material benefits, we regard its educational influence in inculcating the rights and duties of citizenship as its most valuable and durable work.

CORDIAL RELATIONS TO FARMERS' CLUBS.

Resolved, That the State Grange of Illinois regard with entire cordiality the various organizations of this State and elsewhere known as Farmers' Clubs, and similar Associations, whose objects and purposes are in harmony with the objects and purposes of this organization; that we invite and offer fraternal co-operation, so far as the peculiarities of our different organizations will permit.

PRESERVATION OF AMERICAN FORESTS.

Resolved, That we deplore the rapid destruction of American forests and the exhaustion of the sources of supply of lumber for farming and building purposes; and so far as any laws now existing tend to produce this result, they should be modified or repealed.

BANKING AND THE CURRENCY.

Resolved, That while the present laws pertaining to banking and the currency possess many admirable features, they seem to fail to meet all the requirements of the country; that these laws should be so modified as to favor the general distribution of the money supply, to remove the features of a banking monopoly, and to check the immense concentration of capital for speculative purposes; that some policy should be adopted having the character of permanency and looking ultimately to a return to a specie basis.

CONDEMNATION OF THE SALARY-GRAB.

Resolved, That the Salary-Grab law, so-called, deservedly received the condemnation of the House of Representatives of the last General Assembly, and we see no good reason why similar action should not have been taken by the Senate; that we earnestly request the members of the present Congress to repeal said law.

NO CHANGE IN THE TEMPERANCE LAW.

Resolved, That we request our Legislature not to meddle with our present Temperance law.

THE FARMERS AND THE PANIC.

Resolved, That the opprobrium sought to be brought upon the Farmers' Movement, so-called, as being responsible for the financial panic, is a compliment to that class, which has done something, perhaps, to expose the frauds and corruptions of railroad and other financial enterprises.

INTER-STATE COMMERCE.

Resolved, That in justice as well as by Constitutional authority, Congress possesses the power to regulate inter-State commerce, and that it should exercise that right in the interests of the producing classes, to control railroads, transportation companies, and others who may unjustly combine to the injury of the public interests; and that we approve of the action Congress has already taken, or may take with a view to such legislation as may be called for in the premises.

RESTRICTIONS UPON FOREIGN TONNAGE.

Resolved, That the prohibitory restrictions laid upon foreign vessels which would otherwise engage in the transportation of Western products between different parts of the United States are a tax upon Western industry, and ought to be modified or abolished.

INADEQUACY OF TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES.

Resolved, That this body is profoundly impressed with the entire inadequacy of the present facilities and means of transportation of the products of the great West to the markets of the world; that in seeking relief, it looks to two sources. *First*, the opening of the natural channels of commerce and the improvement of the same, including the canals when said canals are essential parts of these channels, under the direction, control, and at the expense of the General Government, and the construction of railroads by private capital under liberal charters, but with such limitation as the public good demands, and by which means it is hoped that the law of competition will have full play, and so constitute the chief correction of the evils from which we now suffer. *Second*, as the last resort, the construction of railroads for freight traffic by the Government, the same to be built at its expense, and to be managed strictly and solely for the benefit of the public interests.

CHARTERED MONOPOLIES AND THE PEOPLE.

Resolved, That the right to control chartered monopolies is an inherent right of the people, and cannot by legislative action be alienated from them. The leading features of the present Railroad law seem just, and some law of the kind appears necessary. We favor its thorough trial and would oppose its repeal or essential modification by the present General Assembly.

CIVIL-SERVICE REFORM.

Resolved, That the Civil-Service system of this Government, as for a long time administered, and as illustrated by the application of the principle "to the victors belong the spoils," is dangerous to the integrity, and even to the perpetuity of our Republican institutions. We condemn it in this: That it identifies the interests of appointees to office with the interests of the dominant party and the appointing power, rather than with the good itself; it makes the appointment to places of responsibility and trust the reward of party services, these appointments frequently being mere sinecures; it furnished a lever of tremendous power to influence public opinion, and to determine results of elections; it is a school of political corruption and a temptation to unfaithfulness and dishonesty, and we call upon our statesmen to study its evils and present a more thorough remedy than has as yet been proposed for its defects.

AT THE AFTERNOON SESSION

various committees made their reports. The question of the State Purchasing Agent was discussed, and finally referred to the Executive Committee for final disposition.

The State Grange adjourned to-night.

The Iowa State Grange.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DESMOINES, Ia., Dec. 12.—The State Grange was engaged to-day in discussing the reports of the various committees. The Committees on National Finances made a report setting forth that the farmers of the West had every reason to feel satisfied with the policy of the Administration.

The Committee to whom was referred the report of the Executive Committee made return to the effect that the brotherhood had great reason to congratulate itself upon the manner in which that Committee had performed the duties devolving upon them, and especially upon the efficient and faithful conduct of State Agent Whitman, who was charged with great responsibilities. There was considerable discussion participated in by a great many delegates upon the various reports.

A resolution was adopted this afternoon recommending Patrons to settle all difficulties, disputes, and controversies by arbitration, and thus avoid litigation.

Many of the delegates started home by trains going out this evening.

Memorials to the Legislature are being prepared on the transportation question, asking for a change in the Revenue laws so as to give penalties on delinquent taxes to the school fund; and for the encouragement of farmers' insurance companies.

[*To the Associated Press.*]

DES MOINES, Ia., Dec. 12.—The State Grange to-day had three long sessions, transacting a good deal of business, mostly of a secret character.

BUYING A HARVESTER PATENT.

Among other things, they signed a contract with the Werener Harvester Machine Company, buying the patent, and resolving to establish a manufactory of their own to build the reapers.

RAILROAD TARIFF BILL.

A committee of twelve was appointed to draft a railroad tariff bill, and present it to the Legislature with a memorial.

RIVER IMPROVEMENTS.

The Committee on Transportation reported in favor of the Mississippi River and Fox and Wisconsin River improvements.

STOCK SALES IN CHICAGO.

Mr. Patterson, the agent of the Grange at the Union Stock-Yards, Chicago, made report of his sales of stock for Iowa Granges, which amounted to over $300,000.

RESOLUTIONS

were adopted declaring against the acceptance of passes on railroads by members of the Legislature; in favor of purchasing no more agricultural implements from Illinois rings; and also in favor of an expansion of the currency and free banking.

THEIR SECRETS.

The evening session was all devoted to matters of strictly a secret character. The Grange will probably not adjourn till Tuesday or Wednesday of next week.

The Boston Grange.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 12.—An important meeting was held in this city to-night, though unannounced, and though there were hardly a dozen persons present. It was an informal gathering of the officers of the Boston Grange to meet the Grand Lecturer, T. A. Thompson, and Grand Deputy J. C. Abbott, who instituted the Grange. These gentlemen were in the State to attend the reorganization of the State Grange at Greenfield, and the officers of the Boston Grange, feeling sure that they could but feel the injustice of the action of the Master of the National Grange in revoking their charter, invited them to a supper, in order that they might hear from them.

VIEWS OF MASTER BARTLETT.

Mr. John B. Bartlett, Master of the Grange, referred to the action of the National Grange officers in revoking the charter, and claimed that the interests of the members of the Boston Grange and the Western farmers were the same; that cheap transportation was of vital importance to both.

REMARKS BY THE LECTURER.

He then introduced Mr. Thompson, the Lecturer, who said that he had rejoiced when he heard of the organization of the Boston Grange. He was then pushing the order in Minnesota. Speaking of the farmers there, he said: Knowing the condition to which they have been brought by the organization of capital, as illustrated in the monopolizing influence of the railroads—the transporting mediums between them and you,—whereby the prices of produce have been reduced so far that they were unable to realize their just share of the profits of their industry, I would look upon the Boston Grange with much favor, and its members as a band of brothers. I accepted you upon the common platform that pervades our entire order. You had taken the same obligation that we had taken. We were bound not to wrong each other, or see each other wronged, if in our power to prevent it. I spoke formerly of the organization, and had no suspicion for some time that it was not acceptable to all of my associates in the National Grange. The revocation of your charter was a surprise, and I wish to say, as far as that is concerned, that I believe there is nothing in the National Grange office, no official papers that show your charter to have been revoked in such a sense that you are not fully at liberty to go and multiply your membership, and assume the same prosperity that characterizes the other Granges in the country. Probably in time some order will develop in your State, until you have a State organization. Since the United Brotherhood passed a unanimous resolution accepting you as members, and has recognized your organization, and since a majority of the National Grange accept you, I feel that the time is now come when you may disregard the idea that you may not move on and assume the relations of any subordinate Grange in the land. I am of the opinion that you will be recognized by the National Grange. You did right to appeal, and I hope your Master will present your grievances, and raise the question in the National Grange. I certainly shall do all I can to have you in every sense recognized. [Applause.]

Mr. Thompson then went on to speak of the necessity of business men in the order, on account of its rapid growth. He gave the figures of its progress, and concluded with another appeal to them to go on and flourish.

Deputy Abbott followed in a similar strain, and speaking in high terms of Mr. Thompson.

JOLIET.

Excitement Over a Supposed Murder at the Penitentiary--A Visit to the Prison--Some Facts Regarding It.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

JOLIET, Dec. 12.—The announcement of a respite in the case of Perteet was followed by reports of a murder, and, for a time, this community was considerably agitated. Perteet lost friends rapidly, and had not the rumors been dissipated it is doubtful if many who now intend to influence the Governor to be more merciful would have consented to assist in obtaining a commutation of his sentence. The first report circulated was that a prisoner in the Penitentiary, while being punished in the shower-bath, had had so much cold water poured over him as to take away the breath of life. This was supplemented by another, that the man had been put into a bath-tub by order of the Warden, and held under water so long as to drown him. A reporter of THE TRIBUNE drove out to the Penitentiary, and there learned that the stories were exaggerations. A man had died in the bath-room, but he was not being punished. His name was Henry Williams, and his age about 30 years. He had worked in the shoe-shop, and two weeks ago was reported for idleness,—not doing his allotted task,—and was put into the "solitary" for twenty-two hours. He was handcuffed and fastened to the ring-bolt in the wall for over half the time. For three days after his release he worked very well, complaining on the fourth day of his hands. He told the overseer that he intended to see the doctor the next day, and requested him not to report him for neglecting his work. No heed was paid to him, and on Thursday night he was locked up in the "solitary," and kept there until morning. He said to the keeper when he came out of the cell that he did not feel very well, and asked that he might be allowed to take a bath. The physician of the prison, Dr. Mason, ordered one to be given him, and he went into the bath-room. After stripping, he was immersed in water of a temperature of between 50 and 60 degrees, and held under by one of the keepers for, as is claimed, five or six seconds. When drawn out, he gasped and breathed slowly, with great effort. Placed on the floor, he expired in a few moments. The doctor was summoned, and made a post-mortem examination of the body, the result of which is given in his report to the Warden, which is appended:

J. W. Wham, Warden Illinois State Prison:

On my arrival at the prison this morning I found there was a corpse in the bath-room. I also learned that the man had died soon after a cold bath given by my direction. I made a post-mortem examination, and found the walls of the heart to be ruptured, and also fatty degeneration of the heart,—the thinness of the walls predisposing to rupture when under the influence of excitement or unusual exercise.

D. H. MASON.

This document was considered by everybody there to be sufficient proof of no criminality, but, to be prepared for all emergencies, the physician removed the heart, and intends to preserve it for inspection in case an investigation is demanded by the friends of the deceased.

There was a party of visitors from Chicago at the Penitentiary this afternoon, among them being Superintendent Washburn, Mr. Felton, of the House of Correction, Charley Atwood, of the *Times*, Eddie Thomas, Mr. Foster, and Mr. Prince. They were accompanied by Capt. Prince, Governor of the new Central Prison at Ottawa. The latter gentleman was Superintendent of the Toronto police for nineteen years, and was recently appointed to the position he now occupies. He is on an official tour of inspection, and has visited many of the Eastern prisons. Warden Wham conducted him through all the departments, workshops, and cell-house, &c., in the Penitentiary, and he remarked that it was certainly the finest institution of the kind he had yet seen in the States.

Everything is running smoothly at the Penitentiary now, and it is expected it will pay expenses within a short period. No appropriation will be asked for this year. The discipline is rigid, but tempered with kindness, and the effect of the change is shown by the following comparative statement of the number of punishments, the last two columns exhibiting the number of days lost on account of punishment inflicted:

	1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.
September.........	63	29	153½ days	47½ days
October.............	91	25	205½ days	45 days
November.........	64	26	133½ days	41½ days

The shower bath has not been used for several years. Refractory convicts are usually punished by being put into the "solitary." This is a cell well lighted and ventilated, but without other furniture than a bucket and a tin cup. When old offenders against the rules of the prison are placed here, they are handcuffed to an eye-bolt in the wall, about 5 feet from the floor, and obliged to stand within a circle of 2 feet, four or five hours, according to the nature of their offense.

There are at present about 1,200 convicts in the prison, all of whom are employed except a dozen invalids. The contractor who is running the shoe shop does not consider his contract valid, and hence the Commissioners have advertised for new proposals. They are to be opened on the 24th inst., and the contract will probably be let to the highest bidder on that day.

The Board were in session this afternoon and will be to-morrow, adjusting matters pertaining to the Penitentiary.

THE INDIANS.

Cheyenne and Arrapahoe Chiefs in Bad Humor--A Prospect of War.

Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.

OMAHA, Neb., Dec. 12.—Sixteen Cheyenne and Arrapahoe Chiefs, who went to Washington seven weeks ago, are here again on their way to their reservation in Northeastern Wyoming. They are in very bad humor, and some of the Chiefs say they will fight rather than yield to the Government demand that they shall remove to the Indian Territory. Lame White-Man, one of the Chiefs, has been sick, and believes that the white men charmed him. He formed a plan to first kill a white and then himself, and was dissuaded with difficulty from executing it. The Cheyennes and Arrapahoes together number about 3,000.

DAMAGES AWARDED.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Dec. 12.—The jury in the case of Lewis E. Parsons against Richard Busteed, Judge of the United States District Court, for false imprisonment, gave plaintiff $10,000 damages.

GEN. O. O. HOWARD.

Secretary Belknap's Report on the Irregularities in the Freedmen's Bureau Accounts.

Defalcations of Subordinates---Misapplication of Public Funds---Bounty Swindles.

The Ex-Commissioner's Total Accountability, $278,573.66.

The Report Referred to the House Military Committee.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 12.—Before the salary question came up to-day, the Speaker submitted some executive communications, and, among others, one from the Secretary of War, giving the result of the investigations recently made by army officers into the management of the affairs of the Freedmen's Bureau. The facts developed make a bad showing for Gen. Howard, who, it appears, is responsible for an amount of money belonging to the Bureau, and not accounted for, reaching nearly $300,000. The substance of the results of this investigation was charged against Howard by Fernando Wood, in the Forty-first Congress, but the House refused to order his trial. Immediately upon the submission of the Secretary's letter, Wood demanded that it be read, which, after demurrer from the Speaker on account of the length of the document, was done, when Mr. Wood introduced a resolution referring the matter to the Committe on Military Affairs, with instructions to bring in a resolution directing that the officers involved be tried by a military court, as it appears that the matter cannot be tried by a court-martial without some such Congressional action. Dawes objected to the instructions, desiring that the communication should go to the Military Committee, without fettering their action. He also wished to amend by making it read "alleged" defalcation. The ayes and nays were had on these propositions, and they were passed by a strict party vote. The opinion is quite general that the result of further inquiry into the matter cannot fail to hurt Gen. Howard's reputation as a Christian soldier.

[*To the Associated Press.*]

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 12.—The Speaker laid before the House a communication from the Secretary of War calling attention to the defalcations in the accounts of Gen. O. O. Howard, of the Freedmen's Bureau, and, at the request of Mr. Wood, his letter was read. At the conclusion of the reading, Mr. Wood offered a resolution that the letter and accompanying reports relating to the defalcation, etc., of Gen. Howard be referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, with instructions to report a resolution providing for the trial, by a military court-martial, of any officers of the army implicated therein.

Mr. Dawes moved to amend by striking out the clause relative to the instructions. He wished to have the matter simply referred, leaving the Committee to take such action as it should deem best.

Mr. Dawes said that he did not desire to shield Gen. Howard, but he objected to the resolution making statements as facts before a hearing. It stated as a fact that the defalcation of Gen. Howard, and he did not understand that there was any such thing in the papers.

Mr. Wood—The resolution states as a fact what has been authenticated in two official documents sent here by the Secretary of War. I think we can well afford to stand on facts which the Administration declares to be facts. If that gentleman (Dawes) goes back of the Administration, I will not.

Mr. Dawes—No matter how strong the proof may appear, it is sufficient for us to use the words "alleged defalcation."

Mr. Wood—The Secretary of War submitted these documents to the Attorney-General, and the Attorney-General gave his official opinion that Gen. Howard was liable to be tried by court-martial, and should be so tried; but that there was some technical difficulty owing to the lapse of time.

Mr. Dawes—All that may be. The proper thing is for the Committee on Military Affairs to report these facts. I move to insert the word "alleged" before the word "defalcation."

Mr. Wood—It is a very small matter, and I will not detain the House with quibbling about it. Let it go; but I desire to say that if that side of the House takes the responsibility of shielding this man, it may do so.

Mr. Dawes—This side of the House takes the responsibility of shielding no man.

Mr. Wood—It has done so to-day.

Mr. Dawes—But it will take responsibility of passing judgment after conviction, not before.

The resolution, amended by inserting the word "alleged," and striking out the instructions, was adopted.

Washington (Dec. 10) Dispatch to the Cincinnati Gazette.

The Secretary of War to-day sent the following communication to the House, in relation to certain developments connected with the late Freedmen's Bureau:

"WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., March 4, 1873.

"*To the Speaker of the House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.:*

"SIR: In the course of the business connected with the settlement of affairs and paying the unsettled claims of the late Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands, certain developments have been made which I deem it proper, under the circumstances, to submit to the House of Representatives for such action as may appear to be right. On the assumption of the duties by the Adjutant-General, under the act of Congress, general nature No. 133, approved June 10, 1872, and the War Department general orders No. 55, of 1872, there was no reason to suppose that such developments would be made, because no special search was made bearing upon them, but as complaint after complaint was received that claimants had not received from the late Bureau their bounties, arrears of pay, &c., the said complaints were referred, in the course of business, to the Second Auditor, with whom rested all settlement and the final adjustment of the accounts. It gradually became apparent that vouchers to a considerable amount were filed as if paid, and credit taken for the amounts, when strong proof was presented that the claimants had not been paid; and in a similar manner developments embracing other subjects called for consideration.

"From the incomplete and disordered condition of the accounts of the late Bureau, when received by the Adjutant-General, and from the fact that examination had to be made in two offices of the Treasury Department to arrive at the true condition of certain accounts and claims, so much time escaped that the trial of the late Commissioner by a general court-martial became barred in part under the statute of limitations before it was discovered that he was properly amenable to trial at all, though it was true that he could now be brought before a military court on some specific charges, yet for the reason that they would be more or less dependent on transactions which are barred, the trial would hardly be productive of public benefit, and also for the reason that the honorable House of Representatives has already ordered and held an investigation by a committee upon the affairs of the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands, I have deemed it best not to give the case to a military tribunal, but to submit the entire subject to the House of Representatives. The Department of Justice, however, has been furnished with some of the cases, and others are to follow, of apparent malfeasance, with a request to institute either a criminal suit or a civil suit to recover moneys belonging to the United States, or both suits, as may be proper, against such of the officers and agents of the late Bureau as may be liable. In this connection, attention is invited to the correspondence with the Attorney-General, found herewith.

"The late Commissioner, Brig.-Gen. O. O. Howard, United States Army, has been promptly informed of the absence of important records, and of the apparent exhibits against him, with a view to his offering explanation and supplying the missing records. How far he has done this will appear by the correspondence printed in the reports. In the item stated at $121,000 not accounted for, it will be seen that the account cannot be produced, and no attempt has been made to prove what has become of the money. Accounts covering the amount in part are alleged to have existed, but the Disbursing-Officer, George W. Balloch, has stated that, as they were not considered of much importance, they were not kept in the cases with the other accounts. The said accounts have disappeared, and it seems that neither the late Commissioner nor the late Disbursing-Officer can account for their disappearance. This item is known as the 'retained bounty fund.'

"As to the misappropriation of public funds, the records are in evidence, and these irregularities and violations of law seemingly have had much more to do with the confusion of the records than the defective condition and the almost entire suspension of work by the late Bureau.

"The responsibility and accountability attaching to the late Commissioner, so far as now developed, amounts to upward of $278,573.66, and may be stated under the following headings:

"1. Claimed by colored claimants who allege that they have not been paid their pay and bounty, although the records of the Treasury Department show the settlement of the claims, and vouchers have been filed by the late Bureau as evidence of payment, $33,938.39.

"2. Defalcation of St. Clair Mandeville, $8,503.29.

"3. Defalcation of O. C. French, reduced to $3,814.54.

"4. Defalcation of B. P. Runkle, $673.24.

"5. Acknowledged by George W. Balloch to have been paid to B. P. Runkle, to reimburse the latter for a mistake made by his agents in paying bounties to the wrong parties, $1,331.03.

"6. Due by the late Bureau, in consequence of illegal double payments and certain accrued interest, several thousand dollars.

"7. Irregular fund, called the 'retained bounty fund,' under the act of March 2, 1867, not accounted for, upward of $121,000.

"8. Misapplication of public funds and filing of vouchers, with the accounts covering a certain month, when the payments were made in a prior month; misapplication, $36,314; vouchers covering a time subsequent to the actual date of payment, and, therefore, erroneous, $73,048; total, $109,363.

"The accompanying reports of the Adjutant-General and of Inspector-General Schriner, who made a critical examination of the records in verification of the Adjutant-General's report, point in detail to the transactions exhibited in the above summary.

"I am, sir, with great respect, your obedient servant,

W. W. BELKNAP,

"Secretary of War."

AN OLD WRECK FOUND.

HALIFAX, N. S., Dec. 12.—The steamer from Table Island states that the schooner Zephyr, of St. Pierre Miquelon, laden with fish, drifted ashore there, and four bodies in a state of decomposition were found on board. Her masts and rigging were gone, and her hull was covered with seaweed. From the date of papers found in the cabin, the schooner is supposed to have been dismasted last July, drifting since.

FLOODS.

Damaging Freshets in Illinois, Indiana, and Ohio Rivers.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Dec. 12.—The long-continued rain of the past week has raised the sloughs and creeks in this vicinity higher than for years. Last night Pone Hollow, in the southern part of the city, in which are located a number of manufacturing establishments, pork-houses, flax-mill, and malt-house, was inundated, and only by great exertions was much property saved from destruction. The lower floor of the pork-house of Vanschoick & Co. was flooded, also the flax-mill, so that operations had to be suspended.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Dec. 12.—The heavy rains of the last two weeks have swollen the rivers to such an extent as to cause considerable alarm. The St. Mary's River Valley is flooded with water for half a mile each side of the bed of the stream. In the country, considerable damage has been done in the carrying away of fences, gates, &c.

The Wabash & Erie Canal broke away northeast of this city this morning, about sixty feet of embankment succumbing to the fury of the waters, but fortunately doing no damage. The water was at once let out, and the damages repaired. Richie's planing-mill, situated on Baker Ditch, was undermined by the water, and one end of it was thrown to the ground, demolishing one side. The weather is still rainy.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LOGANSPORT, Ind., Dec. 12.—The rains of the past few days have caused a heavy rise in the Wabash and Eel Rivers, and they are overflowing their banks in many places. Part of Newmarket street bridge across the Eel River was carried away this morning by the high water.

LASALLE, Ill., Dec. 12.—The Illinois River has risen nearly five feet since last Tuesday, and is still rising, and steamers with tows of ice-barges for LaSalle and Peru are on their way up from St. Louis. Last year at this time ice over a foot thick was being harvested here. There is no ice in the river now.

CLEVELAND, O., Dec. 12.—The continued rain of yesterday and last night has raised the Cuyahoga River some four or five feet. No serious damage reported along the lower part of the river. Above, at the works of the Standard Oil Company, a large part of the docks and grounds are submerged, and much loose property swept away. Loss to the Company estimated from $10,000 to $12,000. A large culvert recently built over Kingsbury Run, at Forest street, caved in yesterday forenoon, and is almost a total wreck. Near the oil works the surface of the river is thickly covered with oils, and some fears are entertained that it may be lighted by sparks from locomotives, thus producing a disastrous fire.

The rain has ceased, and the river is falling.

PERJURY ALLEGED.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Dec. 12.—The case of Senator Patterson, charged with attempted bribery during the Senatorial election last winter, has been dismissed. It is understood that a warrant has been issued for the arrest of Representative Jones, who made the affidavit in the case, on a charge of perjury.

LIVE-STOCK MARKETS.

ALBANY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 12.—BEEVES—The opening yesterday and the indications throughout to-day are in the direction of an unprofitable market this week. There has been a good representation of country dealers in the yards, but their wants are very limited. A few Brighton dealers were in attendance, but, having experienced a disastrous market at home, were not disposed to purchase liberally. They complain of large quantities of Chicago dressed beef at that market, and assert that it is ruining their trade. There have been no dealers from New York as yet, although it is well known that they have experienced a paying market there this week. The market opened at a decline of ½c per lb from last week's ruling prices, and has continued to droop ever since, closing to-day at about ¾c per lb reduction, with but little prospect of change for the better. The receipts thus far number 289 carloads, outside of the numerous Christmas cattle. The quality is scarcely so good as last week. There are a few extras, and a large number of Texas, Cherokees, and Canadians, light-weight and poor quality.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—The market thus far has been fairly active, the sales numbering more than double those of any week for some time past. No improvement in prices is noticeable, although the supply is large, and of much better quality than last week. The Eastern trade demand has been good, with considerable doing; for country buyers to-day were holding back in expectation that large receipts would break down the market. Sheep, 5@6½c; lambs, 5@7c.

KANSAS CITY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Dec. 12.—CATTLE—Receipts light; market weak, slow and unchanged.

HOGS—Receipts in the Union Yards, 1,500. Sellers are holding off for an advance. One thousand head were sold at $4.35@4.40.

SPECIAL NOTICES

Schenck's Mandrake Pills.

These pills are composed exclusively of vegetable ingredients, and although they entirely supersede the use of mercury, do not leave any of its injurious effects. They act directly upon the liver, and are a valuable remedy in all cases of derangement resulting from a disordered state of that organ. Liver Complaint, Billious Disorders, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Typhoid Fevers, &c., &c., all succumb to the free use of Schenck's Mandrake Pills. For sale by all druggists and dealers.

Helmbold's Buchu.

The only reliable medicine for diseases of the kidneys and urinary organs. A perfect diuretic, the long-continued use of which by the people of this country, for the last twelve years, has fully established its reputation as the best remedy for these diseases known.

It is one of the few medicines that have stood the test of time. It has true and genuine merit. Beware of counterfeits. The genuine has Helmbold's private proprietary stamp.

LADIES' GOODS.

IT PAYS TO TRADE ON THE WEST SIDE.

CARSON, PIRIE & CO.,

Madison and Peoria-sts.,

OFFER TO-DAY:

Lot Emb'd and Lace Hdkfs. 10 cts. each.
Lot Hem Stitch Hdkfs. 5 cts each.
Lot Linen Hem Stitch Hdkfs. 12½ cts. each.
Lot Linen Embroid'd H. S. Hdkfs, worth $2.50, for $1 each.
Lot Limerick Lace Hdkfs., worth $2.50 for $1 each.
Lot Ladies' Linen Collars 5 cts. each.
Lot Ladies' Linen Cuffs, worth 40 cts., for 10 cts. pair.
Lot Emb'd and Lace Collars 10 cts. each.
Lot White Lace Ties 10 cts. each.
Lot Colored Silk Windsor Ties 25c., bargain.
Lot Fringed Windsor Ties 30 and 40 cts., less than half price.
Lot Hamburg Edgings from 6 1-4 cts yard up, less than half price.
1,000 pcs. Marseilles Trimmings, worth $1, for 25 cts. piece.
1,000 pcs. Lace Edge Ruffings, 20 cts. piece, sacrifice.
Lot White Corsets, slightly smoked in a recent fire, 35 cts. pair.
Lot French Wove Corsets 40 cts. pair, reduced from $1.
Finer grades real French Corsets we offer at half the prices usually charged for same grades.
Lot Gents' All-Wool Shaker Socks 25 cts. per pair, worth 50.
Lot Ladies' Merino Ribb'd Hose 10 cts. pair.
Lot Ladies' Fleeced Hose 18 cts., half price.
Lot Children's Fancy Wool Hose 10 and 15 cts.
The best 75-cent Ladies' Merino Vests in the city.
Gents' Underwear very cheap.
Bargains in Gloves.
Bargains in Ties and Ribbons.

It Pays to Trade AT THE CORNER Madison & Peoria-sts.

LOTTERIES.

HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.

Extraordinary Drawing, Dec. 18, 1873.

16,000 TICKETS.......... 2,097 PRIZES.

1 Prize of $500,000, 1 of $100,000, 1 of $50,000, 2 of $25,000, 4 of $10,000, and others.

In consequence of the lower rate of exchange, I am enabled to reduce the price of tickets to $120 whole, $60 one-half, $30 one-quarter, $12 one-tenth, and $6 one-twentieth ticket. All orders are considered strictly confidential, and will be filled by me promptly. The drawing will positively take place on Dec. 18, and all prizes will be cashed by me immediately on receipt of the official list. German Government Lotteries. Prizes cashed and information given. THEODORE ZSCHOCH, 116 Nassau-st., N. Y. Lock Box 2594.

SHOW CASES.

BARCLAY SELLS Metal Show Cases

$3.50 PER FOOT. 141 STATE-ST.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the name of Geo. T. Dalton & Co., has been dissolved by mutual consent. George T. Dalton continues the business at the same place, and assumes the debts of said firm. GEO. T. DALTON, F. V. JOHNSON.

MONEY AND COMMERCE.

MONETARY.

FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 12.

Money continues to increase in this market, and on demand loans, with good collaterals, could be had at 7 per cent per annum, with the probability that the loans would be allowed to run several months. The expectation that money will be even more abundant in January in this market than now, seems reasonable. The pork-packers alone will then have a very large amount to lend for six and eight months.

New York exchange is abundant at par to 25c per $1,000 discount.

During the last three months the amount of outstanding legal-tender notes of the United States has been increased over $16,000,000 by the paying out of the so-called "$44,000,000 reserve." The steadiness with which this increase of greenbacks goes on has at last begun to have its effect on the value of the currency thus being inflated, and gold was nearly 1 per cent higher to-day,—in other words, greenbacks were worth nearly 1 per cent less than they were ten days or so ago. It is now tolerably certain that the whole of the $44,000,000 will be paid out before spring, and, therefore, that the price of gold will gradually advance, in other words, that the value of greenbacks will continue to depreciate. It is an indisputable and humiliating fact that, notwithstanding all the talk about resuming specie payments and getting back to a specie basis of prices, the people of this country have become so debauched by the delusions of a depreciated paper currency, that inflation of greenbacks is now popular even among a class of men who fully understand that the depreciation of the currency encourages speculation, hinders legitimate trade, depreciates the value of outstanding debts, and prepares the way for a further and further increase of its volume and depreciation of its value. It is argued in behalf of the inflation that greenbacks can *not*, like the Confederate notes, French assignats, and Continental money, depreciate until they are entirely worthless, because this Government is established, has a revenue, and is not engaged in any expensive war. The fact, however, that depreciation of the currency is the real object of those who are in favor of inflation, shows that while many people are in favor of specie payments in the abstract, the same as they are in favor of perfect virtue and holiness, they don't care to practice it. There is, however, another class of obtuse souls who can't be made to see that a decrease in the value of greenbacks is the same thing a decrease in the size of all the bushel-measures, and yard-sticks, and pound-weights, and gallon-measures by which we measure commodities would be. What an outcry there would be if such change in measure of *quantity* were proposed! There is no doubt that the Administration and a great many members of Congress would like to cater to this popular demand arising from ignorance and duplicity, but neither can there be any doubt that the political demagogues who should secure an inflation of the currency for popularity's sake, would get soundly cursed for it in a few years by the very people who are now in favor of it.

THE NATIONAL BANKRUPT LAW

is evidently becoming unpopular as its rules begin to be applied to the cases of parties whose affairs have been deranged by the panic. Some denounce the "involuntary clause" which puts it in the power of any creditor—whose claim remains unpaid fourteen days after it is due—to throw the debtor into bankruptcy, and, on the other hand, the "voluntary clause" is equally denounced as a means of defrauding creditors. It is probable, however, that any laws for the collection of debts would be unpopular under present circumstances. The source of dissatisfaction is not so much in the law as it is in the abnormal condition of business affairs, which, though fast recovering, are still too much deranged to admit of the application of any rules of law for the collection of debts without popular outcry. The proposal to repeal the Bankrupt law is, however, something like that to inflate the currency: if Congress will defer any positive action on either question until the latter end of January, money will by that time be so plenty, and business so prosperous, that there will be no occasion for doing either of them.

LOCAL STOCK AND BOND MARKET.

Messrs. Preston, Kean & Co. quote as follows this afternoon:

	Buying.	*Selling.*
U. S. 6s of '81	118¾	119
U. S. 5-20s of '62	111¾	112¾
U. S. 5-20s of '64	111¾	112¾
U. S. 5-20s of '65	115¼	115½@116
U. S. 5-20s of '65 January and July	118	118¾
U. S. 5-20s of '67 January and July	118¾	118¾
U. S. 5-20s of '68 January and July	118¼	118¾@119
10-40s	111¾	112
U. S. 5s (new issue)	111	111¾@112¾
U. S. currency 6s	111¾	112¾@113¾
Gold (par weight)	111.61	111.93
Gold coupons	109¾	110
Eastern exchange (counter rates)	....	Par.
Gold exchange	....	110¼
Sterling exchange (large drafts)	....	108¾@109¼

LATEST.

NEW YORK, Dec. 12.—Money easy at 6@7 to first-class borrowers; 7 gold was paid in some instances. Gold was less pressed, with actual business at 108¾ for sixty days and 109⅝@109¾ for demand.

The customs receipts were $258,000.

Gold closed at 109¾, after selling at 109¼@110¼.

Loans were at 5, 6 and 7 for carrying.

The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $368,000.

The clearings were $35,000,000.

The firmer gold was caused by vague rumors of trouble at Havana.

Governments were strong.

State bonds were dull.

Stocks were weak to-day, with a decline from ¼ to to ⅞ per cent. Transactions were largest in Union Pacific, Western Union, Lake Shore, Pacific Mail, Northwestern, St. Paul, Wabash, Columbus, Chicago & Indiana Central, and Rock Island. The late afternoon decline was occasioned by a telegram from Washington relative to the restoration of certain duties, and the increase of internal taxation. The market closed weak. The sales between 10 and 2 o'clock amounted to 145,000 shares, of which 35,000 were Western Union, 10,000 Union Pacific, 8,000 Wabash, 4,000 Pacific Mail, 4,000 Ohio, 9,000 St. Paul, 11,000 Lake Shore, 6,000 Northwestern, 2,000 Rock Island, and 4,800 Columbus, Chicago & Indiana Central.

Sterling, 108¾.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Coupons, '81	114	Coupons, '67	118¾
Coupons, '62	112¾	Coupons, '68	118¾
Coupons, '64	115¼	New 5s	111¾
Coupons, '65	115¾	10-40s	111¾
Coupons, '65 (new)	114¾	Currency 6s	119

STATE BONDS

Missouris	92¼	Virginias, old	38
Tennessees, old	79	North Carolinas, old	24½
Tennessee, new	79	North Carolinas, new	14
Virginias, new	40		

STOCKS.

Canton	64½	N. J. Central	99¾
Western Union	71¾	St. Paul	39¾
Quicksilver	27¼	St. Paul pfd	69
Adams Express	90	Ft. Wayne	89½
Wells Fargo	73	Terre Haute	6¾
American Express	58	Terre Haute pfd	26
United States Ex	67½	Chicago & Alton	100
Pacific Mail	38¾	Chicago & Alton pfd	99½
New York Central	94¾	Ohio & Mississippi	29¾
Erie	44¾	C. C. & C	73¾
Erie pfd	72	C., R. & Q	118
Harlem	120	Lake Shore	74¾
Harlem pfd	130	Indiana Central	25¾
Michigan Central	94	Illinois Central	112
Pittsburgh & Ft. W	83	Union Pacific stock	30½
Northwestern	64¾	Union Pacific bonds	84¾
Northwestern pfd	90¾	Central Pacific bonds	94¾
Rock Island	99¾	Hartford & Erie	11¾
Wabash	32	Del. & Lack	90¾
Wabash pfd	70		

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record on Friday, Dec. 12:

CITY PROPERTY.

Cross st, e of and near Barry Point road, w f, 100 feet 116 ft, also 75x116 ft e f in same block, dated Aug. 1; consideration, $4,900.

Leavitt st, 126 ft s of Bryson st, e f, 24x124 9-10 ft, with building, dated July 1; consideration, $1,570.

Curtis st, 150 ft n of Randolph st, w f, 28x125 ft, dated Dec. 5; consideration, $6,000.

Sopkis st, 110 ft w of Lawrence st, s f, 22½x123 ft, dated Dec. 1; consideration, $200.

The premises Nos. 64, 66, and 68 Vincennes av, dated Dec. 10; consideration, $10,000.

Jackson st, 270 ft w of Western av, s f, 23 ft to alley, dated Dec. 1; consideration, $1,950.

SUBURBAN OR COUNTY LANDS.

Lot 85, in Weston's Lots 8 and 9 in Forrestville, dated Oct. 23; consideration, $3,000.

Lot 9 in Block 55, of e ½ of s ½ Sec 14, 38, 14, dated [illegible] Property; Nov. 1; consideration, $3,000.

Undivided ¼ of n 31 acres of e ½ of s ½ Sec 8, 38, 14, dated Dec. 8; consideration, $35,000. Augustus Jacobson to William M. Scudder.

Lots 10 to 20 in Block 15, in Adam Smith's s w ¼ Sec 36, 39, 13, dated Dec. 11; consideration, $2,100.

Lots 11 and 12 in Block 3, of Winston's part w ½ s w ¼ Sec 3, 36, 14, dated Dec. 1; consideration, $3,750.

Lots 1 to 11 in Block 3, of Phinney's s w ¼ Sec 12, 38, 13, dated Nov. 12; consideration, $5,100.

Lot 13 in same block, dated Nov. 15; consideration, $[illegible].

WEST OF CITY LIMITS.

Lot 7 of Post's Lot 3, in Block 3, Borden's w ½ s e ¼ Sec 36, 40, 13, dated Nov. 20; consideration, $700.

COMMERCIAL.

FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 12.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in Chicago during the past twenty-four hours, and for the corresponding date one year ago:

	RECEIPTS.		SHIPMENTS.	
	1873.	1872.	1873.	1872.
Flour, brls	15,361	9,981	12,851	7,119
Wheat, bu	135,040	61,940	126,042	19,404
Corn, bu	21,200	32,495	4,200	4,681
Oats, bu	26,930	35,380	31,043	18,115
Rye, bu	2,650	2,735	717	2,343
Barley, bu	18,110	16,260	12,060	12,230
Grass seed, lbs	46,490	55,805	40,432	
Flax seed, lbs	83,719	24,300	41,000	
Broom-corn, lbs	22,500	62,870	20,300	13,350
Cured meats, lbs	1006,540	443,160	2254,356	1737,775
Beef, brls	120		80	54
Pork, brls	1,064	250	245	496
Lard, lbs	152,600	71,300	694,283	179,597
Tallow, lbs	23,825	23,900		
Butter, lbs	60,076	56,790	41,000	25,680
Dressed hogs, No	1,644	661	929	636
Live hogs, No	41,488	25,576	5,115	3,971
Cattle, No	1,942	1,603	1,397	748
Sheep, No	611	1,311		
Hides, lbs	163,762	171,406	188,851	190,397
Highwines, brls	200	150	200	236
Wool, lbs	43,730	158,420	12,400	30,640
Potatoes, bu	350	1,916	360	16
Lumber, m feet	148	388	357	381
Shingles, m		30	979	606
Lath, m				97
Salt, brls	60	215	4,208	1,751

Withdrawn from store yesterday for city consumption: 2,740 bu wheat; 7,529 bu corn; 1,367 bu oats; 722 bu rye; 6,653 bu barley.

The following grain has been inspected into store this morning up to 10 o'clock: 208 cars wheat; 36 cars corn; 24 cars oats; 7 cars rye; 25 cars barley. Total, 300 cars, or 111,000 bu.

Dispatches received on Change to-day again revived the drooping hopes of those who have grain afloat on the Erie Canal. That artery of commerce is free from ice, and boats are moving, with a prospect that all will get through to New York before the final freeze-in. The effect of the news was very marked on our grain markets. Wheat went down 1¾c, and corn ½c, within a few minutes after the dispatch was received, but subsequently recovered their composure.

It was remarked, long ago, that a woman who goes to the bad is ten times more fiendish than a bad man. The idea is equally true in the commercial arena. When a man who is a constitutional bear once turns bull, he makes a far more persistent bull than the ordinary animal of the bovine breed. A few of this class are now operating in wheat, and some in pork; the result being to place those two trades at sixes and sevens, and make it very difficult to follow their movements,—much more so to assign reasons therefor.

J. W. Sykes was closeted yesterday with the Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners, and it is understood that they tendered to him the office of Grain Registrar. At the time of this writing, it is not known that Mr. Sykes will accept; but, on the supposition that he will, or has accepted already, we may say that the appointment will give universal satisfaction. Mr. S. knows what is wanted to make the department efficient as well as official, and has backbone enough to do his duty, no matter who is offended or pleased. We take pleasure in saying this much for the Chairman of the late Committee on "hot corn."

It has been suggested that possibly the recent rumors of understanding in rail freights to the East have arisen out of the fact that one firm made a contract, before the advance, to take 3,000 cars, between that date and the 1st of February, at the old rates. They are now paying old rates, and parties who have to pay the new ones find it difficult to compete with them. Whatever has been said in the past, there is no reason to think that reductions can now be procured from published rates.

THE MARKETS.

The leading produce markets were less active to-day than the average, and generally nervous, being strong and weak by turns, under the varying influence of conflicting news and speculative sentiments. There was not much difference in the average of prices, but those of to-day were generally higher than those of yesterday, in sympathy with advices of greater firmness at other points, which was partially counteracted in grain by the news from the Erie Canal. Receipts of grain continue small.

Fair activity was characterized the dry goods trade, notwithstanding the disagreeable weather, and a firm healthy tone pervaded the market for all staple and seasonable fabrics. Groceries also were moving freely, and former quotations were, without an exception, fully sustained. Coffees continue in liberal demand, and, under scant supplies, the market retains its buoyant tone. The different grades were to-day advanced another ¼c, old Government Java now being held at 34¼@34½c, and fancy Rio at 28¾@29c. Sugars and sirups were easier. Rice, candles, spices, and starch were quoted firm. The tea trade continues to improve, and the market is gradually hardening. As yet there is no quotable advance, but at the moment the tendency is strongly upward. Butter and cheese sold to a fair aggregate at previous rates. Canned goods and fish were firm and unchanged. In the market for dried fruits there was increased activity, and prices were firmer all around, while some lines were quotably higher, dates, figs, prunes, peaches, and blackberries being among the number. No changes were noted in the leather, pig-iron, tobacco, and wood markets, trade ruling very quiet at substantially former quotations. The oil trade was moderately active, without material change in values, except carbon, which was "off" a ½c, now quoted at 15c.

There were no new features to note in regard to building materials. Both markets are quiet and little better than nominal. Nails met with a moderate inquiry at $4.25 rates. No change was reported in iron or metals. There is little demand for either, and the light trade ruling at this season is interrupted to some extent by the disagreeable weather. Naval stores were dull, and a decline of ½c is noticed in Manilla rope. Cooperage was quiet, excepting packers' goods which, however, only sold to a moderate extent. Wool, hides, and seeds were quiet but steady. The hay market remains dull, and the lower grades of timothy or prairie are not particularly firm. Game and poultry were abundant and slow of sale at the range of prices. Eggs were steady at 23@24c.

Highwines were in good demand, and again stronger, in sympathy with a firmer tone in New York, and in consequence of a light supply here. Sales were made early of 100 brls at 91½c, and later of 50 brls at 92c per gallon.

Dressed hogs were in good demand early, at an advance of 25@35c per 100 lbs on good lots, which were wanted for shipment, at $5.90. The market soon eased down under more liberal offerings to $5.85@5.90, and later to $5.75@5.80, as shippers withdrew from the market, fearing that weather was becoming too mild for safe handling. Soft hogs were dull, and slow sale, at $5.60, early, and $5.50@5.55 later. Sales were reported of 200 head at $5.90; 88 at $5.85; 160 at $5.60; 28 at $5.50; 400 very soft at $5.00; total, 876 head.

Provisions were active and stronger all around, though green meats were not much inquired for, the harmoness of the weather making it slightly unfavorable for handling them. Live hogs were quoted higher at the Stock-Yards, and this gave prodncts another start upward, bringing out an active speculative demand. The chief inquiry was for February options, though cash product was taken to a freer extent. Mess pork advanced 30c per brl, lard 30c per 100 lbs, and meats nearly ¼c per lb, including green ham. The packing season certainly shows no signs of drawing to a close at present, the receipts of hogs keeping up to a very large volume, notwithstanding the miserable weather. The course of the leading articles to indicate that the packing-houses will not carry a deal more pork and lard next summer than usual, and some of the packers are already operating to that end, by which they will show on storage. The liberal premiums paid for future deliveries makes them careless about selling cash product, especially as money is now easier. The English markets are still against the shipper of meats and lard, but the movement goes on unchecked, over 2,250,000 lbs of meats going out yesterday. The market closed at the following range of prices: Mess pork, new, cash or seller December, $14.70¼@14.75; do seller January, $14.85@14.90; do seller February, $15.25@15.30; do seller March, $15.70@15.75; prime mess pork, $12.50@12.75; extra prime do, $10.75@11.00. Lard, cash or seller December, $8.20@8.25; do seller January, $8.45@8.45; do seller February, $8.65@8.70; do seller March, $8.85@8.90. Green hams at 7¼@8¼c; sweet pickled hams, 8¼@9¼c. Green shoulders at 4¾@5c; rough sides, 6¾c; do short ribs or long clear, 6¾@6¾c; do short clear, 6¾c; meats, 10@15 days in salt, 5¾c for shoulders, 6¼@6¾c for short ribs and long clear; and 6¾c for short clear; boxed shoulders, 5¾c; do Cumberlands, 6¾c; do short ribs or long clear, 6¾@6¾c; do short clear, 7c; do long cut hams, 8¾@9c. Meats, seller January, about ¼@¾c more than for December. Mess beef, $8.00@8.25; extra mess do, $9.00@9.25; beef hams, $21.50@22.00. City tallow, 6¼@6½c; grease quotable at 4@6c. Sales were reported of 250 brls mess pork at $14.75; 1,600 brls do at $14.50; 1,750 brls do seller February at $15.37½; 1,250 brls do at $15.80; 2,500 brls do at $15.25; 2,500 brls do at $15.10; 500 brls do at $15.00; 1,500 brls do seller March at $15.75; 950 tcs lard at 8¼c; 200 tcs do (second grand) at 8c; 1,000 tcs do seller January at $8.40; 1,500 tcs do seller February at $8.70; 500 tcs do at $8.65; 40 boxes shoulders at 5¾c; 100,000 lbs do seller February at 6c; 50,000 lbs do at 5¾c; 100,000 lbs do at 5¾c; 20,000 lbs short clear (last evening) at 6¾c; 100 boxes short ribs at 6¾c; 500 boxes long and short clear at 6¾c; 700 boxes do at $6.81¼; 20,000 lbs green hams (15 lbs) at 8¼c; 120,000 lbs do (16 lbs) at 8¾c; 30,000 lbs do at 8¼c; 100 tcs sweet pickled do (15 lbs) at 9¾c; 50 brls pigs' tongues at $10.00; 200 brls city tallow at 6½c; 22 brls do at 6¾c.

Flour was very quiet, but strong at former quotations. There were several shipping orders on the market, but generally at prices below those insisted on by holders; hence they were not filled, and the sales made were chiefly to the local trade. The receipts and shipments continue large, but a good deal of the flour that passes through our city goes direct from the mills to the East. Stocks here are not large. Bran sold at an advance of 50c per ton. Sales were reported of 50 brls white winter extras on private terms; 200 brls spring extras at $6.00; 200 brls do at $5.75; 550 brls do on private terms; 100 brls rye at $4.60. Total, 1,100 brls. Also, 10 tons bran at $11.50; 20 tons do at $11.25; 20 tons do at $11.00, on track. The following were the closing prices:

Fair to good white winters	$ 6.75 @ 7.50
Choice do	8.00 @ 9.25
Red winters	5.75 @ 7.00
Choice to fancy spring extras	6.75 @ 8.25
Medium to good do	4.75 @ 5.50
Good to choice Minnesota	6.00 @ 7.25
Patent do	8.00 @12.00
Fair to choice spring, superfine	3.50 @ 4.00
Common do	2.50 @ 3.00
Rye flour	4.50 @ 4.65
Buckwheat do	8.25 @ 9.00
Bran	11.00 @11.50

Wheat, winter and spring, has averaged 1¾@2c higher than during the regular session of yesterday. The market was quite weak early, though Liverpool was reported stronger, as the receipt of private advices of an easier feeling in New York brought out sellers in force, and made things look as if a good many holders had been waiting for an opportunity to realize. Then New York was reported firmer, and our market tended upward, to be again dashed by the news that the Erie Canal was full and boats in motion. There was, however, a fair demand for cash wheat, and the January shortage is so large as to keep up a liberal inquiry from that quarter, and enabled the bulls to force the market further upward to-day. The advance in Europe seemed to surprise a good many, but there is really nothing remarkable in it. The West certainly holds more controlling power now than usual, as it is admitted that Great Britain wants all our spare wheat; hence must pay what it costs to carry it there, be it much or little. There are signs of a more active shipping movement before long from this market, while the volume of grain passing through this city, without being placed in store will probably grow no less. Seller January opened at $1.17, rose to $1.18, fell back to $1.17¾, advanced to $1.18, receded to $1.16¼, strengthened to $1.17¾, and fell off to $1.16 at the close. Seller February sold at $1.18¾@1.20¼, closing at $1.18¾. Seller the month, or cash No. 2 spring, sold at $1.14¾@1.16¾, closing at the inside. No. 1 spring sold at $1.19@1.19¼, but closed lower. No. 3 spring closed on change at $1.09¼, and sold no do at $1.09¼. Cash sales were reported of 4,000 bu No. 1 spring at $1.19¼; 3,200 bu do at $1.19¼; 2,800 bu do at $1.19; 13,800 bu No. 2 spring at $1.16¾; 20,800 bu do at $1.16; 8,400 bu do at $1.15¾; 38,000 bu do at $1.15¾; 3,200 bu do at $1.15½; 2,000 bu do at $1.15¾; 5,000 bu do at $1.14¾; and 1,000 bu do at $1.14¼; no No. 3 spring at $1.09¼; 6,400 bu do at $1.09¼; 800 bu rejected at $1.04. Total, 113,800 bu.

Corn was moderately active, but unsettled, as in the case of wheat, averaging ½@¾c higher than yesterday, but closing lower. Liverpool was reported to have advanced, which kept up prices here for some time in spite of the news from the Erie Canal, especially as New York was quoted strong, and our receipts continue small. But the market fell off later, under a heavy pressure to sell, as a good many holders, who have bought in during the recent advance, all wanted to realize. Hence, in spite of a further rise in Liverpool reported later, the market weakened fairly; especially after Change. The tradidg was principally speculative, there being a disinclination on the part of buyers to take hold of "regular" receipts lest they might be saddled with those in a certain house against which there is considerable feeling. Seller January opened at 54c, advanced to 54¾c, receded to 53¾c when news was received from the Erie Canal, again rose to 54¼c, and fell back to 53¾c, closing at 53¾c. Seller February sold at 54¾@55c, closing nominal at about 54¼c. Seller May sold at 59@60c, closing at the inside. Regular No. 2, or seller the month, averaged ½c below January, closing at 53c. Cash sales were reported of 14,000 bu No. 2 at 53¾c; 14,400 bu do at 53¾c; 12,800 bu do at 53¼c; 15,000 bu do at 53c; 5,000 bu do at 52¾c; 2,000 bu rejected at 52c; 800 bu do at 51½c; 15,000 bu do to 53½c down to 53c, closing easy at the last named prices. In provisions sales were reported of 500 brls mess pork at $15.12½ for February; 500 tcs lard at 8½c cash; 500 tcs do at 8¾c, and 250 tcs at $8.60, seller January; 250 tcs at 8½c seller February; 1,000 tcs at 9c, and 250 tcs do at 9¼c seller March; 250 boxes shoulders at 5¾c for January. Lard closed easy.

EVENING BOARD.

CHICAGO, Dec. 12—9 p. m.—Sales 500 brls mess pork, cash, at $14.50; 500 do, seller February, at $15.25; 250 tcs lard, seller January, at 8¾c; 250 tcs do at 8¾c; 250 tcs do at 8¾c; 250 tcs do at 8¾c; 250 tcs do seller March, at 9c.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 12.

ALCOHOL—Was firm at $1.83@1.89.

BEANS AND PEAS—Were in light request at former prices: Navy beans, $2.50@2.60; mediums, $2.25 @2.40; prime peas, $1.90@2; peas, $1.40.

BUTTER—A good degree of activity characterized the butter trade, and the market was again reported steady and firm. Good to choice table butter is well sold up, and holders find no difficulty in realizing at the quotations. Shippers and local consumers bought liberally at the annexed range of prices: Choice yellow, 27@30c; medium to good, 20@25c; inferior to common, 15@18c; common to choice roll, 15@18c.

BAGGING—Remains steady at former quotations. There is only a moderate movement in any line of goods in the list, but prices are believed to be on a firm basis, and dealers manifest no anxiety to realize at the prices now current. We quote: Stark A, 35c; Ludlow A, 34c; Lewiston A, 33c; American A, 30c; Amoskeag A, 30c; Otter Creek, 32½c; burlap bags, 4 and 5 bu, 18@20c; gunnies, single, 17@18c; do double, 27½@28c; wool sacks, 60@65c.

BROOM-CORN—A few small orders are being received, chiefly from Western manufacturers, and the market is steady at quotations: Choice to extra hurl, 7½@8c; corn that will work itself into a choice hurl broom, 6½@7c; for good do, 5½@5c; good to choice stalk braid, 5½@6½c; inferior brush, 4@5c.

BROOM-CORN—A few small orders are being received, chiefly from Western manufacturers, and the market is steady at quotations: Choice to extra hurl, 7½@8c; corn that will work itself into a choice hurl broom, 6½@7c; for good do, 5½@5c; good to choice stalk braid, 5½@6½c; inferior brush, 4@5c.

BUILDING MATERIALS—Were very quiet. We quote: Stucco, $2.50; New York stucco, casting, $3.25@4.00; Rosendale cement, $3.25@3.50; Utica, Louisville, and Akron cement, $2.00 ₩ brl; Portland cement, $7.00@7.50; marble dust, $3.00; lime in bulk, 80@85c; lime (lerb) $1.10@1.20 ₩ brl; white sand, ₩ brl, $1.50@2.00; plastering hair, ₩ bu, 40c; land plaster, $2.00 ₩ brl; fire brick, ₩ 1,000, $35.00@90.00; building brick (common), $8.50@7.00; pressed brick, $14.00@15.00; sewer brick, $8.50; Milwaukee and Racine pressed, $25.00@30.00, del.; do common, $14.00@16.00 Indiana pressed $18.00@25.00; do common, $10.00@15.00; fireclay, ₩ brl, $3.00@4.00.

CHEESE—Sales were reported to a fair aggregate at steady and unchanged prices. Orders were promptly filled at the annexed quotations: New York factory, mild, 12@13½c; Ohio factory and Western factory do, 12@13c; low grades, 7@11c.

COAL—Prices ranged about the same as on the earlier days of the week, but were rather firmer all around, while certain brands of soft coal bid fair to advance. Trade was slack at the following range of prices: Lehigh, prepared, $11.00; Lackawanna, $10.00; Erie, $8.50; Walnut Hill, $8.50; Cherry Mine, $8.50; Brownsburg, $8.50@9.00; Cannel, $9.00@9.50; Black Run, $6.50; Hocking Valley, $6.50; Indiana block, $7.00; Barclay, $5.50; Kirkland Grate, $8.00; Minonk, $5.50; Wilmington, $5.00; Medway, $6.50.

COOPERAGE—Pork barrels and tierces were more quiet, but a shade firmer, the offerings being less, and the bad roads making it more difficult to make deliveries. We again quote: Pork barrels, $1.70@1.75; whisky barrels, $1.90@2.00; salt tierces $1.17½@1.80; flour barrels, 48@55c; pork staves, rough, $21.00@23.00; do, bucked, $24.00@26.00; tierce staves, rough, $22.00@24.00; bucked or sawed, $25.00@28.00; whisky staves, rough, $26.00@28.00; do bucked, $33.00@35.00; flour staves, $9.50@11.00; circle flour heading, 7½@9½c per set; flour hoop-poles, $14.00@15.00 per m; pork and tierce poles, $30.00@40.00 per m. Sales include 6 cars pork barrels and tierces at $1.75.

EGGS—Were quiet and steady at 23@24c for fresh packages. Pickled lots were in light request from bakers, at 18@20c, according to condition.

FEATHERS—Were steady at the recent advance: Good to choice live-geese feathers, 60@62c, from first hands; jobbing prices, 70@75c; 2 per cent discount for cash; chicken, 65@8c; turkey, 40@45c.

FISH—A fair business was accomplished in this department, and former quotations were uniformly well sustained. Stocks are now in good shape, and the general market is in a good healthy condition. Following are the prices current: No. 1 whitefish, ½-brl, $5.25@5.40; No. 2 do, $3.00 @5.25; No. 1 trout, $4.75@5.00; No. 1 shore mackerel, new, ½-brl, $13.50@14.00; No. 1 bay, $10.00 @10.50; No. 2 mackerel, ½-brl, $8.50@8.75; family mackerel, ½-brl, $7.00@7.25; No. 1 shore kits, $2.15 @2.25; extra mess do, $6.00@6.25; half brls, $3.00 @3.25; extra mess do, $6.00@6.25; half brls, $3.00 @3.25; extra mess do, $6.00@6.25; half brls, $3.00 @3

GOV. BOOTH.

His Message to the Legislature of California.

What He Says on the Railroad, Land-Monopoly, Chinese-Immigration, and Other Questions.

Gov. Booth, of California, in his message to the Legislature, Dec. 5, gives the funded debt of the State, Nov. 1, 1873, at $3,448,000. The funded debt of the counties is $7,523,686. Speaking of the latter, the Governor says:

Much of this was contracted in the flush times, from an unfortunate habit of liberally discounting the future; a considerable portion of it is for subsidies to railroads and toll-roads; and, in some instances, it is so heavy a burden as to threaten the bankruptcy and practical dissolution of the county governments. I find in this the most gloomy outlook of the financial future of the people of the State, and the most difficult one for the Legislature to deal with.

In regard to the railroad question the Governor says:

Perhaps the question of regulating the rates of railroad transportation has been clouded by unnecessary difficulty. Railroads are public highways in private ownership. In their construction they invoke the highest attribute of the State's sovereignty,—the right of taking private property for public use. Their owners are common carriers with special privileges. If the State has not the power to regulate their charges she may renounce her claims to sovereignty. The maximum rates in California—10 cents per mile for passengers and 15 cents per ton for freight—were fixed at a time when prices and profits were so much higher than now it seems to belong to a different age. Practically, it is no limitation, affording so wide a margin as to allow a railroad company to discriminate between places, between individuals, to reward friends and punish enemies, and to build up or ruin the business of any man that depends upon railroad transportation. This maximum is not in the nature of a legislative contract, or vested right, the Constitution reserving to the Legislature the right to alter or repeal the laws under which corporations are created. These things should be kept in view in establishing rates: There should be a fair compensation. Discrimination between individuals should be prevented by penalties. Discrimination between places should be prevented by prohibiting a railroad from charging a higher price over any portion of the road than is charged for the same or a shorter distance of similar or heavier grades in any other portion. The rates and classification should be published and posted up at all depots, as the owners of all bridges and ferries are compelled to post their rates; and public notice should be given of any contemplated change. Any express or transportation company should be entitled to the same terms for the same business, in speed and price, as any other. If a fair maximum is established, and uniformity between individuals and over distances and grades is compelled by penalties, the question of classification may be in a great measure determined by the necessities of business. It may not prove necessary for the law to schedule articles in classes. Maximum rates can be fixed for as many classes as are required, and the companies can make and publish schedules of each class. It easily suggests itself that the result of such legislation may possibly be one schedule, one class, and the maximum rate of every article transported. I do not think so. But if the experience of the ensuing two years should demonstrate that railroad companies, with fair opportunities to construct and operate a just tariff of rates of transportation, failing to recognize lessons already taught, and, pursuing an established policy of strong-handed defiance, have neglected or refused to perform their duties, the next Legislature, exercising the strong and undoubted powers of government, can reach them and their operations in minute detail, forbid free passes, schedule every article of freight, establish minimum as well as maximum rates, prohibit the consolidation of competing lines, permit them to own no land not necessary for their actual use, forbid officers or employes to furnish supplies to the corporations, regulate their systems of accounts, and compel them by clear enactments to recognize their true position, their real obligations, and their prescribed privileges. No law is perfect. Under the operation of the wisest, some cases of hardship and inconvenience may occur. That is the best which aims at substantial justice. There is no local competition between railroads; there is but one best route between two points. Besides, in railroads capital does not compete,—it combines. Not to compel fairness and uniformity by law is to tolerate the abuses and oppressions of arbitrary power.

Many of the rules of common law in regard to the rights and duties of common carriers were established under conditions very different from those induced by the construction of railroads. The nature of a contract between a railroad company and purchaser of a ticket; the length of time for which a ticket is good; and the right of a passenger holding a through ticket to stop over at intermediate stations, should not be left to the varying constructions of courts, and the analogies of stages on post-routes, but should be clearly defined by statute.

It has recently been decided by the Supreme Court of the United States that a State tax upon the gross receipts of a railroad was not in conflict with that provision of the Constitution which gives Congress the power to regulate commerce; and under the difficulties of ascertaining the value of a railroad in sections by County Assessors, that is, perhaps, the most feasible manner of deriving a revenue from that species of property,—the State distributing amongst the counties through which the road passes the proportions to which they are entitled. Many of the Eastern States derive a large portion of their revenue from corporation taxes. Here it seems to be one of the immunities of corporations to escape taxation, while the theory is maintained that all property shall be taxed in proportion to its value. Fully aware that no change can be made in this theory, and impressed with the belief that none can be made in its imperfect application, except under an amendment to the Constitution, I respectfully present the subject for your consideration.

At the last session of the Legislature certain counties were exempted from the repeal of the act known as "The Five Per Cent act." In each of these excepted counties a majority of the voters are empowered to give one-twentieth of the value of all the property in the county to a railroad company. The repeal should be made general. The sentiment upon the question of State and county subsidies has ceased to be a matter of argument, because it has become a public conviction. The public conscience recognizes the wrong of taking the property of one man and giving it to another. The giving of subsidies has proven as vicious in practice as it is erroneous in theory. It furnishes an additional and dangerous incentive to great corporations to control the Government in their own interest, demoralizes legislation, and makes law not a common guardian but a partial patron. In the end it defeats its own ostensible object by giving favored corporations such powerful advantages as to enable them to monopolize the fields of enterprise and prevent the competition which would naturally arise.

After recapitulating the gigantic tracts of land held in the State by single individuals or corporations, mainly for speculative purposes, the Governor comments:

It would be useless to discuss here the abstract theory of ownership of the soil, or the correctness of the principles upon which it is based. The right has been so long recognized and protected by law, is so much the growth of history, and so intimate a part of our social system, that it is a question of great difficulty and delicacy to legislate properly for the correction of the evils which have grown out of its exercise, without disturbing that security of property which is recognized as an essential factor in our civilization. It would be futile, also, to advert at length to the causes,—such as the Mexican land-grants with which the acquisition of California was incumbered, the apparent necessity of holding swamp lands in large bodies for purposes of reclamation, and the past mistakes of the State and General Governments in the sale and donation of land—which have rendered possible so great a consolidation of landed interests. These are beyond remedy. Some amendments have been suggested to our State laws, but the State has already sold nearly all her lands of value. Making due allowance for the suggestion of the State Board of Equalization, that a considerable portion of the land held in large bodies is devoted to grazing, and unfit for any other purpose, and recognizing the fact that the necessary effect of the increased application of labor-saving machinery to agriculture is to increase the size of farms in actual cultivation, it still remains true that a large portion of the lands of California are held "on speculation," for the advance in value to the detriment of the growth and prosperity of the State, and in contravention of the "natural right of every one born on the earth to so much of its soil as is necessary to his subsistence." To admit that this is the result of custom, sanctioned by society and recognized by law, is only to transfer the responsibility of the wrong done by individuals to the system.

The Governor favors minority representation; a compulsory system of education; equality of races in the public schools; a ticket-of-leave system in connection with the State Prison; the abolition of the death-penalty; the sending of persons acquitted upon trial under indictment on the ground of insanity, to the Lunatic Asylum, not to be discharged therefrom except through a pardon; the striking of the word "white" out of the State Constitution; the prohibition of subsidies by the State, County, or Municipal Governments; the memorializing of Congress to grant to the State the control of her inland waters, upon conditions such as will protect navigable streams; immediate legislation to prevent the further acquisition of rights by private parties to the unrestricted use of the waters of the State; and the division of the State into irrigation districts, with a view to securing to each one the right to its pro rata of the water available for the supply of the district in which it is situated. The Yosemite Valley is thus referred to:

The whole of this interesting subject is presented in the report of the Commissioners to Manage the Yosemite Valley and Mariposa Big Tree Grove. Little has been done by the State in fulfillment of the obligation she imposed upon herself by accepting the grant made by Congress, $4,000 only having been devoted to the trust during the nine years which have elapsed. It is within the scope of the plan of the Commissioners to treat the entire grant from the best standpoint of engineering ability; to preserve and increase its wonders and its beauties; to protect its natural grandeur; to prevent despoliation; to render it easy of access and readily explored in all its divisions; and to guard against the possible establishment of any systematic annoyance to visitors or exactions from travelers. For these purposes they recommend an appropriation of $10,000; the appointment of a commission to determine the equities in cases of actual residents and theoretical trespassers, and the payment of claims found to be just.

On the question of Chinese immigration, the Governor says:

The increased volume of Chinese immigration to the State has excited unusual attention. Those who are so far removed from us as to form the opinions on this subject from general principles rather than from the special facts, and many persons here who are not brought in competition with Chinese labor, but are benefited by its cheapness, have often indulged in harsh criticisms upon the prevailing sentiment of this State in regard to Chinese immigration. Upon this subject I beg to repeat substantially what I have before said. The Chinese immigration constitutes a marked class, a distinctive element of society. We cannot be blind to the fact that China, with a population of more than 300,000,000, is as near to us practically as New York, and may send here such a volume of immigration as would modify our society and substantially change the relations of capital to labor. That modification would not be such as we desire in American civilization; that change would not be in the interest of free labor. The labor of the Chinese who come here is cheap, because in the mass they have no families to support, no children to educate, and are free from the wants which differentiate our civilization from them; and in order to successfully compete with them in price, other laborers would be compelled to reduce themselves to the same conditions. Besides these considerations, the presence of a large population in our midst to whom we are unwilling to accord equality of political rights, establishes to that extent a system of caste, and is at variance with the genius of our institutions. I believe that the general sentiment of the people of the State will concur in the view that, while the Chinese who are here, or who may come under the stipulations of our treaty, should be protected from violence and persecution, the General Government should call for such a readjustment of the treaty as will restrain their further immigration.

The Governor closes by earnestly trusting that the difficulties between the United States and Spain may be honorably adjusted without an appeal to arms, as "A war between the strongest Republic in the world and a nation endeavoring to organize a Republican Government under unexampled difficulties, could not fail to retard the cause of popular liberty."

YOUNG WALWORTH.

How the Patricide Took His Removal from Sing Sing to Auburn.

From the Utica (N. Y.) Observer.

Yesterday was a busy day within the walls of Sing Sing Prison. At 8 o'clock in the morning the keepers informed the 1,200 inmates that a draft had been ordered, and fifty young men must prepare for a trip to Auburn. This is the saddest intelligence that a Sing Sing convict can hear. The "hotel" on the Hudson is home to so many of them; it is so near New York City; it is within such easy visiting distance that when the convicts' "reception-day" comes round the corridors are generally thronged with metropolitan relatives and friends. At 12 o'clock it was announced that Frank H. Walworth, the boy-murderer, would certainly be included in the draft, and this fact at once put an end to the grumbling of fifty young convicts who had been muttering profanely all the morning because they had to go and the "bloods with stuff to back 'em" were always "too sick to travel." In another hour it was known that James H. Ingersoll would make the trip to Auburn. The two million dollar chair-maker (facetiously styled by the New York *Sun* "Tweed's side partner") had been in Sing Sing scarcely twenty-four hours.

At 8 o'clock last evening, fifty heavily manacled men, accompanied by two keepers and three guards, marched from the prison to a car in waiting to convey them west. One convict, an Englishman, whose vocal accomplishments have gained for him the title of "the chorister," sang stave after stave of the popular songs of the day, and his companions in misery and stripes helped him with the chorus. They appeared to be a happy squad of men—all save two. Behind this gang of prison birds, and keeping stealthily from their view, came a mother and daughter. The mother was dressed in deep mourning, and the little one, a golden-haired girl of 5 years, kept wondering "where mamma was going to-night." The lady was Frank Walworth's mother, and the child was his little sister Ruby. The convicts were loaded. Walworth was riveted at ankle and wrist to a genuine "tough customer" named Anderson, who is now serving out his second term, and who has made his second excursion to Auburn. Ingersoll was handcuffed to a wiry thief, who had come under the ban because, as he expressed it, a "gemman accused me of borrowing his watch." Mrs. Walworth engaged a section in a sleeping-car. As she stepped aboard the train she caught a glimpse of Frank and waved her handkerchief in token of recognition. The convicts carried their luncheon baggage in handkerchiefs, as their sole worldly effects brought from the prison, consisting of food enough for an early breakfast. They took dinner to-day in Auburn. The writer was introduced to Walworth by Capt. Wood, one of the keepers, when the train reached Poughkeepsie. In reply to inquiries he said: "I am not feeling well, and this trip is such a surprise to me that I expect to go into Auburn considerably under the weather. I'm troubled very much with pleurisy, and (placing his hand on his side) I've got some plasters on here now that relieve me somewhat. I've been well treated at Sing Sing—I can't complain. About going to Auburn, well you know I've got to like it, and there's no good in grumbling. My friends tell me to keep my courage up; I try to. Sometimes I hope there is daylight ahead. Perhaps I shall see it before the gray hairs get thick, but perhaps—oh, if Gov. Dix would only make a little allowance! You say you have talked with my mother? Well, you are right; I've got a good mother—yes, sir, a good mother," and the boy's face brightened. "Why, here's she's sent in that waiter with some chicken and lunch for me." One of the porters entered with a substantial cold supper which Mrs. Walworth had selected from the eating-saloon at Poughkeepsie. "Give my love to mother, and tell her to keep up her courage and I will mine. But if Judge Davis and Gen. Dix knew what I do, and if it only could have been shown at the right time. I have got more flesh than I had when I came here, but I am not strong. I've been in the hospital some time, and that's helped me. Please give my love to mother; she's a good mother, sir."

The most abjectly-wretched man among the convicts was James H. Ingersoll. He sat directly across the aisle from young Walworth. It was his first day in the "zebra suit," and he felt the stripes as though they had been so many lashes. The variegated flannel cap was pulled down over his eyes; his hand shaded the lower part of his face much of the time, and the songs and "dead rabbit" slang that sometimes filled the car with a veritable stench was all unheeded by the man worth $2,000,000, whose money couldn't save him.

"No, I don't mind a little chat, but this is awful—awful. Yes, I did try hard to keep up my nerve, but I've weakened now," and the poor wretch looked almost wild in his despair. "And I've got a family—think of that." Ingersoll hid his face in his hands and wept. "The strain on me has been hard. I've kept up on stimulants, and I thought yesterday when I got up to Sing Sing that I'd have a day of rest, but here they've dragged me right along, and the reaction has set in,—I'm sick, and there's no gammon about that." The millionaire looked sick. "I don't know what they will expect me to do at Auburn, but they will find me willing while I am able to keep my feet. About the trial, it is better that nothing should be said by me now. Send me a paper occasionally. I guess it won't be regarded as contraband." Between Albany and Utica the convicts became more quiet. When the train stopped at one of the way stations, a burly negro convict, sitting directly behind Walworth, sang out: "Wake up, boys! Ten years for refreshments?" This produced a general laugh. Conductor Ray appeared with a friend intent on sight-seeing. The gentleman wore a silk hat. "Take off that hat!" "Wet that hat!" "Any cigars in that hat?" "I say, mister, lend me a file till I fix my bracelet." "Keep your hand on your watch," and a dozen other characteristic expressions. When the fellows had been thoroughly aroused, and the new comer had tendered peace offerings in the shape of fragrant Havanas, the musical Englishman sang "A Sorry Night for a Ramble." The prisoners, with the exception of Ingersoll and Walworth, participated in the chorus. "Rolling Home, Boys," and the "Mulligan Guards" were next on the bills, and when the train drew into Utica at 3:20 the convicts were boisterously musical. Walworth smoked his cigar quietly, and Ingersoll sat with his face hidden from observation, the picture of despair.

During the journey from Sing Sing Mrs. Walworth conversed freely with the *Observer* representative in relation to Frank's crime. The lady is cultured, remarkably well-informed on all matters of public interest, and lives only to alleviate the sufferings of her son. Her devotion to her boy is touching and sincere. She had been stopping in Sing Sing for a few days, and it was not until last evening, a few minutes before the train started, that she learned, by mere accident, that a draft had been ordered for Auburn, and that Frank was to go. She will remain in Auburn a week or more. Mrs. Walworth says she has seen Frank but two or three times since his incarceration. Young Walworth, despite his prison uniform, is a handsome boy. His hair, which is jet black and quite long, considering prison discipline, is parted in the middle, and sets off a face in which every feature is regular. His countenance has a feminine cast, and he looks and acts like a visionary young man. Keeper Mahaney says he is hardly responsible for his acts, and sums up an opinion in these words: "He is, in his own estimation, a dime-novel hero."

A Remarkable Woman.

Here is the prize paragraph for November, which we reproduce, from the Asheville (N. C.) *Citizen*: "Miss Hettie Massey, of Madison County, died a few days ago, aged 65 years. She was born without limbs (arms or legs); was of more than ordinary intellect and energy; could sweep the floor as well and quickly as any one; could write well and read most fluently. At an early age she became a member of the Baptist Church, and continued a devout Christian to her death. She was the daughter of Miss —— Massey. Her father's name was Thomas Revis. By his legitimate wife he had seventeen children, and by Miss Massey the same number—thirty-four in all. He raised the two families, and all became good, sober, industrious citizens. At his death (at 70 years) he left each child a good farm. The two families always maintained the greatest harmony of feelings, and all 'went merry as a marriage bell.'"

THE LATE EARTHQUAKE.

Some of the Experiences from the Shock in California and Oregon.

The Yreka (Cal.) *Journal*, of Nov. 26, gives this account of the earthquake shocks in its vicinity: "Last Saturday night, 22d inst., at 9 o'clock, our citizens were startled by the heaviest shock of earthquake ever felt in Yreka, the vibrations running north and south, and three in number, in quick succession, lasting about eight or nine seconds. Many think the vibrations ranged from southeast to northwest, and no one seems to dispute that they were between that direction and north and south. A noise accompanied the shake like that of distant thunder, or the rolling of a heavy wagon on the streets or sidewalks, while indoors the lights quivered, windows shook, and floors appeared to move, as though foundations were sliding. In stores the crockery rattled on the shelves in a lively manner, and all the large pendulum clocks stopped. The houses were soon cleared of people, all desirous of getting outside of buildings in case another shake should come, and everywhere in town small crowds could be seen discussing the earthquake, each telling the story as to how they felt it, and what occurred to their observation. Many funny incidents are told, some hardly realizing that it was an earthquake, until they found everybody else experienced the same shock. We have heard of no damage occasioned, except a few brick buildings having their walls cracked to a slight extent. The earthquake extended as far north as Albany, in Oregon, and to the Sacramento Valley southward. This is the second shock ever felt in town, the first being about eight years ago, although we believe there was a slight shock felt some eleven or twelve years ago at Long and Canal Gulches, north of town. What causes earthquakes in this section is a mystery, unless it be from underground convulsions under the extinct volcanoes in this county, and should they continue very often in our midst we might begin to fear an eruption of Mount Shasta, which has a hot sulphur spring on its apex, indicating that there must be a fiery furnace of sulphur below its summit. It is more generally supposed that the shock comes from the ocean, or possibly the Sandwich Islands, a reason given for this being the fact of the volcano at the Sandwich Islands breaking out at about the same time the shock is felt here some seven or eight years ago. Some of our citizens who were down town when the earthquake occurred, hurried home to see if their families were frightened, and in doing so noticed a grand array of lights in front of every house, where the women and children had come to the door and endeavored to see the earthquake through the darkness under the shadow of a candle or kerosene lamp, all seeming to imagine that an explosion had occurred or some building had fallen down near by them. A correspondent at the Eliza ledge and mill on Humbug sends the following: 'We had quite a lively shake-up here, so much so that for a few seconds it seemed that the mill and all the buildings belonging or otherwise appertaining, would be shook to pieces or otherwise thrown together in a heap of ruins. Windows, doors, tables, stoves, chairs, bedsteads, in fact everything movable, commenced to rattle as if all spiritualists and mediums of the nether regions were abroad and on a regular "bender." The vibrations tended from northeast to southwest, and lasted five or six seconds.'

At Scott Bar a correspondent writes that a severe shock of earthquake was felt on Saturday night. Its approach was heralded by a low, rumbling noise resembling thunder, immediately succeeded by a violent oscillation of the earth. The whole thing, he says, was over in exactly fifty-six seconds from the time at which it was first observed, which was at 9:33. But little damage was done, save the cracking of plaster ceilings and walls, and the breaking of a few dishes, etc. Every one was badly frightened, and say they have as much experience in this line as they care about for all time to come. The general direction of the shock, as nearly as could be judged by those least excited and most curious, was from southwest to northeast. This account makes the shock much later and longer than experienced elsewhere."

SITKA GOLD MINES.

Discovery of Two Rich Ledges Three Miles from Sitka.

From the San Francisco Alta, Dec. 4.

We are indebted to Mr. Theodore Haltern, a passenger by the last steamer from Portland, for the following particulars of the recent gold discoveries in Sitka, and for a sight of the rock which has turned the heads of our Alaskan neighbors. The larger piece is of white quartz, with occasional masses of sulphurets of iron, and very fine streaks of free gold, but clearly visible to the naked eye. The main ledge, that owned by the Alaska Quartz Mining Company, was discovered last winter by Mr. Haley, a miner from Nevada, who had worked in the Chollar-Potosi and Ophir. Mr. Haley went prospecting with some friends in Sitka, and discovered this ledge at the foot of a ravine. The first specimens were pounded in a hand-mortar, and yielded satisfactory results, and then work was prosecuted quietly. Maj. Stewart, Commander of the Post, Mr. Millitech, and several other residents of Sitka, formed a company to furnish the means, and a tunnel was run in fifteen feet, the rock still giving encouraging returns. Specimens sent to San Francisco for assay were found to yield $276 to the ton. Two tons were now sent for a working test, and the result is looked for every day.

Having satisfied themselves as to the richness of the rock, the discoverers now inspected their property carefully, to find out how much of such ore they could expect to get. The ledge was found to be six feet in width, and widening as the tunnel progressed; this ledge is distinctly tracable to the top of the mountain, 800 feet high, and inclining back so far as to give a penetration of 300 feet by tunnel to strike directly under the highest point of the ledge. They estimate that at least 10,000 tons of ore can thus be said to be in sight. Having settled the points of richness and quality, the Company will now endeavor to get the necessary capital to work the mines and become millionaires. They have rich ore, plenty of timber, lots of water, good climate, and accessibility—all they want is the ready money to put up machinery.

The ledge first spoken of is three miles from Silver Bay, which is twelve miles north of Sitka. Another ledge has since been discovered only two miles from this bay, and is said to be richer than the first. The width of the seam of rock is said to be 11 feet. Haley also discovered this ledge, and has formed a company with Mr. Rogers, Capt. Olmstead, and other officers of the post at Sitka.

Silver Bay is twelve miles from Sitka, and has deep water sufficient to float vessels of of any size, and good anchorage. The mountains are heavily timbered with pine and cedar, and, therefore, vessels are used from Sitka to the bay, rather than to attempt to make a wagon road. Sitka is reached by steamers from Portland once a month, carrying the mails. The fare is $70; fare from San Francisco to Portland, $30.

The people of Sitka are much elated over the discoveries, which they feel confident will bring a large population to Mr. Seward's purchase. And, by the way, they brag of their climate, which is very mild, enabling miners to work both winter and summer.

Residences of Dignitaries at Washington.

Washington Correspondence of the New York Graphic.

President Grant has recently announced his intention of fixing his permanent residence in Washington, and will shortly buy and build. Atty.-Gen. Williams has a new house, which he has just occupied at a cost of $30,000, and his remaining real estate will bring his investment in the District to $100,000. Secretaries Belknap and Robeson have bought lots, and will build in the spring, at a cost of $25,000 each. Secretary Delano proposes soon to erect a fine residence, and Mr. Creswell already owns a house worth $25,000. Mr. Fish lives in one of the houses belonging to ex-Senator Morgan, of New York, who made a timely investment in Washington property, which is now worth $200,000. The Justices and Judges of the Courts are nearly all comfortably provided for, and there is no end of palatial residences owned and occupied by Senators and Representatives.

Post-Office Wagons.

From the Philadelphia Press.

The system of local delivery of letters from the post-office, in this city, has been gradually enlarged and improved, and on the first of the month the facilities for prompt collection and delivery of mail matter were still further increased by the employment of wagons for conveying carriers to and from their routes. In a city comprising such a wide area as Philadelphia the routes are necessarily large, and some of them are far removed from the central office. The use of the new postal wagons will save a portion of the time heretofore consumed in traveling to and from the post-office, and will leave the carriers on their routes with fresher energies to be used during the distribution and collection of the mails.

ILLINOIS TO OREGON---GREETING.

A Colona Girl Makes an Oregon Man Happy.

COLONA, Ill., Dec. 1.

To the Editor of the Rock Island Union:

Inclosed I send you an account of a wedding, clipped from a Portland, Ore., paper. The account as given is substantially true. Miss White, the heroine of the story, has been a citizen of Colona most of her life. Her mother, who is living here now, is, though poor, an honest and worthy widow, and has a large family of children, which she is striving to bring up in a respectable and Christian manner.

Miss Jennie left Colona on the 20th of October, arrived at Portland, Ore., on the 4th of November, and was married the next day.

Letters since received by her mother declare both parties well satisfied with their bargain. While we know nothing of Mr. Kramer personally, we can say of his wife that she is an honest, industrious, sensible young lady; and that she has pluck no one will doubt who reads this account. We sincerely hope her husband will appreciate her good qualities, and consider the sacrifice she has made in leaving home and friends to meet him in that far off land.

One word more in this connection. Although we were always aware that Colona girls were hard to beat, yet we didn't expect to be called upon to furnish wives for Oregon. Yours respectfully, A. H. M.

The following is the article from the Oregon paper referred to in the above letter:

"That truth is often stranger than fiction is demonstrated by the story of a couple who were united in the holy bonds of matrimony yesterday morning at the American Exchange Hotel in this city. The name of the bridegroom is William F. Kramer, who is a man of about 40 years of age, well off as regards this world's goods, and of good family. He has long been a resident of Oregon, his home for many years past being in Monmouth, Polk County. The bride is a fair damsel of near 17 summers, whose name is given as Miss Jennie White. She arrived by the steamship Ajax on Tuesday evening from Illinois, whither she came alone, leaving her friends and relatives behind for the purpose of marrying her lover. The circumstances by which these two persons became acquainted, and whose acquaintance soon ripened into love, and finally ended in marriage, are quite romantic—so much so that we will give a brief history of the affair:

It appears that some monthsa go Mr. Edward C. Marshall—who has been living near Monmouth, and who is a warm personal friend of Mr. Kramer—left that place and went East on a visit to Illinois. While there he became acquainted with Miss Jennie White, who was stopping at his mother's house, and for whom he soon began to entertain feelings of warm friendship. He corresponded with his friend, Mr. Kramer, living here in Oregon, who was a bachelor. He wrote in terms of highest praise of Miss White, of her beauty, intelligence, etc., to Mr. Kramer, hoping to bring about a marriage between the parties. Obtaining a photograph of the lady, he forwarded it to Oregon, when it was seen by the gentleman and much admired. He finally sent his photograph to the lady, and a correspondence sprang up between the two on the strength of it. At first the letters sent by either party contained only the most commonplace civilities due each other as strangers. Soon the letters contained warm protestations of friendship, each from the writings of the other discovering traits of character which were much admired. At last expressions of love took the place of those of friendship, and after the correspondence had continued for about six months the parties became engaged. At the request of Mr. Kramer, the lady concluded to leave Illinois and come to Portland, he furnishing money for the voyage, where she would be met by her lover and a marriage consummated. Learning that Miss White was a passenger by the steamship Ajax, Mr. Kramer left Monmouth and came to this city. As soon as the steamer landed at the wharf Tuesday night he made inquiries about the lady. He had her picture in his breast-pocket, but, as she had changed somewhat since her photograph was taken, he did not recognize her among the numerous passengers. But his oft-repeated inquiries at last succeeded in discovering her whom he was so anxiously seeking, and the twain went immediately to the American Exchange Hotel, where, as stated above, the marriage took place yesterday morning.

NEWS ITEMS.

The Southern Illinois Insane Asylum, at Anna, will be formally opened on the 17th inst. A. T. Barnes is Superintendent.

—It is a matter of secondary importance, but by no means unimportant, that a large amount of money went down with the Ville du Havre.

—A movement is on foot among the old friends of Richard Yates in Jacksonville to have a monument erected there to his memory. It is believed thousands of Illinoisans will gladly contribute to the fund.

—There is a curious coincidence in connection with the suicide of Col. Morrow, in San Francisco. His predecessor as Paymaster in Arizona, Col. Dana, also committed suicide about two years ago, by throwing himself out of a window of a building on Goat Island.

—One of the up-town clubs of New York was thrown into excitement, the other evening, by the appearance of the wife of one of the members, who requested him to join her at home immediately. He joined her.

The Muskegon (Mich.) *Chronicle* mentions the fact, not at all flattering for the town, that, notwithstanding the hard times, one saloon there has cleared $1,000 in the last three months.

—The Hudson (Wis.) *True Republican* says that the Pierce County authorities have levied a tax on all the West Wisconsin Railway lands, this year, in that county.

—The Green Bay and Lake Pepin Railway has been completed through to Winona. Next week, it is understood that through passenger trains will be put on between that city and Green Bay.

—Many years have elapsed since deer were shot in Scott County, but yet so far this season we hear of two noble animals being killed, one near the Wapsic and the other in Pleasant Valley, each of which weighed fully 200 pounds. Many others have been seen in different parts of the county, and no doubt we will soon hear of more of them being killed. Over the river, along Sugar Creek, seven or eight deer have been killed.—*Davenport (Ia.) Democrat.*

—We learn from the Hon. G. W. King, of Clark County, who favored us with a call, that lumbering operations on the Black River and its tributaries has been very much retarded by the fact that the ground had not frozen, and teams slump through the snow into the mud, making it impossible to haul logs. He says thus far the prospect is that only about 75,000,000 feet of logs will be got in this winter to 175,000,000 in 1872, and 360,000,000 in 1871.—*Wisconsin State Journal.*

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—CAPITAL NOW IN BUSINESS $100,000, and an excellent trade established. Can extend business 50 per cent without materially increasing current expenses; $50,000 to $150,000 required. Everything open to rigid examination. Address TRADE, 128 LaSalle-st., basement.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $15,000 AND UPWARDS in a well-established house of 15 years. To an active man with the means a good permanent paying business can be secured, or a silent partner can have interest and profits secured. Address P 65, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—$800 WILL SECURE A half interest in a good paying business. Apply at or address HORTON BROS., 76 West Randolph-st.

PARTNER WANTED—A CAPITALIST TO TAKE half interest in a new invented "Bridge Gate" for turning bridges. A. STEMPEL, 183 East Madison-st., up-stairs.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $500, IN A CASH business, established three years, paying $400 profit monthly. 127 South Clark-st., Room 28.

PARTNER WANTED—NOTICE TO BUTCHERS—A partner in a meat market at Joliet Rolling Mills, which has been doing a large business for the last eighteen months. For particulars apply to G W. Box 854, or personally to G. WILLIAMS, Rolling Mills Meat Market, Joliet.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $500, FOR HALF INterest in $1,000 stock. Business paying $500 clear every month. Call and see, 122 LaSalle-st., Room 21.

PARTNER WANTED—A BUYER FOR A HALF-INterest in the best lunch counter in Chicago, on easy terms. 175 East Madison-st., basement.

SEWING MACHINES.

FOR SALE—VERY CHEAP, A FIRST-CLASS Elias Howe (cylinder) sewing-machine for shoemakers' use. Call or address, W. D. KANE, 121 Dearborn.

SINGER SEWING MACHINES OFFICES OF NICHOLS & PEARSON, 144 South Halsted-st., and 174 South Clark-st., up-stairs. Ladies can get a sewing-machine on easy monthly payments, making a small cash payment down, and take our sewing home, and be paid in cash for all work done over monthly payments. Come and examine our terms. Old machines repaired and made as good as new.

SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY'S WEST Side branch office, No. 144 South Halsted-st. Machines sold on easy payments. Remember the number.

TWO IMPROVED FAMILY AND ONE MEDIUM Singer machines; also, two Grover & Baker, improved, for sale very cheap. 125 Clark-st., Room 2.

WILLCOX & GIBBS, THE BEST FAMILY SEWING machine. Thread, needles, oil and repairing. Willcox & Gibbs S. M. Co., corner Wabash-av. and Adams-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—800 LOTS IN THE DISTRICT BOUNDed by State, Halsted, Twenty-sixth, and Thirty-eighth-sts. Five years' time, 6 per cent. ALBERT CRANE, 116 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE, 4 ROOMS, ON THIRTY-first-st; lot 25x125 to alley; price $1,200; $100 cash, balance, $20 per month. J. S. GOULD, 119 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS, 24x125, ON DOUGLAS-PLACE, at $650, on very easy terms. J. S. GOULD & CO., 119 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—48x110 FEET, ON PARK-AV., SOUTH front, at a bargain, if taken soon. J. S. GOULD & CO., 119 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS, EACH 26X206 FEET TO 20 FT alley, fronting on Oglesby-st., near Lake; also lots 25x150 feet fronting on Lake and Fulton-sts., near California. No money required from parties who wish to improve immediately. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—STOCK YARDS—10 ACRES IN THE southwest ¼ Sec 4, T. 38, R. 14. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—SOUTH HALF OF BLOCK 8, NORTHwest corner California-av. and Bloomingdale road. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE AND LOT ON EVANS-AV., near Forty-fifth-st., at a great sacrifice. J. S. GOULD & CO., 119 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—THE 50 FEET NORTHWEST CORNER of Wabash-av. and Thirty-third-st. will be sold within a week. This is the most desirable residence corner on the avenue. Look at it and make your offers. ALFRED JAMES, southwest corner Madison and Clark-sts.

FOR SALE—WE HAVE A LARGE LIST OF HOUSES on Wabash, Michigan, Prairie, Indiana, Calumet, and South Park-aves.; would take some good property as part payment. Apply to F. EVANS & CO., 160 LaSalle-st., Basement.

FOR SALE—AT A SACRIFICE—25 FEET ON THIRty-sixth-st., near Wabash-av. GEO. A. EMERY, 164 LaSalle-st., basement.

FOR SALE—A 2-STORY AND BASEMENT, LARGE and new 11-room house, with modern conveniences, for $4,200; gas and water in house. Barn on the premises, and located near Forty-second-st., between the boulevards. Terms, $800 down, and balance any time within 5 years. Possession given within 30 days. JOHN CALVIN WALLIS, Attorney, 79 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—BRIDGEPORT LOTS, $1,000 LOTS AT $550, $1,200 lots for $800, and so on, nearly giving them away. Boys, call at John Lynch's boot and shoe shop, 765 Archer-av., near Lock-st., and patronize him; for he is a tip-top fellow, and at the same time examine my list of lots near him. E. H. CUMMINGS, 102 East Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAIN. LOTS ON Western-av., Polk, Taylor, and Campbell-av. Parties wishing to build, no money required down. Inquire at 125 South Clark-st., in bank.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—NICE LOTS AT CORNELL WATCH-Factory, at greatly reduced prices. J. S. GOULD, 119 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—SOUTH EVANSTON—A LARGE, FINE-ly finished house, 14 rooms, on lot to suit in size, on monthly payments, by owners, TILLOTSON BROS., 272 and 274 State-st.

FOR SALE—ENGLEWOOD—TWO LARGE 2-STORY houses, first-class finish; one cottage, 6 rooms, one block from depots; sixty trains daily; on monthly payments—by owners. TILLOTSON BROS., 272 and 274 State-st.

FOR SALE—ENGLEWOOD—LOTS ON SIXTY-SECond and Sixty-third-sts., near depots; streets graveled; also several houses; prices low; easy terms. CANFIELD & MATTESON, 85 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS AT ENGLEWOOD, IN BECK'S subdivision, and near the Normal School, at a bargain. MEAD & COE, 153 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—GREAT BARGAIN—21 ACRES ON R. I. R. R., 6 miles from city, fine improvements going on, depot close by, small cash payment. AVERY, MILLER & CO., 143 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—ABOUT 20 ACRES JOINING STATION on Rock Island Railroad, 20 minutes from city, at a bargain; will take part in trade. 200 per cent profit to subdivide. Inquire this week at GUSTIN & WALLACE'S, Room 3 Tribune Building.

FOR SALE—AT SOUTH ENGLEWOOD, FIFTY splendid building lots, size 26x125 feet each. Price reduced until Dec. 15 to $160 per lot, payable one-half cash, and balance one year. Original price $250 per lot. Rare chance for a small and profitable investment. One lot can be bought as cheap as if all were taken. Look at the property and surrounding valuable improvements. MATSON HILL, 108 and 110 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON PROPOSED BOULEVARD at South Englewood, size 25x200 feet, price $300 each, until Dec. 15. MATSON HILL, 108 and 110 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—600 ACRES ON CALUMET RIVER IN this county. One mile river front, desirable for manufacturing and other improvements, being high and dry. Liberal terms made with good parties. A. H. LANCASTER, 85 Washington-st., owner.

FOR SALE—IF SOLD ON OR BEFORE MONDAY, grove lots at Evanston, only $350; $25 down and $5 monthly for balance. Remember that after next Monday they will be $500; now secure one or two in time for the rise. IRA BROWN, 142 LaSalle-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—WHY WILL YOU PAY RENTS WHEN you can buy a 7-room cottage and lot for $1,600, and only pay $100 down and $20 a month for balance; this property is at Desplaines; this is the last one, secure it immediately. IRA BROWN, 142 LaSalle-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—REMEMBER THAT YOU HAVE ONLY until Monday left to buy lots at Desplaines for $100; $10 down and $5 monthly. After next Monday they will be $200. Now, if you want to secure the rise come to my office any day this week at 2:30 o'clock sharp, and go and see the lots free. IRA BROWN, 142 LaSalle-st., Room 4.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—REAL ESTATE. WE WANT SEVERAL lots for immediate improvement, if price and terms suit, west of Ashland-av., between Madison and Twelfth-sts. F. EVANS & CO., 160 La Salle-st., basement.

WANTED—ILLINOIS FARM WORTH $3,000 TO $7,000 as first payment on houses and lots 366 and 368 North Clark-st. DAVID WILLIAMS, 125 South Clark.

WANTED—I WILL PAY $300 CASH FOR A LOT just outside fire limits, near car line, good neighborhood. Give exact location, with size of lot. Address W 89, Tribune office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ANY ONE HAVING SMALL, USEFUL ARTICLES, which they wish manufactured and sold, write, giving address, nature of the goods, etc. Address T 82, Tribune office.

A 160-ACRE FARM, TWO TOWN LOTS, FREE TO each member of our colony. No irrigation. Fare only $18. For particulars apply to H. B. STEVENS, 169 East Madison-st.

BIRDS! BIRDS!—JUST ARRIVED FROM GERmany, a lot of the best Hartz Mountain canary and other kinds of singing birds at lowest prices. 16 North Wells-st.

BOOKS OPENED AND CLOSED, COMPLICATED accounts adjusted. All work requiring an expert solicited by WEBB, Accountant, 145 Fifth-av.

CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING AND miscellaneous goods of any kind, by sending a letter to I. GELDER, Loan Office, 564 State-st.

HOLIDAYS—MUSLIN SIGNS PAINTED AT TEN cents per foot; show cards at lowest possible rates. H. C. WADE, 51 Mohawk-st.

NOTICE—CHICAGO, ILL., DEC. 10, 1873.—AS MY wife, Ellen Copithorn, has left my bed and board without reason, I hereby notify everybody not to board or harbor her on my account, as I shall pay none of her contracting debts. JOHN COPITHORN.

THE HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR CAST-OFF clothing by JONAS A. DRIELSMA, 397 South Clark-st. Orders by mail promptly attended to.

TO SALOON KEEPERS—SEND ME $2, A 3-CENT postage stamp, and address, and I will send you a receipt that you can make $5 per day with, with only $5 capital invested. W. G. DELAMATER, Ontario, N. Y.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS MAGIC LANTERN, (second-handed), with or without slides. Apply to-day at 377 State-st., near Eighteenth-st. Lenses must be 3½-inch, or large enough to show a picture that size.

WANTED—LUMBER, FENCING, COMMON boards, &c., to be paid for with real estate and cash. Address R 29, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO BUY TWO BILLIARD LICENSES. Call between 8 and 12 to-day, at 688 South State-st.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE—AN UNEXPIRED SAloon license. Z 2, Tribune office.

WANTED—A MARBLE SLAB FOR MEAT-MARket, about 5 feet by 2. Address, giving price, &c., FITZ, Tribune office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A WHOLESALE STOCK OF NOTIONS AND JEWelry closing out very cheap. D'UTASSY, 199 East Randolph-st.

AN ESTABLISHED PRINTING OFFICE FOR SALE. A good run of custom; cost $4,000, including stock on hand; will be sold at a great bargain for cash; must be sold at once. Apply to MARDER, LUSE & CO., Chicago Type Foundry.

A GOOD SAMPLE ROOM, ALL COMPLETE, FOR sale very cheap if taken to-day. No. 605 State-st.

AN ELEGANT FITTED UP A. NO. 1 RESTAURant, in the best business location, for sale; will be sold at a great sacrifice on account of trouble in the family. For particulars, inquire of B. J. NOCKIN, 199 East Randolph-st.

A WHOLESALE STOCK OF NOTIONS AND JEWelry, for sale; closing out very cheap. D. U'TASSY, 199 East Randolph-st.

BUSINESS INTERESTS AND REAL ESTATE bought, sold and exchanged; houses rented; collections made, &c. LORD & EISENHART, 13 Methodist Church Block.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE IN A GOOD LOCAtion; part cash balance time, or exchange for house and lot. Inquire of E. BURNHAM & SON, 53 Lake-st.

HALF INTEREST IN A HARDWARE AND house furnishing business for sale; located in the heart of the city, South Side. Apply to F. F. SPENCER, 30 and 32 Lake-st.

HARDWARE AND STOVE STORE FOR SALE—Centrally located on State-st., of ten years' standing. Stock, $5,000 or $6,000, for cash. Address HARDWARE, care of Cook, Coburn & Co.

I HAVE A ONE-HALF INTEREST IN A VALUABLE patent just procured I want to sell or exchange for real estate or personal property. Will exchange for dry goods or groceries. Address P. O. Box 143, Chicago, Ill.

MEAT MARKET, NO. 28 ARCHER-AV., FOR sale; terms reasonable; party wishing to leave the city.

ONE STOCK OF MERCHANDISE, $6,000; ONE stock of merchandise, $6,500, for sale or exchange. 137 West Lake-st.

ONE OF THE FINEST AND BEST PAYING RESTaurant and coffee houses in the city for sale at a bargain; central location; best street on South Side; paying business; rare chance to engage in a first-class paying business. E. F. RUSH & CO., Brokers, 184 South Clark-st., Room 13.

THE ADVERTISER, HAVING TWO STORES, WILL dispose of one. Any party wishing to go into a genteel and profitable business already established, can purchase the stock and fixtures at a bargain. This is really a chance seldom offered, and will bear investigation. Apply at 43 West Randolph-st.

MUSICAL.

THE NICHOLSON IS THE CHEAPEST FIRST-class organ in the market. Price $50 and upward. Manufactory 63 East Indiana-st.

TO RENT—AND FOR SALE—PIANOS AND ORgans. We make renting a specialty. WM. R. PROSSER & CO., 274 State-st., near Van Buren.

300 PIANOS AND ORGANS FOR SALE—AT A great reduction for cash; also for rent or sale on installments. STORY & CAMP, 211 State-st., near Adams.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—CHEAP, BUILDINGsheds, etc., with 20-horse engine, shafting, pulleys, etc., complete. Inquire at 420 Fulton-st.

TO RENT--HOUSES.

TO RENT—ELEGANT 2-STORY AND BASEMENT marble-front houses in block fronting south on Vernon Park (Macalester-place). Contain 11 rooms; bath-room, hot and cold water, hot-air furnace, brick barns, etc.; will be rented at reasonable figures to desirable tenants. Apply to W. J. ONAHAN, 112 and 114 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—137 LOOMIS-ST., 2-STORY FRAME house, 11 rooms, fine "frost-proof" cellar, fine location, 300 feet from street-cars, large garden, etc. Will be rented for $40 per month to permanent tenant. Apply at 131 Loomis-st.

TO RENT—VERY CHEAP, A FINE NEW TWO-story brick dwelling on Prairie-av., near Twenty-fourth-st. BARKER & WAIT, 150 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—A HOUSE OF 11 OR 12 ROOMS, ON A No. 1 place for a boarding-house, very cheap to May, at 206 South Desplaines-st.

TO RENT—6-ROOM COTTAGE, 966 NORTH Clark-st., $25; also two others in Lake View, at $20. DAVID WILLIAMS, 125 South Clark-st., Room 11.

TO RENT—2-STORY FRAME DWELLING ON AVEnue west of Union Park; rent, $60. Two gents, one the owner, would board for rent. Address, stating number of family, &c., R 15, Tribune office.

TO RENT—A HOUSE WITH ALL MODERN IMprovements, 197 North Dearborn-st. Inquire of KNAUER BROS., corner Kinzie and Clark-sts., or of SCHILLO, COSSMAN & LENN, 89 West Polk-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED COTTAGE 1496 PRAIRIE-av., 7 rooms, to a family without children. $30 per month. Inquire 1494, next door.

TO RENT—COTTAGE 473 WEST INDIANA-ST.; also, dwelling 477 Hubbard-st., cheap. W. WALLER, Room 2, 226 State-st.

TO RENT—FOR A SMALL RELIABLE FAMILY, second floor of house 39 Ray-av. (between Prairie and Calumet-avs.); 5 rooms, 2 closets, and pantry. Water on the floor.

TO RENT—THREE SMALL HOUSES ON HUBbard-st., near Lincoln and Robey, till May next; cheap. N. F. MERRILL, 13 Otis Block, or 636 Hubbard-st.

TO RENT—$31.50—LOWER PART OF HOUSE ON Michigan-av., near Sixteenth-st.; arranged for housekeeping. O 49, Tribune office.

TO RENT--ROOMS.

TO RENT—A FEW MORE OF THOSE COMMODIOUS flats left in the new Pierce Block, corner of Sangamon and Randolph-sts; rent only $30 and $35 for suites of six rooms, with modern conveniences. Apply immediately to WM. H. SAMPSON & CO., 144 LaSalle-st., Otis Block.

TO RENT—A PLEASANT FRONT ROOM IN A business block on Clark-st., between Madison and Monroe, suitable for an office or sleeping-room. Rent only $12 per month. Apply to D. J. CROCKER, Rooms 6 and 7, 157 Clark-st.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS BY the day, week, or month, at St. Elmo, 85 and 87 Dearborn-st. Charges reasonable. Office, Room 32.

TO RENT—2 OR 3 NEWLY-FURNISHED ROOMS, private family. Parties with satisfactory reference can obtain them very low. Apply at 16 Congress-st.

TO RENT—A NICELY FURNISHED FRONT room, with fire and care, in a private family. Terms reasonable. Apply at 379 West Lake-st., corner Morgan.

TO RENT—4 ROOMS, CLOTHES PRESSES, AND pantry, upper floor of 30 Oak-st. Inquire at 28 Oak-st. Close by omnibus and cars. North Side.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED AND UNfurnished rooms, the cheapest in the city, by day, week, or month. Room 43, 12 East Madison-st.

TO RENT—A FRONT PARLOR, UNFURNISHED, with gas and furnace heat, at reasonable rent. No. 680 Wabash-av.

TO RENT--STORES, OFFICES, &c.

Stores.

TO RENT—A STORE, 48 FEET DEEP; GOOD shelving; a store that will suit any honest business. 207 South Halsted-st. Inquire up-stairs.

TO RENT—CIGAR AND NEWS-STANDS OF NEW Merchants' Hotel, corner Washington and State-sts. Apply at Hotel.

WANTED--TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY A YOUNG MARRIED couple, a suite of three or more rooms, with all conveniences, and suitable for housekeeping, near Peoria and Madison-sts.; may be furnished or unfurnished. Address at once P 83, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A SMALL COTTAGE house for gentleman and wife. Address P 71, Tribune office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

8 PARK ROW—FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH board.

512 WABASH-AV., NEAR HARMON-COURT—$5 and $6 per week—Very pleasant rooms and first-class board.

516 WABASH-AV. — GENTLEMAN WANTED to occupy a room with another; terms low, board included; also, young lady room-mate; terms $5 per week.

532 WABASH-AV.—VERY DESIRABLE ROOMS, en suite or single, handsomely furnished, or unfurnished, with or without board; references.

594 WABASH-AV.—NEW BOARDING-HOUSE. Good board, $4 to $6 per week, with use of piano. Day-board, $3.50.

751 WABASH-AV.—FRONT ROOMS, EN SUITE or single, furnished or unfurnished; first-class table. Day-boarders accommodated. References required.

West Side.

85 SOUTH MORGAN-ST., NEAR MADISON—TO rent, with board, one suite of large rooms, furnished or unfurnished, except carpet; also, single room; house has all modern improvements.

96 ASHLAND-AV., CORNER OF MONROE-ST.—Two nicely-furnished connecting rooms, second floor; one on third floor to rent, with first-class board.

98 ASHLAND-AV.—ONE VERY PLEASANT FURnished room and one unfurnished, except carpets. All modern conveniences.

145 THROOP-ST., NEAR VAN BUREN—GENtleman and wife without children, or two gentlemen; brick house, modern improvements, private family; terms reasonable; references required.

155½ WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—ROOMS, WITH board, $5 to $6, with fire; for two, $15 per week; day-board, $4.

211 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—ONE YOUNG lady and four young gentlemen can be accommodated with rooms and board, on reasonable terms; also a few day boarders.

399 WEST RANDOLPH-ST. — NICELY FURnished front rooms for families or single gentlemen, with board.

433 WEST JACKSON-ST., ONE BLOCK FROM street-cars—Desirable furnished and unfurnished room or rooms to rent, with board.

506 WEST WASHINGTON-ST., NEAR UNION Park—A suite of desirable rooms, furnished or unfurnished, for gentleman and wife or four single gents, with board. House has all modern improvements. Terms very moderate.

North Side.

151½ NORTH STATE-ST.—FURNISHED ROOMS to rent, with board; also, day boarders accommodated.

107½ NORTH DEARBORN-ST.—ONE ELEGANTly-furnished large room, and two with carpets, one single room, with board; references.

Hotels.

CITY HOTEL, CORNER OF STATE AND SIXteenth-sts.—Boarders wanted at reasonable prices.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—BY A GENTLEMAN, A COMFORTABLE room, with board, in a house where there are few, if any, boarders. Address, stating terms, R 59, Tribune office.

BOARD CAN BE HAD ON ONE OF THE AVEnues, near Twenty-second-st., for two gents, or man and wife, with child; very few boarders in the house; accommodations first-class. Address T 3, Tribune office.

FINANCIAL.

MONEY TO LOAN ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, and other valuable securities at Lassen's Private Loan Office, 175 Clark-st., up-stairs, Room 5.

MONEY TO LOAN ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, bonds, etc., at LAUNDER'S private office, 120 Randolph-st., near Clark. Established 1854.

MONEY TO LOAN ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, jewelry, and other valuable securities, at Central Loan Office, 206 State-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, and other valuable securities, and loans negotiated, by C. TUNNICLIFF, 126 South Clark-st., Room 2.

MONEY TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE AND ON collaterals, or will buy real estate notes. Call in the forenoon. B. GROSSMAN, Room 13, 178 State-st.

TO LOAN—$4,000 FOR FIVE YEARS, ON IMproved city real estate. CLAFLIN BROS. & CO., 151 LaSalle-st.

TO LOAN—$40,000 IN SUMS OF $1,000 AND UPward, for 3 to 5 years, on A 1 inside improved real estate; also $25,000 to loan for 3 to 12 months, on first-class inside real estate securities. Principals only apply, giving complete description of security, location, &c. Address R 5, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE—COOK COUNTY bonds. Union Trust Company, 135 South Clark-st.

WANTED—A PARTY TO INVEST $5,000 IN THE manufacture of rolled wrought-iron nails and spikes; 75 tons already ordered. Large percentage guaranteed. BIGELOW BROS. & STONE, 131 Lake-st.

$100,000 WANTED ON CITY REAL ESTATE security, long and short time. Persons having funds will find it to their advantage to apply to S. W. KROFF, 145 LaSalle-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—SADDLES, BRIDLES, TEAM-HARness, wagon-covers, horse-blankets, rubber horse-covers, and a lot of useful things to horsemen, farmers, and others. Government Goods Depot, 195 and 197 East Lake-st.

WINTER BOARD FOR HORSES AT WAUKEGAN Fair Grounds. I have extra accommodations for wintering horses; fifty box stalls and the Fair Grounds to run on in pleasant weather; will take out horses; charges for hay and grain, $3 per week. References—Mr. Alfred Spink, Dr. J. A. Bovett, V. S.; M. C. Wilbur, Mr. Charles Clarke. J. W. SWANBROUGH, Waukegan, Ill.

WANTED—A GOOD WORK HORSE OR CUTTER in exchange for a good large cooking range and chairs. Call from 8 to 12. JOHN WILDEY, 46 West Adams-st.

WANTED—TO BUY ONE SECOND-HAND TOP-buggy and harness, for which will pay cash. Apply forenoon at 163 South Halsted-st. M. M. BROWN.

20 SLEIGHS, 1 TWO-SEATED SECOND-HAND, 1 glass-front six-seated Rockaway, nearly new, 2 barouches, top and open buggies, and business wagons, at 344 Wabash-av. J. H. CARSONS.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—ONE IN EACH WARD, WHO can work for two weeks; if you mean business call today with $2.25 at 71 Dearborn-st., Room 45.

AGENTS WANTED—$10 A DAY FOR THE WINter, in an easy business on very small capital; 200 to 300 per cent profit in city or country; 3 samples free to country to such as mean business. It will pay to call. MERRILL & CO., 164 East Randolph-st.

AGENTS WANTED—MALE AND FEMALE, FOR A business that has never been submitted to agents. $75.15 per week and expenses. Address R 2, Tribune office.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

FURNITURE AND HOUSEHOLD GOODS OF every description at auction Saturday and Wednesday, and at private sale at manufacturers' prices. WILLIS, LONG & CO., Auctioneers, 195 and 197 Randolph-st.

WANTED--MALE HELP.

Trades.

WANTED—A SILVER SPOON FORGER. APPLY at 22 Galena-st., Aurora, Ill.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS WATCHMAKER TO fill a responsible position in a near-by city, must be a good engraver. Apply with references Saturday, 13th inst., to N. MATSON & CO., State and Monroe-sts.

WANTED—ONE GOOD BARBER, AT NO. 70 BLUE Island-av.; a good place for a good man. ST. JOHN & DUSSI.

WANTED—A GOOD CARPENTER WHO CAN also make foundry patterns; a permanent place for the right man. Call at 248 South Peoria-st.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS BOOT AND SHOE house in Boston, traveling salesmen for the Illinois and Iowa trade; none but men of experience need apply. Address P. O. Box 2176, Boston, Mass.

WANTED—ENERGETIC YOUNG MEN TO WHOM steady employment will be given. Call or address with stamp, 167 South Clark-st., Room 26.

WANTED—MEN WISHING BUSINESS TO SELL our goods. Outfit, $3 to $10. Pays every one. American Novelty Co., 133 South Clark-st., Room 22.

WANTED—A BOY WHO WISHES TO ATTEND school, to do chores night and morning for his board. Apply at 181 Michigan-av.

WANTED—MEN TO SELL CHANG-CHANG; ONE agent sold 78 boxes in one day; a mechanic who had never sold anything before cleared $62 in twelve days; every family buys it, any one can sell it; don't fail to secure an agency that will pay from $20 to $40 per week. 90 East Madison-st., Room 5.

WANTED—500 MEN FOR THE COUNTRY AND 10 for the city, to sell an article that pays immense profits, and sells at sight; only $2 to $5 capital required. Samples free. A. RAY, Room 18, 164 East Randolph-st.

WANTED—MEN TO SELL CHANG-CHANG; ONE agent sold 78 boxes in one day; a mechanic who had never sold anything before cleared $62 in twelve days; every family buys it, any one can sell it; don't fail to secure an agency that will pay from $20 to $40 per week. 90 East Madison-st., Room 5.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—A GERMAN GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework. Apply at 495 West Adams-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO COOK, WASH, AND iron, and one for second work. Good reference required. Apply at 142 Calumet-av.

WANTED—A GOOD RESPECTABLE GIRL TO DO general housework in small private family. 373 West Monroe-st.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—TWO LADY VOCALISTS OF GOOD appearance to travel with an entertainment. Apply this day to GEORGE S. THURLOW, 119 Randolph-st., between 11 and 3.

SITUATIONS WANTED--MALE.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, Etc.

SITUATION WANTED—OF SOME KIND, BY A young man from the East, who can prove himself competent to fill a clerkship in any kind of a business-house or office; a good penman, correspondent or copyist, or assistant bookkeeper, and not afraid to work. Address T 99, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN (CAnadian) who writes a good hand and has had two years' experience in a law-office. Address R 13, Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—TO JEWELERS—A FIRST-class watchmaker will engage his services at $10 per week for a loan of $300, on good real estate security. Address G, 362 West Twelfth-st., Chicago, Ill.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, AS coachman, or footman; understands his business thoroughly, and will do it, the proper care of horses and carriages; is willing and obliging, strictly temperate, and perfectly trustworthy. Highest city references. Address O 11, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—A YOUNG, WELL EDUcated Swede, with knowledge of the English language, wishes a place as porter in a first-class family, or large office; is willing, temperate, and perfectly trustworthy. Address T 93, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A NORWEGIAN BOY, aged 16; willing and well educated. Apply to Dr. JULSON, 122 Milwaukee-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED--FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD GERMAN girl in a private family; can cook, wash, and iron. Apply at 388 Milwaukee-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD DANISH girl to do general housework in a private American family. Apply at 264 West Erie-st.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—AS HOUSEKEEPER BY A lady that has had 12 years' experience in hotels and private families; would have no objection to a widowers' family; location not limited. Call or address A. LIVINGSTON, 327 West Madison-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN ACTIVE LADY, of good ability, thoroughly competent, as housekeeper in a first-class hotel; understands the business; highest references for competency, respectability, etc. Call or address K. K., 318 Wabash-av.

Employment Agencies.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES IN WANT OF good Scandinavian and German help can be supplied at Mrs. DUSKE'S office, 80 Milwaukee-av.

TO EXCHANGE.

I WILL EXCHANGE A GOOD FARM OF EIGHTY-three acres for a good saloon or stock of goods; farm worth $3,500; good orchard and valuable timber. Address R 39, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—HARDWARE STOCK $12,000, for cash $3,000, balance in city or suburban real estate. Also good productive real estate for stock of goods, $20,000 to $50,000. Also finest fruit farm at St. Joseph for city or suburban real estate; will assume. Call at sash, door, and blind store, 13 and 15 North Canal-st. M. H. MORRIS.

TO EXCHANGE—WE HAVE AT BELOIT, WIS., one house and lot at $10,000; one at $2,000; one at $3,000; and 40 acres near there at $1,200. Also house and 3-4 acres at Clintonville, Ill., at $3,000. Will exchange either for Chicago property, paying a little cash or assuming slight incumbrance. LORD & EISENHART, 13 Methodist Church Block.

TO EXCHANGE—$3,000 OF HARDWARE, FIRST-class, and $3,500 cash for inside property; must be a bargain. J. S. WOLFE, 119 Dearborn-st.

TO EXCHANGE—THE FINEST PROPERTY AT Englewood to exchange for No. 1 farms. L. A. GILBERT & CO., 208 LaSalle-st.

TO EXCHANGE—WE HAVE A SPLENDID FARM in Michigan, worth $25,000, which we will exchange in the whole or in part for a stock of goods suitable for a country store. FAIRCHILD & BLACKMAN, Tribune Building.

TO EXCHANGE—SOME SUBURBAN LOTS, FREE from incumbrance, near to railroad depot, for stock of groceries, dry-goods, hardware, or paint. Please give full name and state business. Address O 13, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—A GOOD LOT SOUTH OF CENtral Park, also one on North Side, for horses, buggy, harness, furniture, or carpets. Call from 8 to 10 of JAMES WILEDY, 46 West Adams-st.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR CITY PROPERTY, TWO valuable unimproved farms in Kansas, near Kansas City, 160 and 130 acres. A. PATTERSON, Room 5, Major Block.

TO EXCHANGE—20,000 ACRES CHOICE WESTERN lands for city or suburban real estate. Call at Room 28 Major Block.

WANTED—ENGINE AND BOILERS, WOOD PLANers, iron lathe shingle machines, woolen machinery, horses, carriages, etc., in exchange for good Western farming and timber lands. Call at Room 28, Major Block.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—UNINCUMBERED city lots, 20 of them worth $12,000, for an established business or merchandise of like value. B. G. STOREY, Room 8, 145 Clark-st., corner Madison.

LOST AND FOUND.

ANY ONE RETURNING THE PROPERTY TAKEN from 51 South Peoria-st., on Thursday evening, will receive $40 and no questions will be asked. Address S. D. S. 170 and 172 East Randolph-st.

FOUND—A BUNCH OF KEYS—ON STATE-ST. Apply to HORSE-SHOEING SHOP, 233 State-st.

FOUND—IN CAR ON STATE-ST., A LADY'S pocket-book. Call at 61 and 63 South Water-st.

LOST—DOG FROM 123 SOUTH WATER-ST.—A white poodle dog, its hair cut off the face and feet. Answers to the name of Pirio. Any one returning the same to above place will be well rewarded. JOS. DI LUCA & CO.

LOST—DEC. 12, A GOLD EARRING PENDANT with coral setting. A return of the same will be suitably rewarded by R. BROWN, 84 East Lake-st.

LOST—OR STOLEN FROM IN FRONT OF OUR office, last evening, a horse and buggy: horse dark brown, about 14 hands high, blind in one eye, one white foot; buggy made by Bradley & Smith. Suitable reward. MORRY & MAGILL, 77 Clark-st.

LOST—WEDNESDAY—BLACK WALNUT CORNICE of book-case. Return to TAYLOR & HARRISON, 204 Madison-st., and receive reward.

LOST—A DARK RED POCKET-BOOK, CONTAINing money and papers valuable to the owner, on the 9th, at 4:30 p. m., in a State and Madison-st. car, or on Halsted-st., between Washington and Madison-sts. The same being returned to 19 North Sangamon-st., its finder will be rewarded.

LOST—A FUR GLOVE—BETWEEN CANAL, De Koven, Clinton and Taylor-sts. Please leave at Tribune Office. Suitably rewarded.

LOST—OR STOLEN—HORSE AND BUGGY FROM stables Nos. 268 and 270 West Lake-st.; a big, bay horse, white spot in forehead, also off hind foot white up to fetlock; buggy, square-box, open.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—GOVERNMENT CLOTHING, consisting of army overcoats, jackets, pants, woolen blankets, etc.; also dark blue army cloth by the yard or piece, cheap. Government Goods Depot, 195 and 197 Lake-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—MUSKETS, RIFLES, AND all kinds of breech-loading army rifles, revolvers, swords, knives, and military equipments, &c., at Government Goods Depot, 195 and 197 East Lake-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—DARK BLUE ALL-WOOL double-width cloth by the yard or piece, at Government Goods Depot, 195 and 197 East Lake-st., Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAIN A LARGE circus canvas, 120 feet round top, with all its equipments complete. Address O 21, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—TWO TICKETS TO OMAHA, CHEAP. Address JASON, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—85 TONS LACKAWANNA COAL, PURchased during the summer, to be delivered in any part of the city at less than cost, in lots of ten tons and upward. Address R 44, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—LICENSES—REVENUE, SALOON, and two billiard-table licenses. Address R 25, Tribune office.

INSTRUCTION.

PRIVATE LESSONS BY A YOUNG LADY IN French and Spanish to young ladies and gentlemen. I am confident of giving satisfaction by the manner I teach, and, if not, I will return the money, my object being to win the reputation at present, and not the money; will go out for ladies only. Address U 78, Tribune office.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

TWO MILLION BRICK WANTED—WILL PAY cash and inside unincumbered city lots. A. H. LANCASTER, 85 Washington-st.

THE VIRGINIUS.

She Is Taken from Havana to a Cuban Port Sixty Miles Distant.

Where She Will Soon Be Turned Over to the United States.

The Necessary Orders Given for the Surrender of the Prisoners.

A Large Cuban Meeting in New York Last Evening.

The Virginius Sails from Havana.

HAVANA, Dec. 12.—The steamship Virginius was towed out of the harbor of Havana at half-past 4 o'clock this morning by a tugboat. She was escorted by the Spanish man-of-war Arabella is Catolica. The tugboat returned to the city at 7 o'clock. The destination of the Virginius is supposed to be Key West, Fla.

HAVANA, Dec. 12.—The Virginius has gone to the Port of Isbin Honda, sixty miles west of Havana, where she will be delivered by the Spanish man-of-war to a vessel of the United States Navy.

THE PRISONERS.

Captain-General Joveiar has given the necessary orders for the transfer of the Virginius' prisoners at Santiago de Cuba to the American man-of-war to-day. The Captain-General is certain that his orders will be carried out, and the men delivered at the appointed time.

Washington Advices.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DELIVERY OF THE VIRGINIUS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec 12.—The press dispatch of to-day that the Virginius has been towed out of Havana is true. Under the agreement, she is to be taken to Santiago de Cuba, where she will be delivered to Capt. Lowry, of the Canandaigua, by next Tuesday, if the vessels arrive at that port on time; if they do not get there at the time agreed upon, the delivery will be made as soon thereafter as possible. The remaining crew of the Virginius, now he'd prisoners at Santiago, will be turned over to our forces at the same time.

STRICT NAVAL ETIQUETTE

will be observed in the proceedings. Our vessels will salute the Spanish forts as they enter the harbor, and the forts will return the compliment. The Spanish flag will be saluted by our vessels when it is hauled down on the Virginius, and in return the Spanish vessels and forts will salute the American flag as it is run up on the Virginius. This is the most naval etiquette of the transaction, and is not the salute to our flag provided for in the protocol, which will be given when the status of the Virginius as an American vessel is clearly established. Our Government is prepared to submit positive proof that the Virginius had a right to the protection of our flag, so that this last ceremony will not be delayed any great while.

[To the Associated Press.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 12.—The House Committee on Foreign Affairs, having organized to-day, proceeded in a body to pay their respects to Secretary Fish at the Department of State. On being interrogated relative to the Virginius matter, the Secretary said: "Everything is going on smoothly, and nothing has occurred, or is likely to occur, to prevent Spain from carrying out her promises."

Although there is to-night no official confirmation of the report that the steamship Virginius was towed out of the harbor of Havana this morning, it is considered to be reliable, in view of the fact that the recent agreement between Secretary Fish and Admiral Polo contemplated her surrender to a vessel of the United States within little more than a week from the time it was made, and this movement is regarded as preliminary to the fulfillment of the stipulations. The impression is that the surviving passengers and crew of the Virginius will be delivered on the same day.

Cuban Meeting in New York.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Dec. 12.—A large Cuban mass-meeting was held in Cooper Institute this evening. Its motto was, "Humanity for Cuba." The assemblage was very orderly and quiet, and many well-known citizens of New York were on the platform and made remarks. The Rev. George H. Hepworth spoke first, and his address was the principal one of the evening. His manly bearing and earnest urging that the United States Government adopt a vigorous war policy received the hearty approval of those present. He said: "We have made our first demand of Spain; a second one ought to be sent,—not by telegraph nor yet by mails, but, under certain circumstances, inside of a bombshell. Gen. John Cochrane, Dr. Moritz Ellinger, Gen. Milnor, and others also made short addresses.

[To the Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, Dec. 12.—A great mass meeting was held at the Cooper Institute to-night, to protest in the name of humanity and justice against the barbarities perpetrated by the Spaniards in Cuba. The meeting was heralded by large posters headed, "No More War Upon Women and Children," and calling for the assistance of belligerent rights to Cuba. The meeting did not commence until after 8 o'clock, but there was an immense crowd outside the door at 7, and in a few minutes after the doors were opened every seat was filled. The Hon. Horace Barnard presided. Letters were read from S. S. Cox, Lieut.-Gov. Robinson and Alexander Stephens, expressing sympathy with the objects of the meeting, and regretting their inability to be present, a letter was also read from Gov. Dix, in which he says that his views in regard to these atrocities were clearly set forth at the public meeting on the 17th ult., in Steinway Hall. Having entire confidence that the Government will do all that is necessary to vindicate the honor of the country, he prefers not to take part in another public demonstration on this subject. The first speaker was Dr. H. Hepworth. He said America has made a demand, after the late news from Cuba, which looked, under the circumstances, like an apology. The next message ought to be in the shape of a bombshell.

A preamble and resolution were adopted rehearsing the stories of cruelties practiced by the Spaniards in Cuba upon men, women, and children; praying Congress to adopt measures to prevent their recurrence, and asking that belligerent rights be accorded the Cuban revolutionists.

Addresses were then delivered by Gen. Cocheran, Moritz Ellinger, Gen. Milnor, Rev. John Parker, and Maj. Haggerty. The proceedings closed with a resolution calling on the Hon. Alexander Stephens and the Hon. S. S. Cox to present the memorial and resolution to Congress.

SPRINGFIELD.

Soldiers' Reunion—Newspaper Opinion Concerning the New York and Chicago Air-Line.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Dec. 12.—There is to be a reunion of all the soldiers of the war of the rebellion held at Sterling, Whiteside County, on the 20th of next February. Ex-Gov. Palmer has received an invitation to deliver the address on the occasion, and has accepted.

The *State Register* attacks Logan and Farwell's bill for building an air-line railroad from New York to Chicago, this afternoon, and says that it is a subsidy in disguise, to-wit: When the charter is passed by Congress, the New York Central Railroad and its connections West will get hold of and organize under it, and then they will be enabled to lay their entire lines of railway from New York to Chicago with steel rails duty free, which would be a saving of millions of dollars to the railroad, and a corresponding loss to the Government.

CASUALTIES.

A Father and Daughter Drowned at Etna Green, Ind.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ETNA GREEN, Ind, Dec. 12.—A most distressing accident occurred at Dewart's Lake, a few miles from Syracuse, in this county, a few days since, which resulted in the death of two persons. Miss Coy, aged 14, attempted to walk on ice that had formed on the lake, and, when some diftance from the shore, the ice gave way. Her father, Simon Coy, attempted to rescue her, but the ice proved insufficient for his support. Both father and daughter perished before assistance arrived.

Wreck of a Ferry-Boat.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LASALLE, Ill., Dec. 12.—The ferry-boat on the Illinois River at this place was broken in two by floating ice yesterday, and two spans of horses attached to loaded wagons are reported drowned, while one other horse, attached to a buggy, was cut loose, and swam ashore with his driver on his back. All the men on the boat narrowly escaped drowning.

Wreck of an Unknown Schooner Near Ahnapee, Wis.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Dec. 12.—The Ahnapee *Record* of yesterday contains the following: Last Thursday morning, the masts, spars, and rigging of a vessel floated ashore at Higgins' Pier. Later in the day the entire forequarter, evidently of a large black schooner, was washed on the beach at the same time, a man's body was discovered floating around in the harbor on a cake of ice, but so severe was the storm that every effort to reach it was unsuccessful. Soon after the wind veered around to the west, and carried the body out into the lake. It is evident that the unfortunate craft must have struck on the reef at the entrance of the harbor, and gone to pieces. No information in regard to the crew has yet been received, and it is feared that all on board have perished, but nothing definite is known. Large quantities of plank and lumber have drifted ashore and been secured by the inhabitants.

Collision on the Great Western Road.

DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 12.—Two freight trains collided on the Great Western Railway, at Stony Creek, this morning, smashing ten cars and tearing up the track, but none of the employes were hurt.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 12.—The storm which is now centred in the Ohio Valley will move northeastward over the Middle States, with cloudy weather, rain, and fresh to brisk southerly and easterly winds, For New England, continued cloudy weather and rain, with fresh and brisk northeasterly to southeasterly winds, from Virginia southward to the Atlantic tates, clear or partly cloudy weather, except possibly light rain in the first-named district. For the Gulf States, lower temperature, with increased pressure and clearing weather, except light rain on the Eastern Gulf coast. For Tennessee and thence northward over the Ohio Valley, lower temperature and rain. For the lake region, fresh and brisk variable winds, with continued stormy weather, followed by clearing, increasing pressure, with low temperature and clear or clearing weather. The temperature will rise slightly in Northern New York during the day, and fall decidedly during the night.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS,
CHICAGO, Dec. 13—1 a. m.

Station.	Bar.	Thr	Wind.	Rain	Weather.
Breck'ridg	30.12	—4	S. W., gentle.	0	Clear.
Cairo.....	29.87	68	N. W., brisk..	.04	Cloudy.
Chicago....	29.63	36	N., fresh.....	0	Light rain.
Cheyenne..	30.19	7	N. W., brisk..	0	Clear.
Cincinnati..	29.54	42	E., fresh....	0	Cloudy.
Davenport..	29.80	20	N., fresh.....	0	Heavy snow
Denver	30.19	8	S., fresh.....	0	Clear.
Detroit	29.64	36	S., fresh.....	.06	Light rain.
Duluth....	30.99	6	Calm.....	0	Clear.
Fort Garry.	29.84	1	Calm.....	0	Clear.
Fort Gibson	30.19	33	W., brisk....	.03	Fair.
Keokuk....	.....	22	S. W., fresh..		Light snow.
LaCrosse...	29.97	25	N., brisk.....	.02	Light snow.
Leavenw'th	30.13	13	N., fresh.....	.02	Clear.
Milwaukee.	29.78	27	N., brisk.....	.03	Heavy snow
Omaha.....	30.06	8	N., fresh.....	0	Clear.
Toledo....	29.63	38	N. E., brisk..	.09	Light rain.
Yankton....	30.23	10	N. W., calm..	0	Clear.

MISCELLANEOUS REPORTS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LASALLE, Ill., Dec. 12.—Rain fell nearly all last night, and the river is still rising fast.

RELIGIOUS.

Proceedings of the Shiawassee (Mich.) Baptist Association—The Approaching Ecclesiastical Trial of the Rev. William Rice.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

LANSING, Mich., Dec. 12.—The semi-annual meeting of the Shiawassee Baptist Association was held in the First Baptist Church, in this city, on Tuesday. The introductory sermon was preached by the Rev. D. B. Munger. The Rev. A. H. Parsons was appointed Associational Superintendent. The Rev. O. F. A. Spinning presented the interests of the Bible and Publishing Society and Sabbath-school work. Mrs. Scott addressed the ladies upon the subject of Hindoo women. The Rev. C. F. Tolman presented the interests of Foreign Missions; followed by Mrs. Scott and the Rev. H. A. Rase. On Wednesday the following subjects were discussed: Elements of Success in Revival-Efforts; Landmarks of Christianity of the Second Century; Reordination to be discussed; Journey to meet at Ovid on the first Tuesday of March, 1874.

On Tuesday next, the 16th inst., the case of the Rev. William Rice will come before a committee of clergymen for trial. The Rev. Noah Fassett, Elder of the District, is ex-officio Chairman of the Committee, and will preside. Ten clergymen have been cited to act upon the Committee; the Rev. L. W. Earl, of Charlotte; the Rev. A. A. Rolfe, of Eaton Rapids; the Rev. J. Gulick, of Leslie; the Rev. S. Blanchard, of Okemos; the Rev. B. S. Pratt, of Bath; the Rev. W. J. Smith, of DeWitt; the Rev. S. P. Hewitt, of Grand Ledge; the Rev. T. J. Freeman, of Dunbain; the Rev. D. M. Dolby, of St. Johns; and the Rev. A. L. Crittenden, of Maple Rapids. The counsel engaged in the case are the Rev. M. Fuller, of Ypsilanti, and the Hon. John C. Blanchard, of Ionia, for the prosecution, and the Rev. H. G. Peck and the Hon. C. S. Brown, of Kalamazoo, for the defense.

The Diocese of Wisconsin.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OSHKOSH, Wis., Dec. 12.—The vacancy in the Diocese of Wisconsin, caused by the death of Bishop Armitage, cannot be filled before the annual meeting of the Wisconsin Convention, which takes place in Milwaukee in June next, unless by the action of the Diocesan Committee in calling a special meeting. The clergy and laymen in this part of the Diocese are moving to secure the erection of a new Diocese to consist of the northern part of Wisconsin; and the next General Convention, which meets in 1874, will be called upon to divide the Diocese. The movement meets with general favor, and will probably be approved by the State Convention.

MILWAUKEE.

Change in the Management of the "Sentinel" Newspaper.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 12.—Newspaper and political circles here have within a few days past been disturbed from the repose they have enjoyed since election by rumors of a radical change in the management of the Milwaukee *Sentinel*. The *Sentinel* Printing Company is a stock concern. The amount of stock is now $60,000. The Hon. A. M. Thomson, the editor-in-chief, owns $25,000 of the stock. Other parties have recently purchased a sufficient amount of the stock to secure about $34,000 of the same, which is a majority of the shares, and, therefore, will control the direction. It is averred by many persons, mostly opponents of the Republican Administration, that Senator Carpenter is to control the course of the paper, but this is denied by his most intimate friends, among others N. S. Murphey, Esq., his law partner. N. S. Murphey and W. G. Roberts, the present business manager of the *Sentinel*, have a controlling interest. Your correspondent learns that just previous to election an issue of additional stock to the amount of $10,000 was made, which passed into the hands of R. H. Baker, of Racine, at that time Republican candidate for Governor, and was afterwards sold to N. S. Murphey. This made the total amount $80,000. This gave Mr. Murphey $17,500, W. G. Roberts the same amount, and left Mr. Thomson in control of the balance. Messrs. Murphey and Roberts have united to oust Mr. Thomson, and the latter gentleman will retire on the 1st of January, and will doubtless hereafter turn his attention to the manufacture of poetry, at which, if the public may take as high an appreciation of his abilities as he has himself, he will make a handsome living. The political bias of the *Sentinel* will undoubtedly be Republican, but its editorial direction is to be controlled by a Board of Directors, on the principle of the London *Times*, the New York *Tribune*, and other share-holding associations. The editorship of the *Sentinel* has been tendered to Mr. Alexander C. Botkin, of the Chicago *Times*, and accepted by that gentleman, who occupied that position previous to his removal to Chicago.

FINANCIAL.

The Philadelphia Money Market.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 12.—There was no special change noticeable in to-day's market. During the week, the supply of currency has been steadily increasing, and, as a result, the banks, with one or two exceptions, accept about all the good short-date paper presented. On the street, a limited amount of paper is offering, and first-class names are to good demand at 10 to 10½ per cent. Obligations not so well known range from 16 to 18 per cent, whilst on good collateral loans are readily negotiated at 6 per cent. Trade, generally speaking, is inactive, and but little new paper is brought into the market, the majority of the merchants being indisposed to enter into any new contracts requiring much capital before their old accounts are squared up.

Condition of the First National Bank, of Kansas City, Mo.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Dec. 12.—The Committee appointed to examine the condition of the First National Bank has published a report to the effect that its assets are ample to pay off all claims with a balance, leaving the capital stock unimpaired. The Directors announce that the bank will resume, as asked by the citizens, if their creditors will grant extension of time, and, in this event $350,000 will be added to the present capital.

National Finances.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 12.—The customs receipts for the week ending Dec. 6 were as follows: New York, $1,310,163; Boston, $260,877; Philadelphia, $179,398; Baltimore, $122,817. Total, $1,883,253.

Outstanding legal tenders, $373,199,593.

FIRES.

In Kansas City, Mo.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Dec. 12.—Letshaw & Quade's elevator and Powell's salt warehouse were destroyed by fire to-day. The elevator was valued at $40,000, and insured for $17,000. The grain consumed was fully insured. Powell's loss is not known.

Theatre Burned in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Md., Dec. 12.—A fire in the Old Museum building, this morning, burned out the American Theatre Comique company and caused considerable damage to the other occupants. The loss is $30,000; insurance, $15,000.

At Midland, Mich.

DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 12.—The dwelling house of Charles Barker, at Midland, Mich., was burned last night. The loss is $3,000.

In Modoc City, Pa.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Dec. 12.—A special to the *Chronicle* from Modoc City, Butler County, states that a fire broke out at 1 o'clock this morning, consuming at least one-fourth of the town. It was supposed to be the work of an incendiary. The loss will reach $30,000; insurance, about $10,000.

At New Ulm, Minn.

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 12.—A Minneapolis dispatch says the steam flouring-mill of Fischer & Sears, of New Ulm, was burned to-day; loss, $35,000.

DAKOTA JUDICIAL ITEM.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

YANKTON, D. T., Dec. 12.—Acting Gov. Whitney has issued a proclamation reassigning Judge Barnes to the Yankton District.

WISCONSIN AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OSHKOSH, Wis., Dec. 12.—The annual meeting of the Northern Wisconsin Agricultural and Mechanical Association will be held here Tuesday, Jan. 6, for the election of officers and the determing of the location for the next fair.

FOREIGN.

The Berlin Press Condemn the Bazaine Sentence.

Letter from the Ex-Marshal to His Counsel.

The Papal Nuncio Ordered to Leave Switzerland.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Dec. 12.—President MacMahon has commuted the sentence of Marshal Bazaine to twenty years' seclusion, and to bear the effects of degradation from rank, but to be spared the humiliating ceremony.

LETTER FROM BAZAINE TO HIS COUNSEL.

LONDON, Dec. 12.—Marshal Bazaine addressed a letter to his counsel yesterday, thanking them for their efforts in his behalf, and concluding as follows:

"I shall not appeal against the sentence, not wishing to prolong in the ears of the world the spectacle of such a painful struggle. I request you to take no further steps. I look no longer to men for judgment. Strong in my conscience, which reproaches me with nothing, I confidently await the justification which will come with the lapse of time and subsidence of party passions."

THE CONSERVATIVE PRESS

generally approve of the commutation of the sentence. The *Siecle* says it will create a painful feeling of surprise in the country.

THE VILLE DU HAVRE DISASTER.

England has asked France to facilitate the inquiry into the Ville du Havre disaster, and has offered to defray the expense of British witnesses. France has accepted the offer, and promises that the investigation shall be searching and complete.

BAZAINE'S FUTURE RESIDENCE.

PARIS, Dec. 12.—The Island of Sainte Marguerite, off Cannes, has been selected as the place of confinement for Marshal Bazaine, and he will be sent there this week.

SWITZERLAND.

BERNE, Dec. 12.—The Swiss Government has decided to hand the Papal Nuncio his passport, on account of the Pope's last encyclical letter.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, Dec. 13.—The fog has disappeared.

FATAL ACCIDENTS.

LONDON, Dec. 13—5:30 a. m.—Fourteen persons have been found drowned in the docks since the late fog. Many other fatal accidents are reported.

RUSSIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 12.—The Czar has ordered Grand Duke Alexis on another journey around the world. The Grand Duke will set out on a tour next spring.

GERMANY.

LONDON, Dec. 12.—The Berlin press regard Bazaine's verdict as the result of political intrigue, and censure the Duc d'Aumale.

ATCHEEN.

THE HAGUE, Dec. 12.—The expedition which lately left Batavia for Atcheen landed on that coast without opposition.

SPAIN.

MADRID, Dec. 12.—Gen. Moriones yesterday reoccupied Toloso, the capital of Guipuzcoa, after an engagement in which the Carlists lost 150 men.

CRIME.

Investigation of Charges Against the Postmaster at Dayton, O.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DAYTON, O., Dec. 12.—Our Postmaster, William Green, has had several severe charges preferred against him, and a special Post-Office Agent has been here for several days investigating them. He is charged by two of his clerks with keeping on the payroll his brother, at a salary of $100 per month, and his wife's sister at $60 per month, when they do no work whatever therefor. He is also charged with requiring his employes to sign receipts for wages in blank, and then fills out blanks for larger amounts than they have drawn.

Acquitted of Murder.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DES MOINES, Ia., Dec. 12.—The case of the State vs. N. L. Yard, who was indicted for killing Jack Jones, was submitted to the jury at 10 o'clock this morning. The defendant's attorneys made no argument. At 3 o'clock the jury returned a verdict of not guilty. The Court-House was crowded with spectators when the jury came in, and there was intense, though subdued, excitement over the result.

Probable Murder.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CAIRO, Ill., Dec. 12.—A man named Buliiner, while on his way from his home in Williamson County to Carbondale this morning, and within 3 miles of his destination, was shot five times by an unknown man, and it is thought fatally wounded. No clue has been obtained so far by which to identify the murderer. Bulliner is quite an influential man.

Justifiable Homicide.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

GALION, O., Dec. 12.—Last night Alexander Long, of this place, shot and fatally wounded an unknown man on the Columbus, Chicago & Illinois Railroad track, one-half mile north of this town. The man wanted Long's money, and threatened to kill him. Long fired with a shot-gun, and the whole load lodged in the head. He cannot live.

Arrested for Stealing a Horse and Buggy.

OTTAWA, Ill., Dec. 12.—One day last week a man giving his name as George Price obtained a horse and buggy from a livery-stable in this city, and went with it into the country to look at some land. Not returning on time, an officer was sent in pursuit, and on yesterday Price was captured at Pontiac, in this State. He had disposed of the horse, buggy, and harness in that place. He was brought back and examined this evening, and bound over to appear at the next Circuit Court. Not having $600 to give as security for his appearance, he was sent to jail. The buggy and harness have been recovered, but he refuses to tell where he left the horse.

Murder Resulting from Jealousy.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 12.—Mathew Campbell shot and killed Harrison Stallings, a farmer living near Long Lake, about 12 miles from East St. Louis, on Wednesday. The alleged cause of the murder was the too great intimacy of Stallings with Campbell's wife.

Convicted of Manslaughter.

NEW YORK, Dec. 12.—Michael C. Broderick, accused of murdering his son James, has been found guilty of manslaughter in the third degree. He will be sentenced to-morrow.

Escape of Nine Jail Prisoners.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Dec. 12.—John Foreman, who was convicted of attempting to poison a man named Snyder, in Butler County, and eight other prisoners made their escape from the jail in Butler County last night.

A GREELEY ALBUM.

NEW YORK, Dec. 12.—The Board of Aldermen have appointed a committee to give, as a memento, to the family of the late Horace Greeley, an illuminated album, commemorating the action of the city authorities on the occasion of his death, and also an excellent portrait of Mr. Greeley. The album is a volume about two feet long by one foot broad, bound in black velvet.

MATRIMONIAL.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 12.—Tne Hon. W. W. Belknap, the Secretary of War, was married at Harrodsburg (Ky.), yesterday, to Mrs. H. F. Bower, the daughter of Dr. John A. Tomlinson. The ceremony, owing to a recent affliction in the family of the bride's relatives, was wholly private.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.

LONDON, Dec. 12.—The steamship, Ernst Moritz Arndt, from New York for Stettin, is ashore on Zealand, near Eisinore, leaking badly. Assistance has been sent.

NEW YORK, Dec. 12.—Arrived—Steamship Castalia, from Glasgow.

STATE BALL IN CANADA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TORONTO, Dec. 12.—The Lieutenant-Governor and Mrs. Crawford gave a ball last night at the Government House, which was attended by nearly 500 guests.

THE CINCINNATI POST-OFFICE.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 12.—The condemnation suit in the United States Court, for the purpose of securing a Post-Office site, was concluded to-day. The total cost of the site will be about $670,000.

PROFESSOR AGASSIZ'S ILLNESS.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 12.—Fears are now entertained that Prof. Agassiz may linger for a considerable time in a paralytic state. His recovery is considered improbable.

Boston (Dec. 10) Dispatch to the New York Tribune.

Prof. Agassiz's illness has become serious, and his friends now entertain the gravest fear as to the result. Paralysis seems imminent, and his symptoms yesterday were so decidedly dangerous that Dr. Brown-Sequard, who had been summoned from New York, expecting to return Sunday night, felt constrained to delay his departure, and still remains at the bedside of his friend and patient. Dr. Wyman, of Cambridge, has also been in attendance, and watched with Prof. Agassiz Monday and Tuesday nights. Both of these gentlemen are inclined to assume a professional reticence, but they freely admit Prof. Agassiz's danger, and have prepared his friends for the possible issue of the disease. When asked if the case was alarming, one of the physicians replied that he feared something worse than death. The base of the brain is seriously weakened, and paralysis of the whole muscular system is feared. The Professor is still conscious, and his intellectual faculties retain their clearness. This evening his condition remains about the same as last evening, affording little hope for a favorable termination. What his most intimate friends fear is that if death does not speedily take place he may be doomed to a prolonged and wretched existence as a hopeless paralytic. One of his immediate scientific associates expressed this fear to-day, and said that he could far easier see Agassiz die than see him drag out such a miserable existence. Prof. Agassiz was at his museum, about a quarter of a mile from his house, on Saturday morning, and went to work in a room so warm as to create a profuse perspiration. He was soon after taken ill, and had to be taken home by one of his assistants. From that time he rapidly grew worse. Dr. Brown-Sequard remains constantly at the Professor's house, in Quincy street, Cambridge, and all that medical skill can do will be done. Prof. Agassiz's son, Alexander Agassiz, is also with him.

OBITUARY.

Levi H. Kellogg, of Milwaukee.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 12.—At 1 o'clock this morning Levi H. Kellogg, one of the best known and most influential citizens of Milwaukee, passed away, in death, after a lingering illness which has been upon him for the past year. The direct cause of his death is assigned to weakened lungs, but it is more probable that it was caused by a general prostration of the nervous system, arising from overwork and business cares aided by a naturally feeble constitution. He came to Milwaukee in 1847 from Monroe, Mich., and engaged in the general warehouse, storage, and forwarding business.

The firm of Kellogg & Mann, of which he was the senior partner, handled a large amount of grain and was one of the most powerful and successful firms in the Northwest. Mr. Kellogg accumulated a fortune in this business. Mr. Kellogg was the first President of the Chamber of Commerce, holding over in his capacity as President of the Corn Exchange, when the Chamber was organized in 1858. The deceased was 55 years of age, was widely known, and greatly esteemed and respected. At the noon meeting of the Chamber of Commerce to-day, a committee of three was appointed to draft resolutions of respect, after which the Chamber adjourned.

Langton, M. P.

LONDON, Dec. 12.—Langton, member of Parliament for West Somerset, is dead.

Judge Johnston, of Nova Scotia.

HALIFAX, N. S., Dec. 12.—A dispatch has been received announcing the death in England of James W. Johnston, late Equity Judge for Nova Scotia and many years leader of the Conservative party in that Province.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Business Before the Milwaukee Courts—Verdict Against the City—Orton vs. Webster.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 12.—The case of Mrs. McNaughten against the City of Milwaukee was decided yesterday before Judge Small, of the Circuit Court. The jury brought in a verdict of $1,000 for the plaintiff. The suit was brought to recover damages for injuries received owing to a defective sidewalk on the South Side.

The Orton vs. Webster suit was concluded to-day in the County Court, before Judge A. C. May. This suit was brought by John J. Orton, the famous litigant, whose name has been so long associated in the courts with that of Josiah A. Noonan. It was a trial for damages on the charge of brutal assault preferred by Orton, who was assaulted by Webster in 1866, and terribly bruised. Orton claimed that Webster was utterly unknown to him, and was incited to the act by J. A. Noonan. The case has been a very slow and tedious one, and was given to the jury to-day. The jury returned a verdict of damages in favor of Orton for $5,000.

POMEROY AT BAY.

The Ex-Senator from Kansas Will Not Be Disgraced, Except in Good Company—He Has "Disclosures" to Make.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., Dec. 12.—It is said in well-informed political circles that disclosures of a most startling nature will be made in a few days. Gov. Osborn, in private conversation to-night, remarked that the developments would cause utter astonishment. Definite information is hard to obtain, but I am led to believe that Pomeroy has made certain astounding revelations affecting the reputation of many public men, some of whom now hold Federal offices. If Pomeroy is forced to a trial on the charge of bribery, it is his plan to reveal the contents of his affidavits. If the prosecution is hushed, the secrets of the affidavits may not transpire. The conviction and others well-posted politicians assert that the revelations will show crime and complicity in crime in unexpected quarters.

FLOGGING IN DELAWARE.

Bank-Robbers in the Pillory and Under the Lash.

New Castle (Dec. 10) Dispatch to the New York Sun.

To-day, the one fixed for the pillorying and whipping of the convicted band of robbers, has been eventful and exciting. Never, perhaps, has an occurrence of this kind attracted so much attention. From early morn until the hour for pillorying, hundreds on foot, in carriages, and by every conceivable means, might be seen wending their way thither. Many wanted to see the pillorying, but others went to look upon the men whose history in crime has given them so much notoriety.

On Nov. 7, shortly after dark, these men made an attempt to rob the Bank of Delaware, at Sixth and Market streets, Wilmington. Mr. Floyd, the Cashier of the bank, lived in a dwelling in the rear of the bank, and while eating supper heard a noise at the door. Opening it, four masked and otherwise disguised men rushed into the room with drawn revolvers, and the Cashier, as commanded, was silent. Each ruffian held his victim at the point of his pistol, but a niece of Mr. Floyd escaped into the street and gave the alarm.

The men tried to catch her as she was going out of the house, but failing they abandoned the attempt and tried to elude the policemen, who were soon after them. They were so closely pushed that knock-downs and clubbing were so decidedly dangerous that Dr. Brown-Sequard, who had been summoned from New York, expecting to return Sunday night, felt constrained to delay his departure, and still remains at the bedside of his friend and patient. Dr. Wyman, of Cambridge, has also been in attendance, and watched with Prof. Agassiz Monday and Tuesday nights. Both of these gentlemen are inclined to assume a professional reticence, but they freely admit Prof. Agassiz's danger, and have prepared his friends for the possible issue of the disease. When asked if the case was alarming, one of the physicians replied that he feared something worse than death. The base of the brain is seriously weakened, and paralysis of the whole muscular system is feared. The Professor is still conscious, and his intellectual faculties retain their clearness. This evening his condition remains about the same as last evening, affording little hope

34 Jones street, where he lived. The Deputy-Coroner held an inquest. It was stated in the evidence that the railing of the bridge was but two feet and a-half in height. The jury brought in a verdict of accidental death, and censured the Board of Public Works for accepting the bridge in its present condition.

The Free Religious Society of this city will hold services to-morrow, morning and evening, in the West Side Opera-House, corner of Randolph and Jefferson streets. The programme for the morning services, commencing at 10:30 o'clock, is as follows: Music; lecture by Prof. Taylor; music; addresses by Gerald Massey, Gen. Stiles, and others. The evening services will begin at 7:30 o'clock, and Gerald Massey will deliver a lecture on the subject: "Jesus Christ from a Fresh Standpoint," which is neither Trinitarian nor Unitarian, but Spiritualistic. The morning services will be free, but an admittance fee of 25 cents will be charged in the evening.

David G. Lyons, the unsuccessful competitor of Ald. Foley at the last election, has given the latter notice of his intention to contest his seat before the County Court, alleging that he can prove that over twenty-five illegal votes were cast for Foley, who received that majority. It is curious that Mr. Lyons should carry his case before the County Court, when the charter provides that such contested decisions shall be passed upon by a certain number of Justices of the Peace, and afterwards by the Council. An attempt to get a seat by this circuitous method is sometimes successful, but it always takes a year.

Among a certain class of those unfortunates with whom the appetite for intoxicating liquor has grown too strong to be resisted by the unaided will and resolution, a curious custom prevails of resorting to the solemnity of an oath for the purpose of bracing up weak human nature. Early in the morning, a day or two ago, a Notary-Public of this city, whose office and sleeping-room are one and the same, was aroused from a delicious nap by a vigorous knocking at the door. It was evidently an urgent case, and he made haste to get up and admit the impatient visitor, who proved to be a wild, haggard-looking man, with bloodshot eyes and seedy apparel. He explained his business at once, saying that he wanted to take an affidavit. The Notary arranged his writing-materials, and, pen in hand, asked what it was to be about. He was informed that it was an "affidavit" not to drink any more. He suggested that a simple declaration of such an intention would be quite sufficient if accompanied with an oath. An unwilling assent was given, and the paper was duly drawn, signed, and sworn to, with the notarial seal attached. The reformed inebriate seemed immensely relieved by the transaction, and inquired what was to pay. The Notary expressed himself as only too happy to be the humble instrument in effecting so excellent a result, and declined the proffered fee, though it was again and again pressed upon him. The man determined to repay the obligation, but was at loss how to get at it, until a happy thought came to solve his dilemma. "Well," said he, "I had rather you would take pay; but if you will not, let us go and take a drink!" This also the Notary declined, and bowed him out of the office, by assuring him that he was heartily welcome to the benefits he might derive from the "affidavit."

THAT COMPACT.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Every stockholder in the railroads leading out of the city, as well as every traveler over the same, will read with pleasure the notice, in THE TRIBUNE of Thursday, of the new compact entered into by the officers of the roads, utterly to break up the system of carrying passengers without due compensation. Now, the question is asked, Will the agreement be lived up to? It will be remembered that, on June 28 last, an agreement was entered into, supposed to be equally binding with the one now made; but it is notorious *that* was violated.

There is a good joke told by a party who doubted its integrity. Hearing of the arrival of a chronic deadhead from New England, who has visited Illinois twice each year for a dozen years, and always had the free run, for himself and family, of all the roads leading out of this city, to travel to and fro, either for the purpose of seeing to the safety of his mortgages, or for pleasure, he said to one of the Directors of a leading road that the Eastern money-lender had so reduced the operation of obtaining passes to a science that no compact could prevent his riding free, as he had been so long doing. The Director then offered to bet $5 he could not get a pass over the Illinois Central, and *knew* he could get one over his road. Within forty-eight hours of that time the Eastern gentleman was seen riding down the Illinois Central, with a nicely-printed piece of paper in his pocket, upon which was written, "Pass Mr. Blank and daughter to Blank and return." The Director was out $5, putting the joke in its place.

I notice the Michigan Central does not join in in the compact. This fact will be pleasant to contemplate by its stockholders, who hold certificates for which they paid from par to 123, now only worth 70.

STOCKHOLDER.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A San Francisco doctor has received a legacy of 1,000,000 francs from a French testator, whom he relieved from an apoplectic attack in a rail car, a year or two since.

—As a sad effect of the financial panic the Lynn *Reporter* says there were seventy less certificates of marriage granted by the City Clerk of that city from July to December of this year than during the corresponding time last year.

—It is significant of the perfect discipline to which the Brussels Police has reduced the citizens, that when lately a man was found hanging, the discoverer let him be and sent for the police. When asked why in the world he did not instantly cut him down, he explained that he did not think he was justified in so doing until the police came.

—How quiet they do keep things in Hartford, to be sure, especially defalcations. Not a word has any journal of that city said concerning the fact that the bondsmen of a gentleman who some time ago held an important Federal office in Hartford have been called upon to perform the agreeable duty of paying up a few thousand dollars that were missing in his accounts.—*New Haven Palladium.*

—A grocer in Lowell, Mass., had a chest of tea stolen from in front of his store, several weeks ago, and he set a trap to catch the thieves, which proved successful. He filled a large chest with sawdust, first boring a hole in the bottom, and set it in front of the shop. About 7 o'clock, while the attention of the men in the shop was diverted, the chest was stolen. Its whereabouts was easily found by means of the sawdust trail.

—On the pine box inclosing the casket containing the remains of Mait. Malone, who was hanged the other day in Georgia, the following words were written: "He died as he had lived—a hero, mourned by thousands, and hated by few; the sad, sad victim of a judicial murder; the fatal decision of a self-loved executive—a heartless, yes, a marble hearted."

**Letter from Castelar to Gen. Lew Wallace.

THE CHICAGO DAILY TRIBUNE: SATURDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1873—SUPPLEMENT.

THE CHICAGO DAILY TRIBUNE: SATURDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1873--SUPPLEMENT.

FRANCE.

What the Late War with Germany Cost Her.

Her National Debt Increased $2,184,000,000.

How She Raised the Money for the Enormous German Indemnity.

The Government-Loans Nearly All Taken by Her Farmers.

France the Most Self-Supporting Country in the World---Her Exports and Imports.

Thorough Reorganization of Her Army---Her Determination to Reconquer Alsace and Lorraine.

Contrast Between the Land-Systems of Great Britain and France.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

PARIS, Nov. 22, 1873.

Something like [three] weeks ago, the last installment of the huge German fine was liquidated by France; and the last German regiment marched out of her territory on the 16th of September, 1873, and left the French people to themselves, after an occupation of nearly three years of the eastern districts, which were held as security for the payment of the so-called indemnity.

The promptitude with which the money was raised and paid has challenged the wonder and admiration of all nations. The Germans intended to inflict

SO ENORMOUS A FINE

as to cripple and weaken France for many years to come, and render her unable, from sheer fiscal exhaustion, to tempt the vengeance which all Frenchmen have sworn to take sooner or later.

The principal of the fine was five milliards of francs, or $1,000,000,000 gold, with 5 per cent interest on the unpaid installments. But this was not the whole liability of France on account of her unfortunate war. There are to be added the ransom of Paris, which was $40,000,000, and the expense of supporting the German force left in the occupied territory until the whole fine was paid. The aggregate sum of these items, including the ransom of Paris, was $1,141,000,000, from which deduct $65,000,000 as the purchase-money of the railroads in the captured provinces of Alsace and Lorraine,—leaving to be paid in hard cash

$1,076,000,000,

or nearly half the present national debt of the United States.

Besides this enormous indemnity, the French Government had to provide its own expenditures in waging the war, and afterward in crushing the Commune. M. M[agne], the Minister of Finance, in his recent report to the French Parliament, states the actual cost of waging the war at $500,000,000, and the lost revenue in 1870, '71, '72, and '73, caused by the war, at $250,000,000. The national debt has been increased since July, 1870, much more than the German indemnity and the cost of resistance, because the money had to be raised by the sale of bonds at a heavy discount. The bonds now form part of the national debt, and draw 5 per cent interest. The money was

OBTAINED IN THE FOLLOWING MANNER:

The first $150,000,000, subscribed for at the outbreak of the war, sold for nearly par. The next was the Morgan loan of $100,000,000, negotiated in England, when the Germans had crushed the French into the dust; it sold for less than 80 per cent, and is costing 8 4-10 per cent on the money realized. The $300,000,000 German fine was raised by two national subscriptions, which realized about 85 per cent, making the bonds cost 6 per cent on the money received.

Then there were several loans from

THE BANK OF FRANCE,

aggregating $306,000,000, at 1 per cent, to be repaid in installments, or annuities, of $40,000,000 per annum. The reason for obtaining this immense loan from the Bank at so low a rate of interest should be explained. The Government first authorized the Bank to suspend specie-payments; second, to increase its notes to the amount of the loan; third, the notes were made a legal-tender, receivable by the Government for all taxes and duties, and a legal-tender for the payment of debts of all kinds. In consideration of those extraordinary privileges, the Bank agreed to charge the Government only 1 per cent interest on the notes loaned to it, to be repaid, as above stated, in something less than eight years.

Before the war, the Bank of France had $325,000,000 to $350,000,000 of notes in circulation, and held in its vaults $225,000,000 to $280,000,000 of coin for their redemption. The Bank now has $146,000,000 of coin on hand, and $600,000,000 of notes in circulation. The amount varies more or less. The maximum issue of notes is $640,000,000, so that the full quantity permitted by law is not at this time in circulation. I believe there is a stipulation that, as fast as the Government repays its loan to the Bank, a like amount of notes shall be canceled; and, as the Government has refunded to the Bank the first "annuity" of $40,000,000, I suppose that accounts for the apparent contraction of a like amount below the maximum limit.

The money borrowed to extinguish the German fine, and to defray the expenses of the war, and loss of revenue, amounted to $1,856,000,000. But as the bonds sold, on which the money was procured, only realized an average of 85 per cent of their face, the addition to the bonded debt of France is several hundred millions more than that sum. As nearly as I can find out, the

INCREASE OF THE DEBT

is as follows:

Bonds sold at average of 85 per cent to realize amount of German fine	$1,288,000,000
Borrowed from Bank of France	306,000,000
Bonds sold to defray war expenses and loss of revenue	590,000,000
Total increase of the debt	$2,184,000,000
Interest thereon annually	94,900,000

It is shown that there has been added to the previous debt of France a sum equal to the present national debt of the United States. The six months' war with Germany resulted in doubling the national debt, adding nearly $100,000,000 a year to the public taxes forever, and the loss of two fine provinces, containing 1,500,000 inhabitants; yet France has withstood those enormous losses and recovered her strength with a rebound that is

ASTONISHING TO CONTEMPLATE.

It is quite true that the cost of the war, aside from the German confiscation, was expended within France, and is not lost to the capital of the nation, except to the extent that it represents property consumed and destroyed by the war. But the German fine, levied on the nation (and on Paris), amounting, with interest, to nearly $1,100,000,000, had to be raised and sent out of the country. As the whole gold and silver coin in circulation in France, at the time of the conclusion of the war, was supposed not to exceed $600,000,000, or little more than half the indemnity, how was France able to hand over to Germany, in two years and a half, $1,076,000,000 in coin; for it was paid in solid gold, every franc of it? I shall try and explain

HOW THE FEAT WAS ACCOMPLISHED.

In the first place—When the Government borrowed from the Bank of France $306,000,000, and authorized the Bank to issue a like amount of notes in addition to its former circulation, it released from circulation an equal amount of coin which was no longer required for the transaction of business, as the new notes perform its functions.

Second—The Government not only made the notes of the Bank legal-tender for everything, including interest on the national debt, and for duties on imports, it authorized the Bank to suspend specie-payments. The effect of this act was to enable the Bank to start with half its usual stock of coin and bullion, and this set at liberty $150,000,000 more gold and silver.

Here, then, was a double fund of specie, amounting to $450,000,000, which could be spared without deranging the finances of the nation, and sufficient to extinguish more than 40 per cent of the fine and interest thereon.

Third—The money was procured by

PUBLIC SUBSCRIPTIONS,

in two loans of about $540,000,000 each. The bonds issued are called Rentes. In England they would be called Consols. There being no time fixed for their redemption, they are interminable bonds, and can only be extinguished by being purchased in the open market for whatever the holders are willing to accept for them. They draw 5 per cent interest, and were sold to the highest bidders, and realized all round about 83 per cent,—beginning at 80, and advancing to 90 before the loans were closed.

Fourth—The whole subscription was taken by the

FARMERS, SHOPKEEPERS, AND BANKERS,

the latter purchasing on speculation for a rise, and then reselling to the farmers. The great bulk of these Rentes have found their way into the pockets of the French farmers. It was found, when the temptation was placed before them, that nearly every farmer in France had a secret hoard of gold "Napoleons" and 5-franc silver coins, of the existence of which there was a suspicion, but of the fact or amount little was known. The common people of France rarely deposit their money in savings-banks or anywhere else except in an earthen crock in the ground. But every Frenchman, no matter what his politics or religion,—whether he be a Royalist, a Republican, or a Communist; a Catholic, a Protestant, or a Skeptic,—has absolute confidence in the solvency of his Government, and is willing to loan his last franc, shirt, or pair of sabots. The subscriptions for the national loan to liberate France from the occupation of the hated and abhorred L'Allemagne (German), amounted to

FOUR OR FIVE TIMES

the sum required; and, at all places where the books were opened to receive proposals for Rentes, there were great crowds, much excitement and contention, and a scrambling rush first to reach the books. For twenty-four hours in advance of the time for opening them, long lines of women held their places, regardless of rain or heat, wind or weather, and impatiently waited for the signal for the procession to move upon the books and make their offerings of so many hundred or thousand francs each; for, in making these subscriptions, the women managed the business, as they do pretty much every other business in France,—the men standing helplessly idle, and watching their spouses with that feeling which the

INFERIOR HAS FOR THE SUPERIOR.

Fifth—It was demonstrated by the result of the offerings, and the facts that came to light, that the French farmers alone had more gold and silver hoarded away and secreted in unknown spots than would suffice to discharge the whole German fine and the cost of the war besides. It had long been a mystery what had become of the steady stream of the precious metals which, for the last fifty or sixty years, had poured into France. Some said they had been re-exported in the shape of jewelry, gilding, and ornaments; and others had magnified the amount of coin in circulation and in the banks. But the truth is, the French peasantry, and shop-keepers, and mechanics had hoarded it by the hundreds, and perhaps thousands, of millions. The women of France hold the purse-strings. They are sharp and economical beyond American conception, industrious to a degree of which American women have no idea, close, saving, stingy, and acquisitive. Slowly, day by day, month by month, and year by year, the little surplus savings and self-denials of each good dame and her family go on accumulating and increasing, and are carefully converted into the indestructible precious metals, and

BURIED IN THE GROUND,

or hid in the wall of the cottage, and kept there with all the secretiveness of Free-Masonry. Only on occasions of marriages or purchase of land is any part of those hoards ever touched. For the former, a certain amount comes forth from its hiding-place to pay the stipulated marriage-dowry of the daughter or fortune given the son; and then the money only sees the daylight for a day, for the new owners instantly lay it away, and begin the labor of married life to earn money, save it, and add it to the patrimonial hoards.

Sixth—France is the

MOST SELF-SUPPORTING NATION

in Europe or the world. Her exports always exceed her imports largely, and this balance is exacted in the precious metals, and not in raw materials, as in Great Britain. Paris is the fashionable capital of the world, the Empress of femaledom; and to her shrine they come or send their offerings from all the nations of the earth. Paris sets the fashions and changes them at pleasure, and as often as the changes of the moon or the direction of the winds. All that is costly, useless, flimsy, and flaming in the female wardrobe and toilet, is manufactured in France, and sold in Paris to the world's butterflies; while the fop element of the masculine persuasion are also provided with their stunning styles of dress by the French; and the whole champagne-drinking fraternity purchase their costly carbonic acid and cider in France.

France imports

NO BREADSTUFFS OR MEATS,

except a little at long intervals when her crops are short, as happens to be the case this year; but nearly always she has a surplus of wheat, beef, and mutton, which is exported across the channel to England, where it finds a ready market at high prices. France imports less sugar or molasses than she exports, except from her own colonies. She produces enormous quantities of sugar and molasses from the beet-root,—enough for domestic consumption, and a surplus to export. France imports no silk, except in the raw state, and produces most of the raw material within her own borders, and then manufactures it into a thousand forms of fabrics and tissues, and sells $100,000,000 or $200,000,000 worth of it to all the females of the world, after supplying her own very moderate and sparing consumption. France manufactures the great bulk of her own iron, and nearly everything made therefrom in the form of steel and iron implements, railroad-tracks, engines, ships, etc. While the coal-measures of France are scant, she manages to avoid importation from England to any great extent. The domestic fuel of France is wood, burned with an economy that makes one shiver on a cold day. Trees are

AS CAREFULLY PLANTED AND GROWN

in France as beets or wheat, or any other product. France grows nearly all the wool required for domestic consumption and export, in the shape of cloths, except certain coarse varieties used to mix with the native fine fleeces, and purchased cheaply in Australia and South America, in exchange for gimcracks and toilet articles.

The French produce their own liquors,—wines and brandy,—and export tens of millions of dollars' worth to other nations. (They drink no whisky and but little beer; they call the former American poison, and the latter nasty German soup, and neither of them fit for the human stomach.)

The skin of every beast and four-footed animal is converted into leather. They utilize the hides of all the horses, asses, mules, cattle, calves, deer, sheep, lambs, goats, kids,

HOGS, DOGS, CATS, RATS,

foxes, wolves, rabbits, and other animals, wild or domestic, and sell the products to all the world in the shape of French calf and kid boots and shoes, and morocco wear, and gloves by the million gross. They make sparing use of these articles for themselves, but wear wooden shoes, more generally than anything else, through the rural districts and among the poorer classes of the cities and towns.

The imports of France consist

ALMOST WHOLLY

of raw materials, purchased to be converted into fabrics, mainly for exportation abroad, except tobacco, which is a Government-monopoly, and is sold at an enormous profit, whereby a very large revenue is derived. The chief articles of import are raw cotton from America and cotton-yarn from England, raw and floss silk, wool, timber, coal, coffee, tea, and tobacco.

THE BALANCE OF TRADE

derived from foreign commerce, between 1850 and 1860, averaged $70,000,000 per annum. Since then it has averaged $100,000,000. This is exclusive of the profits made on goods sold at retail to the multitudes of foreigners, including Americans, who swarm over France, and the profits made on commerce which the tables of imports and exports never state or indicate.

The English loan the larger part of their net profits on foreign trade to the various nations of the world; that is, they put their money out on interest where they can get the best security and highest rate of usance. The French loan abroad comparatively little of their surplus capital. The national tendency is to invest it at home or hoard it.

I think it has now been explained how the French were able to spare nearly $1,100,000,000 in coin to pay off the German fine in two-and-a-half years, without impoverishment, or even serious inconvenience. Bismarck thought he had inflicted a wound on France that would weaken and enfeeble her for decades to come. But the blow

HAS NOT PRODUCED

the anticipated fatal effects. The money is paid; the territory is liberated. France is free, powerful, and burning for revenge. The pride of the nation has been chastened; egotism has received a terrible fall; vanity has been pricked; and France now comprehends her own strength and resources without blind exaggeration, and those of her enemy without stupidly underrating them.

Every dollar of the debt of France, which now exceeds that of Great Britain, is held at home, in the hands of her own citizens. The Rentes are diffused all over the nation. Almost every farmer owns some of them, and hoards them with the same tenacity with which he clings to his gold Napoleons.

The "Morgan loan" of $100,000,000, taken by the English to help the French out of their troubles, has all been bought up, and is now held in France. It is true the war has increased taxes by 25 per cent, and diminished revenue in the proportion the two captured provinces of Alsace and Lorraine bore to the whole nation; but this loss can be borne. Before the war, the necessary revenue of France were something less than $300,000,000 per annum; the taxes now produce $370,000,000, and there is still a deficiency of nearly $36,000,000 to be provided by additional taxes. One-half of the total revenue is required to pay interest on the enormous debt; but, as the Rentes are owned and held by most of the tax-payers, it is much the same as taking money out of one pocket and putting it into the other.

One would suppose that, with this addition of nearly $100,000,000 a year to the annual budget, the French Administration

WOULD INAUGURATE ECONOMY;

retrench at every point, by cutting off thousands of sinecure offices, discharging surplus employes, and, above all, by reducing the army to a peace-footing. But nothing of the kind has been done or proposed. There are on the pay-rolls of the army to-day more than 500,000 armed men, stationed in garrisons all over France and Algeria, of whom 30,000 garrison Paris, and 65,000 are kept in Algeria. The cost of the War-Department for 1873 will be $90,000,000, and of the Navy-Department $31,000,000,—making together $121,000,000 as the cost of the standing army and navy in time of profound peace.

THE PRUSSIAN MILITARY SYSTEM

has been adopted, to make every man over 20 years of age serve four years in the active army; then they are sent to the reserve of the active army for five years; then to the territorial army for five years; then into the reserve of the territorial army for six years longer,—making twenty years' active or passive service. No substitutes are now accepted, and no bounty is paid. The object is to have every man in France over 5 feet high, and fit for service, between the ages of 20 and 40, on the army-rolls as disciplined soldiers, ready for offensive or defensive operations. The French calculate that, in a few years, they will be able to place in the field 1,500,000 men for offensive action, and have another 1,500,000 as reserves, doing garrison-duty, and standing ready to fill up the gaps made in the ranks of the army operating in the field. One thought seems to animate the entire population: to

CONQUER BACK ALSACE AND LORRAINE,

the next time they go to war with Germany, and peradventure to recover the indemnity extorted from them, with interest thereon. It is doubtful if there is a French man or woman, boy or girl, now living in France, but expects and believes that the lost provinces will eventually be recovered,—must be recovered at all hazards. They calculate on the continued love and affection of the people of those provinces for France; and they count on their active assistance to throw off "the German yoke" when the proper time comes. This is the main reason for France enduring the heavy cost of supporting 500,000 men in arms, and submitting without a murmur to the inexorable military conscription system. The army has been

ENTIRELY REORGANIZED

since the conclusion of the war. The worthless officers have been weeded out; a stricter discipline has been introduced; and the muster-rolls no longer bear the names of fictitious soldiers, with official bummers drawing pay and rations for those imaginary warriors, as was the case under the late Empire. The German system of tactics and combinations is being carefully studied by the light of their late disastrous experience. The National Guard of Paris is disbanded, and the whole population disarmed, so that there may be no future fire-in-the-rear from the unshot members of the late Commune organization, which pillaged Paris and burnt a part of it. In short, everything is being done which seems possible to arm, discipline, and prepare the nation for the

NEXT STRUGGLE WITH THE GERMANS,

for the recovery of the dismembered provinces. The French say that Bismarck and Moltke, and other great leaders, will die before long, as they are old men; and that Germany will enter upon the next war inflated with vanity and pride, half-prepared and half-marshaled, as France was in 1870, which will result in a series of defeats and humiliations. This may or may not be the case; but one thing is certain, that the fighting witnessed during the late war was

MERE CHILD'S PLAY

compared with the fighting that will be done in the next war by France, who will enter upon it with the fires of a volcano burning in her breast. All that rage and hatred, added to valor and discipline, can accomplish, will be achieved. If France is beaten next time, it will be in despite of the most careful and perfect preparation, and after her mightiest efforts have been exhausted.

I have spoken of the wonderful ease with which the people of France raised the money to liquidate the German "indemnity," and given some explanations thereof; but there remains one reason not yet named, which should not be omitted. The bulk of the money was contributed by the French farmers, and they were able to subscribe it because

THEY OWNED THE LAND

they cultivate, and pay no rents to a landed aristocracy, such as that which monopolizes the land of Great Britain and Ireland. The money which the British and Irish farmers have to pay to the landlords, the French hold in their possession, and were able to loan it to the Government in the day of need. Suppose the Germans had invaded Great Britain and conquered it, and then exacted a ransom of several hundred millions of pounds sterling in gold,—how much of the money could the English and Irish tenant-farmers have subscribed and paid to liberate the island?

SCARCELY A SOVEREIGN,

for the simple reason that they have not got it to give. The merchants, manufacturers, and bankers would have been obliged to raise the money. Of all the debt of England, but the merest fraction is held by the tenant-farmers, and not a shilling of it by the laboring serfs; whereas, in France, the farmers and common people hold nearly the whole of the bonds representing the national debt. That shows the difference in the effect of the two systems of land tenure in a light that requires no further comment or elucidation. The English system divides the people into three classes: first, an oligarchy of a few thousand bloated land-monopolists; second, 200,000 tenant-farmers, who have hard work to pay rents, taxes, and hire of laborers; third, 1,000,000

SERF-FAMILIES,

utterly without property, money, education, knowledge, political rights, or anything else not enjoyed by beasts of burden. The French system produces 5,000,000 independent, prosperous yeomen, every one owning the farm he cultivates, who can take his rest under his own shade-tree, and eat the grapes and drink the wine of his own production; and, when his country is in trouble, he has a son willing to fight for it, and a bag of gold which he can spare and is willing to contribute towards the cost of the war.

Now, which is the better system for the national good, in time of peace or in time of peril?

J. M.

A Curious Naturalist.

The New Haven *Press* holds itself responsible for the truth of the following:

"Mr. Mendell, of St. Louis, Mo., who has been for the last few days staying with some friends in this city, has a most singular love for insect-life, and an intimate knowledge of the character and temper of several members of the insect family, which he carries about with him for the purpose of diversion and study. In one of his pockets Mr. Mendell has domesticated a colony of small brown ants, trained in their intelligence to do some surprising things. He will place a piece of sugar upon a table and retire a few paces from it, when by some manipulation which his industrious pets understand the meaning of, he persuades them to come out and march in Indian file down the leg of his pantaloons, across the floor, up the leg of the table, until they reach the sugar. The ants will, after each one has supplied itself with a tiny grain of the sweet commodity, take up the line of march on a return trip to Mr. Mendell's pocket, into which they will enter, each one with its loads of sweets. The same gentleman has also in his collection of insect pets a dozen or more of green bugs, with black stripes running around their bodies, and which, he says, are peculiar inhabitants of a species of acacia tree. These bugs will, at a motion of their master's finger, go through some remarkable acrobatic performances, walking first on their hind legs and afterwards on their fore legs, the hinder part of their bodies being elevated, their only word of command, so to speak, being given by the motion of their trainer's finger. Mr. Mendell has for some years found great pleasure in devoting his leisure hours to pursuits of the kind above-mentioned, and ought certainly to write a book."

LITERATURE.

Music.

THE GLORY: A COLLECTION OF NEW MUSIC FOR SINGING CLASSES, MUSICAL CONVENTIONS, AND CHOIRS. By GEORGE F. ROOT. Cincinnati: John Church & Co. Chicago: Root & Lewis, No. 262 State street, and George F. Root & Sons, No. 109 State street.

This is the last of some thirty or forty volumes of musical works from the same author. Since its publication it has already attained a wide popularity, and it will doubtless increase the well-established reputation of Mr. Root. His music, not to say his books, are scattered all over the Continent. They are found in the choirs of the finest and the largest congregations, East and West; we have found them among the mountains of Colorado, everywhere in California and Oregon, and in the cabins of Utah and Washington Territories. Not only has his music blessed and cheered every nook and corner in America, but it has crossed the ocean, and we are credibly informed that it is sung in churches and conference meetings in England more than that of any other living author. And, wherever our missionaries have gone, "The Shining Shore" and other gems of Mr. Root's music are sung by the native Christians, and you may hear it in almost all the written languages of the world. Borrowing and modifying somewhat Webster's grand thought in relation to the martial music of England, it may be truly said that, beginning wherever you will, on Sabbath morning, some humble soul may be found singing "The Shining Shore;" and another catching up the refrain, hour by hour, with the sun in his course, sings of "The Shining Shore," till the whole world is belted with this bright, heavenly song of one of our most valued and worthy citizens.

Mr. Root has not confined himself to church-music. His "Hazel Dell" and "Rosalie," and many other songs, have a wide popularity. But, during the War of the Rebellion, his noble, patriotic music became of national value and importance. The country owes him a debt of gratitude for "The Battle-Cry of Freedom," "Tramp, Tramp," "The Vacant Chair," "Just After the Battle," and other stirring pieces, which it never can repay. They thrilled the souls of our people in mass-meetings and in country school-houses; they made cheerful the lonely, tedious march, and they fired the hearts of our soldiers to plant the Stars and Stripes in triumph above the clouds on Lookout Mountain. We leave to the historian of the future to solve the question, whether any man really did more to put down the Rebellion than George F. Root.

And here the question may be asked, whether George F. Root is a great musician. Nobody pretends to rank him among the grand old composers of the past. He claims no such place. He is too modest and too wise for that. His aim is to teach the people,—the whole people. He writes such music as will instruct and bless them,—music that will make them happier and better. It is not always what is scientifically and mechanically the best music that can have the widest popularity, or that does the most good. Operas with sweet, simple airs, that the audience can appreciate and understand, now take with the people, and always will, much better than the highest style of classic music. Flotow's "Martha" will be acted a hundred times to Beethoven's "Fidelio" once. So will Auber's "Fra Diavolo" and Balfe's "Bohemian Girl," and though harder, Gounod's "Faust;" while Wagner's music and "The Prophet" of Meyerbeer require a Theodore Thomas to render them to audiences of superior musical culture, and to make them at all tolerable to the masses of the people. The "Messiah" and the "Creation" will always be sung on great musical occasions; while it can scarcely be doubted that George F. Root's music will also be sung in the church and the prayer-meeting till the end of time.

Having said thus much about Mr. Root's music, our readers would probably like to know something about the man personally. Born in Sheffield, Mass., a little more than fifty years ago, he has literally worked his way up to the enviable position which he now enjoys. In 1845, he went to New York as "a singing-master." The old musical heads there rather sneered at the temerity of the "Yankee stripling" coming there without their leave or request. For four years he toiled on, spending his leisure hours in perfecting himself as bass; Mrs. George F. as soprano; his sister, now Mrs. Quimley, of Orange, N. J., as alto; and his brother Towner, now one of our best-known citizens, as tenor. By this time they had mastered perfectly some of the most difficult and beautiful quartettes then known to the musical public; and the President of the Philharmonic—perhaps it was he of the Academy—so far doffed his lofty dignity as to accept an invitation to a private rehearsal. It is needless to add that he was surprised and delighted. They were invited to sing before the Society, and won the highest applause. From that time the "Root Quartette" had an honored place among the leading musicians of New York. We could name a gentleman who heard that same quartette sing some of those very pieces a few weeks ago, and he assures us that he was then the nearest Heaven he ever expects to be in this world.

Since 1859 Mr. Root has made his home in this city, having attended musical conventions at the West several years previous. Before the fire he had earned a comfortable competence; but, alas! that great calamity swept it all away. Like most of our people he knows not the word "fail," and he is now at work hard and cheerfully as ever. His family—brothers and sisters—is a large one, and all are musicians. Around his own board are a goodly number of sons and daughters. Two of his sons, Fred and another, already give promise of very high musical attainments. As one whose labors have scattered far and wide, all over the land, blessings so varied, so rich and so enduring, our whole people will unite their best wishes for his long life, unalloyed happiness, and abundant prosperity.

We add that the words of "Shining Shore" were written by the late Dr. Nelson, of St. Louis, the author of the "Cause and Cure of Infidelity;" so that beautiful hymn and the music are both Western productions.

More Music.

CHURCH WELCOME: A COLLECTION OF NEW MUSIC FOR CHOIRS, CLASSES, AND CONVENTIONS. By W. O. PERKINS. New York: William A. Pond & Co. Chicago: Root & Lewis, No. 262 State street.

We have looked over this work with interest. Besides the usual pages of instruction, we find first a fine collection of glees and songs for social gatherings, followed by a large amount of new church music, and also some of the old standard pieces used in all our churches. The book has already been circulated widely for the supply of our winter singing-schools, and the call for it will increase as its merits are better understood. Messrs. Root & Lewis are prepared to supply all orders promptly.

The Atmosphere.

THE ATMOSPHERE. Translated from the French of CAMILLE FLAMMARION. New York: Harper & Brothers.

This work, already in fragmentary passages and careful reviews of its original text anticipated in notice, is a translation and abridgment of M. Flammarion's "L'Atmosphere," published in Paris in 1872. The translation has been made by C. B. Pitman, and the task of editing—as the preface states, not a light one—has been accomplished by James Glaisher, Superintendent of the Magnetical and Meteorological Department of the Royal Society at Greenwich. In form, the volume is an elegant crown octavo of 450 pages, illustrated with 10 chromo-lithographs,—with but two exceptions particularly excellent ones,—and 86 wood-cuts.

The subject of the Atmosphere, wonderful and interesting as it is to those who have their being in its vital air, is fully treated in various relations, classified—with numerous minor classifications—under the general title of six books: I. Our Planet and its Vital Fluid. II. Light and the Optical Phenomena of the Air. III. Temperature. IV. The Wind. V. Water, Clouds, Rain. VI. Electricity, Thunder-Storms, and Lightning.

In this last division the most interesting chapters occur, because the elucidations they contain are of a more novel nature than those which Science has with less difficulty apprehended or explored. Its specifications include full and clear information, to most recent scientific date, of Electricity upon the Earth and in the Atmosphere; Electric Condition of the Terrestrial Globe; Discovery of Atmospheric Electricity; Experiments of Otto de Guericke, Wall, Nollet, Franklin, Romas, Richmann, Saussure, &c.; Electricity of the Soil, of the Clouds, of the Air; Formation of Thunder Storms; Lightning and Thunder; The Saint Elmo Fires, Jack o' Lanterns, and Aurora Borealis. The illustrations in this part of the volume are very exciting; they represent, close after the experiments of Franklin and Romas, "Richmann, of St. Petersburg, Struck by Lightning During an Electrical Experiment," "Harvesters Killed by Lightning,"—a group of eight who, enjoying their noonday repast under a maple-tree were killed by one stroke of lightning, and who "sat as if petrified in the exact position in which death surprised them;" "A Curious Freak of Lightning,"—rolling a ball of fire across the kitchen-floor of a house in Salagnac, France; "St. Elmo Fire over the Spire of Notre Dame, Paris; an "Aurora Borealis Seen at Paris May 13, 1868;"—giving a view of city and sky, in chromo-lithograph; "An Aurora Borealis over the Polar Sea;" another, whorled in logarithmic curves, seen "at Spitzbergen," January, 1839; and, lastly, a still more wonderful effect visible in the same month and year at Spitzbergen.

Throughout the whole work the lucid explanatory text is accompanied by statistical tables, many of which are of great scientific value. From those interesting to popular curiosity, we extract the following table of the highest spots of earth inhabited by man:

	Feet.
The Buddhist cloister of Haule (Thibet)	16,532
Cloisters on the sides of the Himalaya	14,764 to 16,404
The Post-House of Apo (Peru)	14,377
The Post-House of Aucomarco (Peru)	14,206
The Village of Tacora (Peru)	13,691
The Town of Calamarca (Bolivia)	13,651
Vineyard of Antisana (Ecuador)	13,455
The Town of Potosi (Bolivia)	13,323
The Town of Peru (Peru)	12,871
The Town of Omro (Bolivia)	12,455
The Town of La Paz (Bolivia)	12,225

"The birds, of course," Flammarion continues, after adding to this table one of the highest mountains in the world, "represent the population of the very highest altitudes. In the Andes the condor, in the Alps the eagle and vulture, hover above the topmost peaks."

Certain kinds of butterflies ascend still higher. "In my aerial voyages," this fascinating chapter on "Aeronautical Ascents" concludes, "I have met with butterflies at heights to which the birds of our latitude do not ascend, and at more than 9,800 feet above the ground. Dr. J. D. Hooker noticed some at Mount Momay, at an altitude of more than 17,700 feet. Such is the scale of animal life in these Alpine zones, where the fauna gradually becomes scarcer, finally giving way to solitude and desolation. Beyond the last stage of vegetation, beyond the extreme region attained by the insect and mammifers, all becomes silent and uninhabited; yet the air is still full of microscopic animalcules, which the wind raises up like dust, and which are disseminated to an unknown height."

The Pyrenees.

A TOUR THROUGH THE PYRENEES. By HIPPOLYTE ADOLPHE TAINE, Author of "A History of English Literature," "Travels in Italy," etc. Illustrated by GUSTAV DORE. New York: Henry Holt & Co.

To possess the complete works of Taine has become a determination with all analytical students of Art and admirers of sumptuous line and color. Within the past few years, no other writer has done so much to mold artistic thought. It is this lavish portrayer and creative critic who upbuilds a clear philosophy amid the richest imagery, and defines its severe outlines against a background of splendor. Hardly less earnest is the desire to have, as an intimate recourse, some work of Dore. For, notwithstanding the would-be annihilation of this master by Ruskin, he has kindled the imagination of the age. A book that combines two such desirable possessions as happily as they are combined in the "Tour Through the Pyrenees"—the text, Taine; the illustration, Dore—is trebly welcome. It is one of the beautiful offerings of the season.

The volume is a square octavo, bound, in its costliest form, in morocco, and, in its least costly, in that style which was inaugurated in the Leisure-Hour Series, only more richly; its covers are of polished linen of a marble-gray tint, ornamented with black and gold, and its pages display the satin smoothness and fine type that fastidious taste requires.

The illustrations are 525 in number,—almost all of them by Dore, and in his best and most intellectual style. They possess—and even in petite gems—ample hints of that broad and intense chiaroscuro and balancing of contrasting hues whose brilliant example has inspired a new school. In illustrations of storms, or of legends of the supernatural, there is that informing of Nature with the human expression of the grotesque, pathetic, or aspiring, occasionally introduced by Turner in his romantic studies, but which, in Dore's sway, has taken an original and suggestive phase. There are plentiful contributions of humorous caricature; and scattered among the pictures of scenery, and events, and manners, there are portraits of historic people who enter as dramatis personæ the text: Jeanne d'Albert, Henry IV., Margaret of Navarre, Voltaire, Sully, Froissart, Mlle. de Segur, Beethoven, and others.

The text is characteristic of the piquant, richly-colored, and magnetic style already well known. The tour is described in four books: The Coast; The Valley of Ossau; The Valley of Luz; Bagneres and Luchon. These books are subdivided to include chapters upon Bordeaux; Royan; Les Landes; Bayonne; Biarritz; Saint Jean-de-Luz; Dax; Orthez; Pau; Eaux-Bonnes; Eaux-Chaudes; The Inhabitants; Luz; Saint-Sauveur; Barreges; Cauterets; Saint-Savin; Gavarnie; The Bergonz; The Pic du Midi; Plants and animals; From Suez to Baqueres-de-Begorre; The People; The Road to Baqueres-de-Luchon; Luchon; and Toulouse.

The translation is by J. Safford Fiske, and it well preserves the epigrammatic periods and chromatic adjectives of Taine. The descriptions are not robbed of color; and the humorous passages which abound in the serving up to the reader of "people" generally, and travelers in particular, have not lost their vivid effervescence.

The humorous passages, the historic legends, and critiques of character, are too long to quote. One interesting *bar* of description must suffice for a mentioning "finis." It accompanies an exquisite miniature, by Dore, of Bordeaux:

> The next evening, a fresh sea-breeze has brought us to Bordeaux. The enormous city heaps its monumental houses along the river-like bastions; the red sky is embattled by their coping. They on one hand, the bridge on the other, protect with a double line the port, where the vessels are crowded together like a flock of gulls; those graceful hulls, those tapering masts, those sails swollen or floating, weave the labyrinth of their movements and forms upon the magnificent purple of the sunset. The sun sinks down into the midst of the river and sets it all ablaze; the black rigging, the round hulls, stand out against its conflagration, and look like jewels of jet set in gold.

A Picture of Life in the Netherlands.

THE BURGOMASTER'S FAMILY; OR WEAL AND WOE IN A LITTLE WORLD. By CHRISTINE MULLER. Translated from the Dutch by Sir JOHN SHAW LEFEVRE. New York: Scribner, Armstrong & Co.

The writer whose nom de plume is "Christine Muller" has, since the flattering reception of this work in her own country, become known as Madame von Walsee, a resident of Brummen, in Gilderland.

Her father was a physician in the medical department of the army of the Netherlands; and, until she was 12 years old, the daughter lived in various towns where he was stationed. After that time her residence was in Amsterdam, where, as an accomplished young lady, she entered much into society, until her father's illness required a removal to Brummen, where she met and married M. von Walsee.

Gifted with extraordinary powers of observation and penetration, the authoress brings into her book the faithful and picturesque detail of life in the Netherlands. She describes ordinary character with a lively and humorous sense of human weakness and absurdity; and, in entering deeply into the lives of her heroes and heroines, who are somewhat above the ordinary standard of their kindred, she finds materials for her novel, of pathos, and action, and tragedy.

One character of the book is strikingly original,—that of the beautiful, isolated, and yet idolized Celine; and Emmie, the true heroine, who inspires two men to acts of magnanimity, draws into her life's love-story a phase of experience that has not been familiarized in fiction.

Altogether, the book is one of those of which the reader does not lose a word. And its denouement incorporates a sentiment that passes through the dark valley of the shadow of Death before it comes to light, no less it seems in the quiet home-life of the Netherlands than here in our exciting days of America. "God makes His creatures happy; but in His own way, and not in theirs."

The Primeval World.

THE CHILDHOOD OF THE WORLD: A SIMPLE ACCOUNT OF MAN IN EARLY TIMES. By EDWARD CLODD, F. R. S. London and New York: Macmillan & Co. Chicago: Jansen, McClurg & Co.

We have seldom, if ever, seen so much really valuable information in relation to the early history of the race as we find in this book. It begins with the earliest time of man's appearance on the earth. The first part of the work is devoted to his necessities, and the modes by which they were at first provided for. His tools, as shown by the relics of the stone age; his dwellings; use of metals; language, writing, etc., etc., have all a brief notice. The latter part of the work is devoted to man's beliefs, with a short account of objects and forms of his worship. We quote the following aspiration for Heaven and immortality, which, the author says, was written "by some great-souled Aryan thousands of years ago":

> Where there is eternal light, in the world where the sun is placed, in that immortal, imperishable world, place me, O Soma.
>
> Where King Vaivasvata reigns, where the secret place of Heaven is, where those mighty waters are, there make me immortal.
>
> Where life is free, in the Third Heaven of Heavens, where the worlds are radiant, there make me immortal.
>
> Where wishes and desires are, where the place of the bright sun is, where there is freedom and delight, there make me immortal.
>
> Where there is happiness and delight, where joy and pleasure reside, where the desires of our desires are obtained, there make me immortal.

This and other quotations are from very old Brahmin books, but the author shows no disposition to ignore the ancient records nor the immortal truths of the Christian Scriptures. The facts and illustrations of the book are gathered from all sources.

Stories.

SAXE HOLM'S STORIES. New York: Scribner, Welford & Co.

It is difficult to analyze the acknowledged charm of these stories, which have appeared from time to time in *Scribner's Monthly;* and now include, in their book-form, "Draxy Miller's Dowry;" "The Elder's Wife," sequel to "Draxy Miller's Dowry;" "Whose Wife Is She?" "The One-Legged Dancers;" "How One Woman Kept Her Husband;" and "Esther Wynne's Love-Letters."

Dealing with topics that necessitate much worldly knowledge, the manner of treatment is so essentially unworldly that we must consider the author one who is "in the world, but not of it."

This contrast of material and disposition develops itself in the most prominent characters of the successive tales; especially in that marked individuality, the character of Draxy Miller, at once modest and bold, musculinely strong, and femininely tender. The most con amore analysis of character occurs in the story "How One Woman Kept Her Husband;" and the most winning psychological interest clings to the sketch—possibly drawn from life—"Whose Wife Was She?"

Many sweet little poems are intermingled with the prose; among them—forming a part of the Italian-sceneried "One-Legged Dancers"—is

...estroyed himself in a fit of melancholy; ...bbe Briant, her secretary, bustled about ...ouse, locked up the Prince's papers, ...ing that "everything here belongs ...adame de Feucheres," and the plate ...put under the guard of one of her ...lings. It was only at twilight on the ...f his death that some pieces of pa... ...artly burned, were picked up by the ...ce by the King's Secretary. Among the thus preserved were, "The King—Vin... ...s—unfortunate son." When the bits of ...were put into the hands of the chief law... ...he exclaimed, "Here is the truth!" More ...found, there was enough writing to show ...hey were portions of a letter written by ...Prince to Madame de Feucheres, in the ...e of a last will, concluding with a touching ...cript to this purport: "I ask that I may ...uried at Vincennes, near my unfortunate

A Humorous Idyl.

BUZZA-BUZZ; OR, THE BEES. Translated from the German of WILHELM BUSCH by HEZEKIAH WATKINS. With the Original German Illustrations, and Twenty-eight Original Designs by Park Benjamin. New York: Henry Holt & Co.

A gift-book of the laugh-provoking kind, prettily bound in bronze-color, stamped with black and gold.

The author of this humorous idyl of the Bees is known to American readers by his story of "Max and Maurice," and by the reputation which he has gained abroad by his designs for the *Fliegende Blatter*, the German *Punch*.

The rhyme, which tells a tale of the tender passion, is profusely illustrated by colored designs—two at least on every page, excepting in cases where the whole page is devoted to picture, as the processional Buzza-Buzz of the frontispiece, and the "Helter-skelter, there they go." The captions of the chapters, and the various portraits of Honey-Lovers in their predicaments of hap and mishap, will afford much amusement to people who have an eye for the ridiculous.

The Cary Sisters.

BALLADS FOR LITTLE FOLK. By ALICE and PHŒBE CARY. Edited by MARY CLEMMER AMES. New York: Hurd & Houghton.

A daintily-bound octavo volume; pictured, exteriorly and interiorly, with sketches of birds and butterflies, grasses and flowers, and abounding in descriptions of country children and country things. The title-page-illustration takes its subject from "Griselda Goose," the longest of the ballads.

The introduction by Mrs. Ames alludes with much tenderness to the sisters, who were so beloved, and who were the friends of little children.

The volume contains sixty poems, thirty-three of which are by Alice, and the remainder by Phœbe Cary. It will doubtless be chosen as a Merry Christmas and Happy New Year gift for the little ones by those who cherish the names that give a personal value to its contents.

St. Paul.

THE CHARACTER OF ST. PAUL. By J. S. HOWSON, D. D., Dean of Chester. New York: Dodd & Mead. Chicago: Jansen, McClurg & Co.

We need not tell our religious readers that this work is from the pen of one of England's most able divines. The different traits in the character of St. Paul are discussed, in five lectures, with marked ability. In the last lecture, his courage and perseverance are brought out in a strong light, and held up specially as an example which all Christians should emulate. So, in fact, are some special traits noticed in each of the preceding lectures. It will do any one good to read Dean Hewson's book.

Law.

HILL'S PROBATE GUIDE; JURISDICTION AND PRACTICE IN COUNTY COURTS ACCORDING TO THE STATUTES AND DECISIONS IN THE STATE OF ILLINOIS. By EDWARD J. HILL. Chicago: E. B. Myers, No. 93 Washington street.

This is a concise and valuable work,—exactly the thing for gentlemen of the legal profession to have on their tables for convenient reference. It is also a guide for executors, administrators, guardians, and conservators, in the management and settlement of estates. It has just been issued, and, of course, contains the latest information on the subjects of which it treats.

Theological.

THE QUESTION OF HELL: AN ESSAY IN NEW ORTHODOXY. By a Puritan. New Haven: Wilson & Co. Chicago: W. B. Keen, Cooke & Co.

In this little book the author—whoever "Puritan" may be—discusses the old question of the existence of a place of torment for souls after death, with great acuteness and force. As might be expected, he combats the orthodox view vigorously; but it may reasonably be contended that very little, if anything, new can be said on either side of the question.

Legal References.

AN ALPHABETICAL INDEX. SHOWING PARALLEL REFERENCES TO THE SEVERAL CASES IN THE ILLINOIS REPORTS SUBSEQUENTLY REVISED, MODIFIED, EXPLAINED, APPROVED, OR MAINTAINED BY THE SUPREME COURT OF ILLINOIS: From Breese to the 57th Volume Inclusive of the Reports. By GEORGE R. WELDING. Chicago: E. B. Myers & Co., No. 93 Washington street.

The title-page, copied above, will give all our legal readers an accurate knowledge of the contents of this book. They will at once know and appreciate its value.

Epistolary.

LUCY MARIA. By MRS. ABBY MORTON DIAZ. With Illustrations. Boston: James R. Osgood & Co. Chicago: W. B. Keen, Cooke & Co.

The author has thrown her observations on Society, and all sorts of subjects, in the form of letters. The style is easy and flowing, and the sentiments of the letters we have been able to look over are good. We venture to commend it to the attention of our young readers.

For the Boys and Girls.

GILES' MINORITY; OR, SCENES AT THE RED HOUSE. By MRS. ROBERT O'REILLY. Boston: Roberts Brothers. Chicago: W. B. Keen, Cooke & Co.

Books for children come to our table almost without number. The young people seem to be in no danger of having nothing to read. The book before us is a collection of interesting and amusing tales, told in attractive style.

Periodicals Received.

Gem of the West for December. C. Aug. Haviland, Chicago.

Voice of Masonry for December. John C. W. Bailey, Chicago.

Northwestern Review for November. R. R. Dearden, Chicago.

Ladies' Own Magazine for December. M. C. Bland & Co., Chicago.

Wisconsin Lumberman for December. The *Wisconsin Lumberman* Publishing Company, Milwaukee.

Chicago Teacher for December. Jeremiah Mahony, Chicago.

American Bee Journal for December. W. F. Clarke, Chicago.

Young Folks' Journal for December. Lukens Sisters, Brinton, Pa.

American Booksellers' Guide for December. American News Company, New York.

Literary Notes.

Ireland is "Ur of the Chaldees,"—so Mrs. Anna Wilkis says, and takes a whole book to say it in.

—Prof. George Rawlinson is about completing his great historical work by a volume entitled "The Seventh Great Oriental Monarchy, or a History of the Sassanians."

—Blanchard Jerrold is traveling about the continent at work on his forthcoming Life of Napoleon III., of which the first volume is to appear in January.

—Mr. John Fiske, of Harvard College, is now in London. A work of his entitled "Outlines of Cosmic Philosophy, based on the Doctrine of Evolution," is soon to appear.

—The first edition of Mill's "Autobiography," consisting of 3,000 volumes, was sold in six days.

—It was not because they had read Mark Twain that the Y. M. C. A. of Colchester, England, placed his books on the index expurgatorius, but because of the horrible comic illustrations on the cover.

—Stanforth, of London, is to publish "Ashanti and What We Know of It," by Vice-Admiral Hay.

—Rejected contributors form so large a class in England that they support two magazines, whose pages contain nothing that has not been declined by the editors of other periodicals.

—Ruskin's latest lectures are a series of six on wood and metal engraving, under the characteristically perspicuous title of "Ariadne Florentina." He is issuing them one by one, with profuse explanations and apologies.

—It is told of the late Mrs. Janet Hamilton, the Scotch poetess and essayist, that she could not read, and that she dictated all her compositions to her husband, who was a shoemaker.

—A large part of the second volume of Beecher's "Life of Jesus the Christ" is in type, and he is hard at work upon its completion, although it will not be issued until spring.

—"Malcolm" is the title of George Macdonald's new story, which will be commenced in the January *Lippincott's*.

—A book that has venerable claims to attention is announced among the English "new" books: "The Romantic History of Sakya Buddha; translated from the Sanscrit into Chinese, by Djnanakuta (A. D. 600), and from the Chinese into English."

—The most noticeable production of the year in France is the "Book of Poetic Laurels Strewn Upon the Grave of Theophile Gautier," by some 150 living writers—French, English, and German. Mr. Swinburne contributes six poems, two of which are in French.

—When the manuscript of Carlyle's "Sartor Resartus" was put into Mr. Mill's hands, he thought slightly of it. He says: "I did not, however, deem myself a competent judge of Carlyle. I felt that he was a poet and that I was not; that he was a man of intuition, which I was not, and that as such he not only saw many things long before me which I could only, when they were pointed out to me, hobble after and prove, but that it was highly probable he could see many things which were not visible to me even after they were pointed out."

—The "first series" of George Henry Lewes' work on "Problems of Life and Mind" is just ready in England, under the title of "The Foundations of a Creed." In it the author endeavors to establish the creed of a philosophy founded on the Knowable, to the utter exclusion of what he considers the Unknowable.

—"The Inferior Sex" is the subject and the sub-title of a new novel by a Cincinnati lawyer, to be published by Lee & Shepard. If it's a fair question, to which sex does the man of law refer? The first title of the book is "Mrs. Armington's Ward," and the author is D. Thew Wright.

—Donn Piatt, of the Washington *Capital*, meditates the publishing of his letters from Europe the past summer in a volume. There never were any like them, and the publisher who could combine these in a volume with those of Watterson, of the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, would either lose his character or make his fortune, perhaps both.—*Springfield Republican.*

—The Springfield *Republican* gives the following estimate of magazine circulations: *Harper* claims, and no doubt has, a circulation of 135,000 copies. *Godey's Lady's Book* circulates more than 100,000 copies, mostly at the South and West, while *Lippincott* is variously set down as circulating from 5,000 to 8,000 copies only. *Old and New* probably equals these figures, the *Galaxy* goes up perhaps to 15,000 or 20,000, and the *Atlantic* something higher, while *Scribner* has a steady sale of some 50,000 copies.

—A very curious and valuable contribution to American history is about to be made in a work which J. W. Bouton will publish, and which was prepared from MSS. preserved in the State Paper Department of Her Majesty's Public Record Office, England, under the editorship of John Camden Hotten. It contains "original lists of emigrants, religious exiles, political rebels, serving-men sold for a term of years, apprentices, children stolen, maidens pressed, and others who went from Great Britain to the American plantations, 1600-1700, with their ages, the localities where they formerly lived in the mother country, the names of the ships in which they embarked, and other interesting particulars."

—Now, that William Tell and his clan are disposed of and we have all confessed to being mythtaken on that score, cometh the Hon. Aaron Goodrich, United States Minister to Belgium, to tell us that Christopher Columbus wasn't really his name, and that he wasn't what we thought him, and that he didn't discover what he or somebody else has pretended. Mr. Goodrich has been devoting the leisure of his seven years in Europe to the examination of documents and other evidence on this subject, and he has succeeded in convincing himself thoroughly that the popular opinion as to the person commonly known as C. C. is altogether wrong. The Appletons are to give him an opportunity early next year to convince the public also.

Some Odd Incidents of a Letter of Byron's.

The following letter of Lord Byron, a correspondent of the *Athenæum* says, has never been published before:

"PISA, April 12, 1822.

"DEAR W.: Why don't you take a turn in Italy? I should be delighted to see you again, which is far more than I shall ever say or feel for your island, or anything therein. They complain of my abusing England, my mother country—a step-dame, I take it. I made out a list the other day of all the things and persons I have been compared to. It begins with Alcibiades, but it ends with the Swiss giantess, or the Polish dwarf—I forget which. I have now to add another description, sermonized by Parson Styles depicting me as 'a denaturalized being, who having drained the cup of sin to its bitterest dregs, is resolved to show that he is no longer human even in his frailties, but a cool, unconcerned fiend.' That's damnably cool—that's flat—parson! Well, I hope that nighbor-loving divine's holy rage will not put you in bodily fear of being cannibalized by such an ogre as the author of sundry blasphemous works—should you cross the Alps. A fig for all their clamor—'Come one, come all'—we will fight it out. When I once take you in hand, it will be difficult for me not 'to make sport for the Philistines.' Now we look upon ourselves as something, oh! fellow with some pith—how we could lay it on! I think I see them wincing under the thong, the pompous poltroons. Sunburn me if I don't tan their asses' skins for them. As to what I have said about you, never mind; it was only behind your back, and under those legitimate circumstances, why, even our best friends cannot expect us to spare them. Pray reply; news are worth money. Believe me, always, yours very affectionately, BYRON."

Now in Disraeli's "Venetia," Lord Cadurcis, who represents Byron, has the following conversation with Herbert, who is Shelley:

"Now is not it the most wonderful thing in the world that you and I have met?" said Cadurcis. "Now I look upon ourselves as something like, eh! Fellows with some pith in them. By Jove! if we only joined together how we could lay it on! Crack, crack, crack! I think I see them wincing under the thong, the pompous poltroons! If you knew how they behaved to me!"

Cadurcis continues:

"'I made out a list the other day of all the persons and things I have been compared to. It begins, well, with Alcibiades, but it ends with the Swiss giantess or the Polish dwarf, I forget which.'"

Cadurcis says again:

"'And then they complain of my abusing England, my mother-country—a step-dame, I take it.'"

It is plain that Disraeli has seen this letter, or that the letter itself is one of the curious forgeries of Byron made by the person calling himself George Gordon. Gordon claimed to be Byron's son, and it will be remembered that the forgeries attracted great attention about 1852. Gordon may have made [illegible] or somebody else m[illegible] matter. The handy[illegible] This letter has be[illegible] A. Bright for [illegible] friend who [illegible]

SWITZERLAND.

Chamounix --- Mont Blanc --- Coleridge's Hymn—The Mer de Glace.

The Simplon and the Hospice of St. Bernard.

Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.
LAKE MAGGIORE, Italy, Oct. 15, 1873.

On the 20th of September, with an Episcopal clergyman, whose wife is the daughter of one of Chicago's oldest citizens and early settlers, we started from Lausanne for Chamounix. We had been waiting several days for fine weather, and, after the storm which delayed us, we were blessed with a week of absolutely cloudless weather,—days as charming as one of our brightest, clearest days at home in October; and I am sure no country in the world can boast of finer days than those of our American autumn. We stopped the first night opposite the Gorge de Trient, to visit this gorge and the

FALLS OF SALLENCHE.

The falls are beautiful, but the gorge is a wonder. A rapid mountain-torrent rushes through a high mountain. The granite rocks, by some tremendous convulsion of Nature, have been torn asunder from base to summit, and the stream comes rushing, foaming, roaring, over its rugged pathway, creating rapids, falls, and cascades of every variety of form. This stream is at the bottom of a deep chasm; so deep that the rays of the sun never find their way to the bottom; and the chasm, or gorge, is only wide enough for the stream. Over the stream, and far above it, and yet hundreds, and in some places thousands, of feet down in the chasm, has been suspended, by wires, fastened into the rocks, a foot-bridge, or scaffolding, along which you walk for a half-mile into the heart of the mountain, steadying yourself with your hands against the rocks, sometimes on one side and sometimes on the other. From this bridge thus suspended, you look down to the torrent, and up, far up, to the sky, when the rocks do not meet over your head and shut out the light.

The next morning we started for Chamounix by way of Martigny and the Tete Noir. After leaving the path that leads to the Great St. Bernard, we commenced rapidly to ascend, and spent six or eight hours in climbing, by zigzag paths, one mountain pass after another, until we reached and passed around the Tete Noir, and then

MONT BLANC,

with all his majesty, burst upon us, and, for the last four hours of our journey, he towered up before us, without a cloud, or even a wisp of vapor, to interrupt our view. There he stood for hours, with his majestic dome covered with the eternal snow, cutting the clear blue sky as sharply as the white sails of a ship, when the sun shines full upon it. To the right rose the sharp and pointed pinnacles of the Aiguilles Rouges; and the rosy light on these naked granite needles, that literally pierced the sky, suggested their name. Amid scenes of unequaled majesty and grandeur, we passed on towards Mont Blanc, but we never seemed to approach any nearer to it. The valleys were sometimes as wild, dreary, and sombre as the dark shadows of unclad rocks rising thousands of feet on each side of our path and mountain torrents rushing down their sides could render them; and at others there would be a green valley, with fruit-trees and vines on its sunny side, Swiss cottages, the sweet smell of new-mown hay, and the gentle tinkling of bells on the cows and goats, as the animals cropped the rich grass along the hill-side. Now and then we could hear

THE ALPINE HORN

echoing up the valleys, as the herdsman signaled his herd or his associates. The meadows and pastures of these valleys were covered with the greatest profusion of the most lovely flowers; sometimes the meadows were so full of the blue crocus, now blooming the second time this season, that it would be difficult to place your foot upon the green turf without crushing them. Blue-bells, violets, and heath, and the most beautiful ferns, were growing in the greatest profusion and luxuriance. We passed at almost every half-mile the way-side cross, the shrine, the crucifix, to suggest or stimulate the devotion of the herdsman and the traveler. Amidst these varied scenes we passed on until evening approached, and we saw the shadows creep up the sides of the mountains, and the rosy and purple light linger on their summits, and at sunset we arrived at Chamounix, directly under the shadows of Mont Blanc, and at his very feet.

The next morning early I threw my windows open; it was quite light, but Mont Blanc was between me and the sun, and I waited long before he rose above the clear, pure snow of the summit; so long I waited that I recalled the

GRAND HYMN OF COLERIDGE,

written in this valley, while waiting for the sun. Apostrophizing Mont Blanc, he exclaims:

Hast thou a charm to stay the morning star
In his steep course? So long he seems to pause
On thy bold, awful head, oh sov'reign Blanc!

It was Sunday morning, and I read this sublime hymn, worthy of the scene in which it was written. Let me quote a few more lines:

Ye living flowers that skirt the eternal frost!
Ye wild goats sporting round the eagle's nest!
Ye eagles, playmates of the mountain storms!
Ye lightnings, the dread arrows of the clouds!
Ye signs and wonders of the elements!
Utter forth God, and fill the hills with praise.

Thou, too, hoar mount! with thy sky-pointing peaks,
Oft from whose feet the avalanche unheard
Shoots downward glittering through the pure serene,
Thou kingly spirit throned among the hills,
Thou dread ambassador from earth to heaven,
Great Hierarch! tell thou the silent sky,
And tell the stars, and tell you rising sun,
Earth, with her thousand voices, praises God!

It was the Sabbath, and we all gathered in the English chapel, right under Mount Blanc, to join in humble worship to the Great Being whose sublime creations were around us. We were strangers from many far-off lands, but the little room was full. Nearly all joined in the responses and in the hymns, and it was very pleasant in this wild valley to hear the service to which we were accustomed at home.

On Monday morning we all met at an early hour around the breakfast-table, and congratulated each other that we had a bright and cloudless day for our excursion to the

MER DE GLACE.

Our party had been increased by two interesting clergymen: one from Wisconsin, and the other from Massachusetts. They were of differing denominations of Christians; but, meeting among the Alps, had liked each other so well that they were making the tour of the mountains together, on foot. At 8 o'clock the mules were at the door, and with each a guide. We started up the mountains. At first we passed some green pastures; and then through forests of pine and fir, fragrant with the grateful smell of evergreens. The clear, bracing air of the mountains came rushing through their branches, and these "murmuring pines" recalled the noble evergreens, the pines and hemlocks, of Otsego. The clergymen on foot soon overtook and passed by our mules, and we saw no more of them until we reached the little chalet where the mules are left, and where we cross the ice on foot,—the Sea of Glass. On each side the mountains rise, high and precipitous; and near are some of those peculiar granite peaks called needles, rising thousands of feet, very nearly perpendicular; so steep that snow will not lay or lodge on their sides; their sharp points pierce the very clouds. The space between the mountains—from a quarter to a half, perhaps in places a mile wide—is occupied by the glacier. The ice was rough and irregular as the waves of the sea in a storm. At places were holes, and openings, and crevasses,—some small and some large. Through some of the openings the water came, and you might thrust in your alpenstock and find no bottom. We started to walk across with pantaloons rolled up to keep them dry; but it was not very wet. The passage was not very difficult. Occasionally our path led over a ridge of ice several feet high, with crevasses of unknown depth on each side; but the guides with their hatchets cut steps, and, with the steel-pointed alpenstock in one hand, and the other hand in that of the guide, ladies can make the passage without danger. It was amusing to watch the party of travelers cross over the more difficult places. Some were quite timid and a little dizzy. A very fat old Englishman wished to turn back. He stood hesitating on the side of a ridge of ice a long time, until nearly all the party had passed, and he looked very wistfully towards the shore from which he started.

"Young America"—ran back and forth several times across the difficult place, and at last cried out, "Come on Johnny Bull; it is quite safe," and so indeed the old gentleman found it, as he seized the hand of the guide and made the passage. All having crossed, we lunched on the mountain near

THE "MAUVAIS PAS,"

and then descended to the valley. This pass is rather serious to those who have not strong nerves. The path leads along the sides of a very precipitous cliff, rising high above, and has been made by blasting a pathway in the side of the rocks sufficient for a passage. A chain by which you hold on is fastened into the side of the rocks; so you have a narrow path in the rocks, with no protection on the lower side, the chain close to the rocks on the other, and then rocks rising above you as far as you choose to look up, and below you. Some hundreds, and at places some thousands, of feet, is the glacier. The views as we made the descent were very grand. In addition to the wild path, the granite peaks, Mont Blanc, the glacier, and the sweet valley beneath us, we had, every few hundred feet, waterfalls rushing over the rocks into the Sea of Ice which we had crossed. On our way down, I noticed at one time a view which I had never before seen:

THE VALLEY OF CHAMOUNIX

was divided into two hemispheres,—the upper one, made by the high mountains which inclose the valley, constituting the sides, the clear sky overhead being the roof, and a stratum of clouds floating half-way down the sides of the mountains, and on a line with us, was the floor or basis. Beneath these clouds we could look down into the valley, the clouds forming an arch from mountain side to mountain side; and beneath the arch was the whole valley, with village, church, meadows, hay-makers, cottages; and occasionally the bark of a dog or the tinkle of a bell could be heard, as if coming from another sphere. It was to me a scene entirely novel and very beautiful.

In the evening I called at the house of an old guide. A Russian Professor had lost his life while exploring the glacier the week before. He had been abandoned by his guides, and left to die alone on the ice; and every one was justly, as it seemed to me, condemning the guides. The old guide whom I was visiting (whose name I cannot recall) told me

THE STORY OF HIS DOG,

a fine, noble fellow of the St. Bernard breed, who lay on the floor at our feet. "That dog," said he, "seems to love to explore the mountains. He knows whenever a party is going to [redacted] overtaken by a [redacted], and lost their way. They found shelter at first in a sort of cave in the rocks; but, the storm continuing, they became utterly bewildered. The letter represented that the first day the party were hopeful; they had some provisions and spirits, and with considerable effort kept themselves from freezing. The storm increasing in fury, their provisions exhausted, utterly bewildered as to their position, they became less and less hopeful. The letter is in the shape of a journal, and records the various efforts made to find their lost path, and the continued increase in the violence of the storm. They dug with their hatchets a hole in the ice sheltered by the rocks, and for more than twenty-four hours hoped for rescue by the guides from the valley; but, none coming, they gradually sunk into despair, and, when hope deserted them, rapidly one after another sunk into "the sleep that knows no waking." The writer seems to have been the last survivor: He mentions in his letter the names of his companions, as one after another yielded to the torpor which precedes death; he then adds: "My feet are already frozen; my hand is so nearly frozen I can scarcely guide the pencil." He sends affectionate messages to his children, commends his soul to God, and adds: "I die in the hope of being saved by Christ," and drops his pencil and sleeps! Some years afterwards the bodies were found near each other, and in the pocket of his coat was found the letter.

The striking picture of Napoleon climbing the Alps by the Great St. Bernard is familiar to all. In 1800 he determined to construct a great military road over the mountains into Italy, and employed, under the most skillful engineers, 30,000 men for six years, and the result is

THE SIMPLON.

Considering the obstacles overcome, it is the finest road in the world, and well worthy of the magnificent triumphal arch which at Milan commemorates its completion.

On Thursday morning, Oct. 5, I left Brieg, starting with my family in a light carriage with four horses, to go over the pass. It had been raining all day on Wednesday, and, although clear on Thursday, the ground a little way up the mountain-side was white with snow. As we climbed higher, the snow was everywhere, and kept getting deeper and deeper the further we ascended; but, as the weather was not very cold, we were glad of an opportunity of seeing the Alps entirely covered with snow. It was a constant climb for six or eight hours,—up—up,—one zigzag after another; and as we rose higher, peak after peak, all around us, made their appearance, all covered with snow; or else the clear, clean granite was too steep for snow to lay upon,—until we were surrounded on every side by the high Alps. This ride gave us a clearer idea of the wild, stern, gloomy character of the higher Alps than any thing we had before seen. The evergreens—the pine, the fir, the larch—extend far up the sides of the mountains; the leaves of the birch had not yet fallen; they were of a deep orange, and contrasted most beautifully with the evergreen, and both with the white snow, which lay in masses upon the branches. The grass was still of a rich green, and, wherever it could be seen, we had the most beautiful contrasts. Flowers, too, were to be seen under the overhanging rocks and in sheltered places, and we had the rare good fortune of seeing

SPRING, AUTUMN, AND WINTER

in the same landscape. The road was as perfect as the best skill of the engineer and the most complete execution could make it,—everywhere of a perfect grade, hard, smooth, and thoroughly drained. It was often made by blasting out a bed first in the solid rock,—the lower side sustained by solid walls of masonry, 50, 100, 200 feet high; everywhere the best culverts, bridges, and aqueducts to pass over, or carry over or under the road the mountain-torrents that came roaring down the sides of the rocks. Along all dangerous places solid protection-walls were built on the lower side of the road, to prevent the possibility of accident; and everywhere, at equal distances, low granite pillars were set along its boundary. It is a grand work, and a noble monument to the memory of Napoleon. As you approach the summit, the gorges are deeper and more gloomy, the sides of the mountains more precipitous, and the danger from avalanches, especially in spring, greater. Here are a series of stone houses of great strength, often built under the shadow of overhanging rocks, called "Refuges,"—places to which travelers, when overtaken by storms, may go for shelter. There are nine or more of these; at one place there are six within a space of two miles. In places where the danger from avalanches is greatest, stone galleries of immense strength have been built. In one or two places waterfalls pass over the road. The galleries are made by blasting a roadway through the solid rock, and this is protected by a long roof, made by turning arches from the rocks on the upper side, and the lower resting on immense buttresses of masonry. They reminded me of the base of the columns of some grand old cathedral. So strong are they that avalanches pass over them into the valley without crushing them in. They are incomparably stronger than the snow-sheds which are intended to protect the track of the Pacific Railway over the Sierra Nevadas.

Near the summit Napoleon caused to be built a very large stone structure for the

MONKS OF ST. BERNARD.

This they keep as a Hospice. For some time before we reached it, we had felt the chill of the mountain-air; the snow had been creaking under our carriage-wheels; and, as we drove up to the door, the welcome-bark of a noble St. Bernard dog sounded very pleasantly.

It is sweet to hear the honest watch-dog
Bay deep-mouthed welcome as we approach near home;

but never was "watch-dog's bark" sweeter than that of this St. Bernard as we reached this refuge, more than 6,000 feet high. We were kindly welcomed and warmed by the monks, and we went over the building, finding it very comfortable. Pictures of St. Bernard and of Napoleon were in the parlor. By the side of each bed we found a rug made of the skin of a St. Bernard dog, dressed with the hair on, and his head stuffed so as to look life-like; so that the occupant of each bed would seem to be guarded by one of these faithful animals.

We slept at the little hamlet of Simplon. Here, around a bright, blazing wood-fire, and with mountain-fare, we were made comfortable; and in the evening read in the register of the inn the memorandum of a traveler who, in passing over from Italy in March, 1833, had been overtaken by a storm; had sought shelter in one of these refuges, but had found it entirely buried under an avalanche of snow. At last, after great difficulty and danger, he succeeded in reaching the inn. Here he was detained five days by the snow. After five days he went on to the Hospice and over to Brieg, passing over the tops of the galleries, the mouths of the interior being closed up by the deep snow.

The next morning we went down the mountain, through the magnificent

GORGE AND VALLEY OF GONDO.

This is a narrow opening through rocks which almost meet thousands of feet over your head, bare and steep; with waterfalls and mountain-torrents, of almost every shape and height, at almost every turn; with many tunnels blasted through the rocks, some of them more than 700 feet long, and yet so well constructed, and so easy and perfect the grade, that you may safely drive a four-horse carriage on a trot all the way down! In this gorge we saw one of the stone refuges which had been completely crushed in by an avalanche; and not far away in the valley were the remains of snow-banks which were even then, in October, several feet deep. But gradually the snow entirely disappeared, even from the sides of the high mountains; the grass and foliage became more and more green and luxuriant; pines, chestnuts, birch-trees, figs, and vines became common; and soon, making a sharp turn around a rugged cliff,

A LOVELY ITALIAN VALLEY

lay at our feet. A granite column marked the boundary. We pulled up at the Custom-House. Italian girls brought us grapes. An Italian officer approached, and politely touched his cap. "Good morning, Signor, have you merchandise or tobac?" "No, sir." "Pass on, Signor," said he, and we were in Italy.

I can scarcely conceive a greater contrast than that of the stern granueur of the Alps, and the dark, wild gorge of Gondo with the smiling landscape which welcomes you as you approach Lago Maggiore.
I. N. A.

"SAVED ALONE."

'Twas night, and o'er the waters deep
A sable mantle spread:
The Ville du Havre sped along,
Without a fear or dread.
Sweet were the dreams of sunny lands,
Of homes and friends afar,
As night, in quiet, peaceful folds,
Had wrapped each slumberer there.

When suddenly, in wild distress,
The dread alarm was given,—
Like thunderbolt from cloudless sky,
Such was the dread collision.
O God! what terror seized each heart!
What anguish and despair
Were borne in accents wild and free
Upon the midnight air!

Among the many kindred hearts
That perished in the wave,
A mother tried with feeble arm
Three children dear to save;
But vain the help of human power
Where ocean-billows lave,—
The perils of their short life done,
They sank in one low grave.

But one was left of that loved band
To tell the tale of grief;
"What shall I do?" the mother cried;
O what can give relief?
Hope bids the troubled breast be calm;
Their struggles now are o'er;
They're waiting on the other side,
Upon the sunlit shore.

Though pleasant scenes may greet the eye,
And mirth and joy abound,
And feeble faith stretch every nerve
To catch one cheering sound,
Still weary hours will come and go,
Nor will the gloom depart;
While Memory wakes, that scene of dread
Must linger in the heart.

CHICAGO. MARY A. STRAUB.

A Literary Curiosity.

From the Nation.

In the Boston Public Library there is a book which deserves to be classed with the famous Portuguese "New Guide of the Conversation," as one of the curiosities of literature. It is entitled "A Guide for Strangers in the City of Antwerp," and seems to have been published about forty years ago. The work commences with the following "advertisement:" "The underwriter prevents every Gentleman and Stranger that all the alterations and improvements which may be projected and executed in one or other public establishment, shall be immediately rectified, and that the plates of this work shall therefore remain untouched. Phillippe Ville, the Editor." A few pages are devoted to an historical account of the city, in which the author, with a praiseworthy devotion to the truth, remarks that, "when there is question of establishing the beginning of some famous cities, they have recourse to merveillous evenements, and for not throwing ourself in the doubtfulness of fabulous antiquities, we shall only keep us to what history offers." He has no need, however, to trust "on the annals," as "the construction of her buildings prouves its ancientness, and on examining this city, one shall find vestiges, which will bring us from age to age." "Its origin was of a middling extend. His most considerable augmentation has been done by John the Third in 1314; by Charles the Vth in 1543, the city, could not contain the prodigious nombre of inhabitants, who came thither from every part, for establishing themselves, encouraged by the situation of his Port, and the wealth and abundance of this trading city, an enlargement of 1600 steps in lenth on 244 broad, was required, that portion of ground contains the magnific Hause-House of which we shall still speak afterwards." But, leaving these dry details, we pass to the description of the bridges: "Four magnific swiping bridges on the same manner as those in Holland serve for the communication of the quais, from the citadel, till the doks, they are placed on the entrance of four canals, wich enter in the town, very commodious and sure for vessels of a small description to load and unload there."

M. Ville is most interesting, however, in his accounts of the various works of art in his "nature country." Commencing with the cathedral, he says: "Every one avoud, this temple is fare out the finest in the kingdom, its lengthness is of more than 500 steps its largeness of 240 and its elevation of 300. . . . This monument was burned in 1533, excepted the choir, a great part of it had been damaged without the vigilance of the burghmaster. . . . In 1797 this magnific Temple has been spoliated by profanus and sacrilegious hand. The fame year they sold very cheap, the precious things, which had been respected till this period, and soon the enemies of holy religion attained their wishes, this temple represented in a few time but a confounded heap of ruines! If any precious things have been conceived, it was only by zeal for arts, and it is a wonder that we can still admire this church and steeple, yet eight days and these two monuments were for ever demolished. In 1810, these monuments took a new aspect by the cares of Mr. H——, and by the solitude of the administration, at the great satisfaction of the true friends of religion." Following the lead of our author, we pass through the Cathedral, stopping for an instant before "the Pulpit sculped by P. Verbruggen," until we come to Rubens' master-"peace," "The Descent from the Cross." At this point the simple descriptive style is dropped, and language better suited to the subject is used. The birth-throes of genius are vividly portrayed as fellows: "Rubens has been heaving in several parts of this picture, it is smoothed and accomplished, and however all is vigorous and animated." The highest eloquence is reached in the closing words: "He deals with the wisest discerning to every figure his just part of affliction in this hard case, and with the greatest knowledge he unites sentiment of love to that of veneration, it is an hart-felling scene, which electrises the soul it is an august ceremony of religion which penetrates it even to exaltation." An exact knowledge of art is shown in the criticism of another of Rubens' works: "It has been acknowledged by juridict juges that this picture . . . is of a fine drawing, and recollect under this rapport the grandiose of the Caraches." Speaking of an "Assumption of the Virgin," M. Ville says: "All is in movings and occupied by the principal action, these follow with their eyes, the holy Mother . . . those amazed of the miracle and being as tranquil, cast their eyes towards the glorious way . . . the aerial sight is produced there to the highest top of understanding." Over the grave of Rubens is "a precious picture composed with genius, drawed with puriness, gracefulness seduces everywhere and at every moment we discover them." A "Crucifixion" by Rubens (in the Museum) is the subject of this favorable criticism: "The Virgin is deeply afflicted; but the promises of his son fortify her against the pangs of a swoon. The horses are of exquisite beauty that in the corner of the picture who seems to cheer up, is a mighty good thought which makes diversion." In a description of still another of Rubens' "workkx," we read: "St. Francis of Assizo feeling his dead approaching desired to be led to the foot of the altar. . . . His clothes are pulled out and naked." But we must end our quotations, though we have left untouched "the magnific church burned by thunter," the Embaracadore, "with its two landing places, between which are double steps of blew marmor," and the "Galery where is a picture of Zaccheus, one of the leaders of the republicans."

THE MISSING BONDS.

How $20,000 Was Taken From the Fountain Savings Bank.

And How the Money Was Recovered.

From the New York Times.

I do not think that any story in this incredulous age gains additional strength from the assertion that it is founded on fact. All I have to say in regard to what follows is that, as to the main events of my story, what I write is absolutely and unequivocally true, and that if it was necessary I could place my finger to-day on some of the principal actors. I have purposely disguised all the names, places, and persons, and facts, with intentional carelessness, thrown the story-teller's drapery over the main facts, as an artist might cast a somewhat flimsy fabric over a lay figure.

Wall street is full of

STORIES OF STOLEN BONDS,

and the efforts of the police and detectives to find out where the missing values have gone to. To catch the thief is one thing; to find the money stolen is something else. To detect the former is not so very difficult, but to find the latter is quite another thing. It may, I think, be safely said that twice out of three times the missing values are undiscoverable.

Why should we mouth it? Compounding felony is, if not quietly whispered, very often broadly hinted at. That such arrangements made with thieves and robbers are of frequent occurrence, no one doubts. Human nature is weak and detectives are unreliable. The banker has $50,000 worth of United States bonds stolen from his safe. This amount of money or its representative suddenly withdrawn from his capital may ruin him. If he leaves the matter with the detectives, he may or may not get his money back; the probability of chances is decidedly against it. Say he is fortunate enough to recover his money; he will have to pay roundly for it. The fact of his having lost such a large amount of money, if his credit is sensitive, may wreck him financially. If the banker or merchant is a nervous man and of an excitable disposition, his name and the circumstances of the robbery, printed in large letters, will be published in a thousand papers throughout the country. Very frequently the facts of the larceny will be written in such an exaggerated manner, containing even innuendoes expressed as to his carelessness and imbecility in regard to money, or just as often the suspicion stated that the amount was nothing like as much as was reported, that the unfortunate loser will be driven to desperation. It is hard enough to lose money, without being called an imbecile or a rascal. The most cool and cold-blooded men often, under such circumstances, would be

GLAD TO COMPOUND FELONY.

Of course I am no advocate of treating with robbers, and what I write is not to be understood in the least as advocating it.

The bonds are lost. They are worth 100 cents on the dollar. The loser may have to pass twelve months of constant agony before he gets them back (we are taking one of the cases of the more fortunate character), and then has to pay for them, in detective fees, say but 10 per cent in money, but at over 90 per cent in personal wear and tear and mental anxiety.

Say that in some mysterious way the banker receives an intimation that the thieves would like to arrange matters for a mere 15 to 20 per cent, and he accepts? He has been robbed only a week ago, and then he gets his bonds safe back again, though he may have paid several thousands of dollars to secure them. The facts I have briefly descanted on are known to many on Wall and Broad streets, and on Exchange place.

Some five years ago two or three good places were wanted in Templeton for certain

QUITE RESPECTABLE OLD GENTLEMEN.

They were by no means superannuated men, nor had they gone beyond their period of usefulness. These old gentlemen, who were perfectly suave, and correct, had been unlucky in life, but were fortunate enough to have younger friends whom they (the old gentlemen) had helped at the outset of their careers. Clerks had got to be men of wealth and position, while the old heads of the firms who had first employed them had gone down in the world.

A savings bank, the Fountain, with an ample capital, furnished by the younger men, was founded, not so much for the accommodation of the thrifty poor, as for the personal advantage of the eminently honest, quiet, and respectable old gentlemen, who, drawing a modest $1,500 to $1,800 a year, could manage matters quite satisfactorily for the Fountain Savings Bank, the stockholders, the depositors, and themselves. As economy was a paramount consideration, no extra clerks were to be hired. The two old gentlemen were to act as Cashiers, Treasurers, bookkepers, entry clerks, and general accountants.

Matters went on quite pleasantly. Occasional deposits came in, which were increased, and the old gentlemen, cultivating the neighborhood, warmed up with the work, and conscientiously did their duty when they advocated thrift and economy. In fact, the results were quite satisfactory, and the old gentlemen, for a certain time, were never happier in their lives than when managing the Fountain.

One day, there lounged in

A QUIET-LOOKING MAN,

certainly a mechanic, and of the better class, too. The man's clothes were decent, a trifle worn, and he had on a colored shirt. There might have been just a curl of wood-shaving mixed with his hair, and from the brim of his hat, as he took it off, there fell a little shower of sawdust. In fact, he smelt of yellow pine, and was, to all intents and purposes, a carpenter.

"He was not a rich man," he said, "only able to save a scrap here and there. Careful wife. Nothing like that, but a growing family. Good boss and all that, and fair wages. What the boss paid him, on a pinch, might keep them all, but was doing a fair stroke of night-work. Wasn't a spreer. Took his drink sometimes, when he wanted to, but not habitual. The gentlemen in the bank knew that a little never did any harm. Yes; he thought they were sensible. Well, passing along—he went by the Fountain Savings every blessed day—thought he would drop in. Was it only 6 per cent they gave? That wasn't enough. Wasn't a business man much, but had heard that money was worth as much as that by the single month over in New York. What did they do with their money? Well, bond and mortgage was safe. Would they let him have a statement? Didn't expect he would understand much, but the old woman and the boss would, and he would carry it home. Liked the look of the Fountain. Was a plain man himself, and, though he would be glad enough himself to build the insides of some of those savings banks, with their rose-wood moldings and beadings and that sort of thing, didn't believe it helped a concern much. Would do for a hotel or a barber-shop, but he went in for what was plain, he did, and he would bid them good-morning, and he might or might not call again."

A week afterward he did call, accompanied by a friend, and the two old gentlemen felt sure of opening a new account.

"IT'S THE BOSS.

He believes in savings banks, and he and the old woman says they think you are safe—they do," said the carpenter. "Pity you hadn't thought of it before, Hosea," said the boss, "though I ain't a bit better off nor you. What I have got is some mighty sorry houses—had to take 'em for mechanic's lien. Hang me, if workmen ain't better off now than the bosses. If this here Hosea does make a deposit or so, and a fellow wanted just a little mortgage on a fair house—first mortgage, mind you,—you wouldn't mind obliging a man, would you? Of course I know that's a matter the Directors usually looks to. Hosea, you ain't got a circular, have you? Left it at home? Well, then, let me have another. Hosea, put your money in at once, and that's my advice," and, having given his views, asking for a circular, the boss ceased speaking.

The journeyman carpenter hauled out a wallet, and counted out slowly, one, two, five, ten, fifteen, twenty, thirty dollars,—most of it $1 bills, and a great deal of it in fractional currency and some 5-cent pieces. Some of the small bills fell on the floor. Now the obliging Cashier made it 75 cents too little, and now it was 50 cents too much. In the meantime the other old employe was looking up a circular. He wanted a fresh one, with a pea-green cover, for Hosea's Boss. At last the count was made correct, a pass-book was brought, and the big book for signatures was graced with Hosea's signature after quite an amount of labor and a blot. The circular of the Fountain Savings Bank, with the pea-green cover, was then politely handed to Hosea's Boss, and they left, as

DID AT THE SAME TIME

a certain tin box, containing exactly $20,000 in United States bonds, the property of the before-mentioned Fountain Savings Bank of Templeton.

How it was done no one ever knew, and no one will ever pretend to know. All the old gentlemen knew about it was, that when the day's labors were over, some five hours afterward, when they went to look up the safe, the black lacquer box was gone!

Police! Detectives!!

Of course they were put to it straight, and they moused over it, and ferreted at it, and got on a trail, which they declared to be as strong as a cable, which twisted itself into two trails, then into three, and then into a thousand, each strand of which turned out to be as flimsy as a cobweb, and would not stand any tension. Then the Fountain Savings Bank Directors, with much good sense and no small expediture of money,

GAVE THE DETECTIVES UP.

Queensby was one of the Directors of the Fountain, and though the loss of the $20,000 never worried him at all, as the Fountain was perfectly solvent, and, if necessary, he could have made up any deficiency in their capital in five minutes, nevertheless Queensby was curious to know how the trick was done. Being of a singularly persistent and obstinate nature, he thought it over for months, and then was forced to give it up.

Some ninety days after the robbery, Queensby was in the Corridor Hotel, in New York. He had an engagement with a capitalist, and was waiting for him. Presently a gentleman came toward him, looked him straight in the face, and said: "Are you not Joseph Queensby?"

"I am," was the reply.

"Well, then," said the person, presenting a card, "this is my name. Take it. It may be of use to you some day."

Mr. Queensby took the card and read, "Chaucer Loftus."

"Mr Loftus? And how can you be of use to me?"

"I am to be found very often here," said Mr. Loftus,, "though I make no appointments. People mostly find me when they want me," added Mr. Loftus, rather sharply.

"I am still ignorant of how you can serve me," replied Mr. Queensby.

"WHAT ABOUT THOSE BONDS?"

inquired Mr. Loftus, in the most nonchalant way, and, bowing to Mr. Queensby, vanished.

Now there was nothing remarkable about Mr. Loftus. His mien was quiet and his bearing that of a gentleman. He wore no jewelry, save a quiet guard chain. His mustache was not dyed, and there was not even the faintest glimmer of flash about him. If there was anything remarkable about the man it was that his linen was particularly well done up, and that his hands and feet, of peculiarly elegant proportions, were neatly gloved and shod.

"Bonds!" said Mr. Queensby; "can this man know anything about them? Can he be a receiver? Impossible." Nevertheless, Queensby found it worth his while to frequent the Corridor Hotel quite often

Once again Chaucer Loftus, Esq., quietly approached him. The words were few.

"Bonds!" said the Director.

"Precisely," was the reply.

"You have them?"

"I never said so."

"To come to business—what are they worth? I ask for curiosity sake. What would we have to pay to get them back?"

"TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT

on the dollar—say $5,000, neither more nor less," and away went Mr. Loftus.

Police and detectives again.

More chain cables of facts, twisted around detective capstans. Some of them this time, at the start, seem as if they would stand some small amount of tugging, but when a true strain was put on them, they commence parting again, like rotten fishing lines. Now and then something was hooked up, but, when it did come up, the snoods were found either to have had their hooks snapped, or to have brought to the surface bunches of worthless weeds. Every possible preserve was fished; and at last, some person was arrested who had been trying to sell the bonds. Not that the detectives found it out, but it came to the surface in a natural way. Examinations took place, and the court got up a blind alley. Justice sometimes gets there of its own accord, the goddess being blind itself, and that was the end of it. Young man who had the bonds honorably discharged—only saw the bonds for a second—never handled them, and that was the proper conclusion, for the young man was undoubtedly innocent.

Now the Fountain Directors met again. Wiggles made an impressive speech, as did Woggles (the latter the more exhaustive). The two old gentlemen who took Hosea's $30 when he took their $20,000, with the assistance of his boss, were catechized for the five hundredth time, and were worse muddled and more at sea in their statements than ever. Like the cat in "Little Alice," all they could say was, that "It vanished." The poor old gentlemen went home, utterly extinguished, and took to their beds for weeks. Wiggles said: "Philanthropy demanded that the money must be found;" and said Woggles: "Much good can be done with $20,000,—less 25 per cent. Said Wuggles, the financiering Director, "With great care and good judgment them twenty thousand dollars, less 25 per cent, as my brother Director says, may fructify—in fact, put us on our legs again." "The Fountain may still give out streams of fluid to the thirsty," said Wiggles. "But you are

COMPOUNDING WITH FELONY,"

remarked Mr. Queensby, quite sharply.

"I ask you if there is the least chance of our getting our bonds back any other way?" put in Wiggles, dogmatically.

"None in the least. The detectives——" went on to say Queensby.

"Are quite as bad as the thieves," arose as one voice, the cry of all the Directors.

"Compound then," said Mr. Queensby.

Not one of the other Directors said yes; but they all nodded, and though the book of minutes has no record of the fact, Mr. Queensby acted on their judgment.

"How much now?" asked Queensby, meeting Chaucer Loftus at the Corridor.

"Now?

OH, 35,"

benignly said Loftus.

"It was 25 before."

"Now they are 35; they may be 50 before long."

"Is this your address?" asked the acting Director.

"Certainly it is, and not ashamed of the neighborhood."

"I will think over it. I may see you again, perhaps to-day."

Queensby went to his bank and drew a certified check for $7,000, and hurried to the address on Mr. Loftus' card.

It was a neat, quiet-looking residence. A tidy maid-servant who opened the door said, "Mr. Loftus is in," and Queensby was ushered into the drawing-room. The parlor was plainly, yet comfortably, furnished; on the walls there hung quite a neat collection of engravings, and the table was covered with magazines and with two or three recently-published English works of merit.

Mr. Loftus came in after a few moments.

"I have brought with me

THIS CERTIFIED CHECK

for $7,000, and now the bonds," said Mr. Queensby.

"What bonds! Bonds? You must be mistaken—an error, doubtless! I never had the pleasure of seeing you before. Catharine?" Mr. Loftus touched the bell. "Show this gentleman the door."

"Is this your card, sir?" asked Mr. Queensby, enraged.

"My card? Strange! How did it come into your hands? A mistake—a comedy of errors. Catharine, show this person the door, and say to your mistress to have little Gertrude dressed, and that her papa intends taking a stroll with her."

Queensby was dumbfounded at this coolness, paused a moment, then left. Next day he was again at the Corridor Hotel, and there was Mr. Loftus. This time he had to approach Mr. Loftus. This gentleman's words were brief:

"If you think I am

SUCH AN INFERNAL FOOL

as to take a certified check you must have a very poor opinion of my ability. Bring notes to the house, any time within an hour." And Mr. Loftus, evading any more conversation, left.

Queensby drew out the money, and in an hour afterward was at Mr. Loftus' house.

"Now, my sweet pet," said Mr. Loftus to a pretty blonde-haired child, who was building blocks on the floor, as Mr. Queensby entered, "Papa has business now, and cannot be disturbed. So, now, that's a darling; run to Catharine and get dressed, and, by-and-by, papa will take you out for a walk. You will excuse me, Mr. Queensby," continued the fond parent, as he kissed the child and waved her to the door. "Little girls want so much more petting than boys." Now the child was gone, and Queensby and Loftus were alone. His manner hardly changed. "Ah, I perceive you have the notes. You will count them. Seven thousand dollars? Correct. You will give them to me."

"And the bonds?" inquired Mr. Queensby.

"You shall have them; but I want, and must have, the money first," said Mr. Loftus, just as quietly as ever, cutting the leaf of a magazine with a mother-of-pearl paper-knife.

"What security have I that the bonds will be returned?" inquired Mr. Queensby.

"THE WORD OF A THIEF, SIR,"

said Mr. Loftus, closing the book with a snap, and looking squarely at Queensby. "If you will give me the money, I shall lock it up here, and you must trust me. If not, take your money away with you. If you consent to my terms, in five minutes the bonds will be in your possession. I could not give them to you if I wanted to, for they are not here."

With a tremor Queensby handed over the piles of bills to Loftus, who, opening a safe in the back room, locked them securely up.

"We will now go to the hotel"—and saying this Queensby and Loftus went into the street. The weather was cold, and both had on their overcoats.

"A drink this raw morning would be excellent," remarked Mr. Loftus. "The brandy at the Corridor is passable. I mostly import my own in small quantities. In New York, everybody adulterates brandy so much. Is it not a shame that Union Square, which should be the tidiest of all places, is always in such a shocking condition? and that little scoundrel of a newsboy, who has splashed the mud over us. No, I do not want a newspaper," he said to the newsboy, "and clear out."

A DIRTY, RAGGED NEWSBOY,

thus addressed, who had a bundle of papers under his arm, gazed at the speaker, Mr. Loftus, for a moment with the utmost contempt, and then made use of some decidedly impertinent expression. Mr. Loftus made an attempt to strike the rude boy with his neat umbrella, which blow the boy evaded, jostling against Mr. Queensby. The incident was soon forgotten, as they neared the hotel, when Mr. Queensby's anxiety increased. "Have I," he remarked to himself, "been fool enough to throw away $7,000? If he is going to humbug me, I am capable of shooting him. What about those bonds?" he said aloud.

"Bonds! Why, my dear sir, my dear Mr. Queensby, here you have been carrying on Broadway, in the most crowded thoroughfare of the city, some twenty thousand dollars' worth of United States bonds

WRAPPED UP IN AN OLD NEWSPAPER

in your pocket. It is a mercy you have not been robbed. Your escape from losing them can only be accounted for by the fact that the outside of the package by no means represents the value of the contents."

Mr. Queensby felt in his overcoat pocket, and sure enough there was a goodly-sized package. The hotel was reached, and in a private corner the package was examined and the bonds, twenty-thousand dollars' worth in all, were found to be correct. Whether Queensby and Loftus tried the brandy at the bar of the Corridor we do not know. How the bonds came into Queensby's pocket can only be accounted for by the supposition that the newsboy put them there, but how these bonds were taken from the Fountain is still a mystery.

THIS IS PRECISELY HOW,

in this particular instance, a felony was compounded. There is no safer savings bank than the Fountain of Templeton, and during the late panic there was not even a run on it.

Of course, no pitcher can always keep going to the well and not get broken. So Chaucer Loftus, Esq., or the forger and bond-thief, whose real name is Spencer or "Spence" Pettis, got hauled up in due process of time, and is now an inmate of the State Prison of Massachusetts—but not on account of any little irregularity with the Fountain Savings Bank.

RECOLLECTIONS OF WEIMAR.

The Homes of Goethe, Schiller, Wieland, and Herder—The Two Courts of a German Grand Duchy.

Weimar (Nov. 15.) Correspondence of the New York Evening Post.

You have little idea how insignificant Weimar is to look at. You may try to face down the first impression by repeating over to yourself, as a sort of shibboleth, the names of Goethe, Schiller, Wieland, and Herder, but it is of little use. Your ideals will shrink away before the microscopic reality as wild-cat railroad bonds shrink in a Wall street panic. But you may ask, "Why come to Weimar with such preconceived theories of its material greatness?" There is no authority for it. Has not Goethe himself sung:

Petty among the German Princes is certainly my Prince;
Short and narrow his land, etc.

But I can only urge, in justification of my first impressions, that, in an age with such a strong drift toward materialism as the present one, the human mind will throw overboard sentiment and cling to the material point of view. There are in the outskirts of Weimar one or two presentable streets, and the Grand Ducal Palace, the Museum building, and one or two villas attract attention; but the centre, the nucleus, what was all of Weimar a century ago, is a crooked little village of the humblest pretensions.

Oh! how sole-torturing is its pavement! That of Rome, somewhat famous in the same line, is soft as buttered biscuit in comparison. At first I consoled myself that it had also tortured the sole of genius, but I was dragged back from my excursion into the ideal in learning that a century ago genius walked about here in the mud, without any pavement at all! With all that, I cannot bring myself to look upon the pavement of Weimar as a modern improvement. Stumbling along, one comes to humble abodes over whose doors are to be read the simple inscriptions, "Here lived Schiller," or "Here lived Herder," or "Wieland."

THE CHANGES OF A CENTURY.

On the border of the park stands Goethe's country house where he passed seven happy years; a house which would now suit very well a day laborer, but with which a bachelor like Goethe, whose mind was his kingdom, might well be content, especially if the Grand Duchesses who came would now, as then, be merry over beer and cold meat, and go away rejoicing over the new poem read to them from the fresh manuscript. Smallest and humblest of all is the little back hut in the park, which Goethe had had built in three days as a part of the mise en scene of a birthday frolic, but which the Grand Duke Charles Augustus took for a summer abode. From this little hut, where the gardeners now keep their hoes and wheelbarrows, the Duke wrote enthusiastic letters about solitude and the charms of bathing by moonlight in the Ilm. I would not advise any one to rise up from the reading of these letters and walk directly down to the Ilm; if he does, he risks embittering his existence by the shock of disenchantment. The river is at present a horrible vegetable brew, but in the interest of sentiment and all that is true and beautiful, I hope it is the dams and the mills that have done it, and that, as in the case of the street pavement, things were better a century ago.

GOETHE'S PARK.

Fortunately, as in that wonderful fairy tale where, just as you begin to feel uncomfortable from eating the deadliest poison, the antidote is found growing on the next tree, so here the beauty of the park lightens the disappointment caused by the filthiness of the river. The park is so very lovely, and so much more important a feature here than the town, that one sees at once the justness of that description of Weimar, which called it a "park with a town in it." There is the further charm about the park, that it was entirely relaid out by the Duke and Goethe, and in its present beauty is worthy to be classed, as Wieland suggested, among Goethe's poems. Landscape gardening was one of Goethe's passions; he treats of it largely in his botanical writings, and in the novel, "Elective Affinities," love-making and laying out parks go hand in hand.

THE STATUARY.

Bronze statues of the four greater lights of Weimar's firmament grace its streets. Herder's stands in front of the church of which he was so long pastor. Wieland's adorns an open square which bears his name. The Goethe-Schiller group is placed in front of the theatre, in whose direction they labored so many years in common. The group is by Rietschel, of Dresden. Goethe stands firmly erect with one hand on Schiller's shoulder, and with the other offers to Schiller a laurel wreath. Schiller holds in his hand a manuscript to which he has just confided his thoughts, and gazing upward, with head slightly thrown back, as if the fit were still on him, he with the disengaged hand coquets with the offered wreath. Modesty says no, merit says yes, and so he pushes away and yet accepts the proffered honor. Goethe is represented at about the age of 50, Schiller at 40. The group is interesting and the conception poetic. Schiller is the most successfully delineated, and was natural, for his character lends itself more readily to outward expression than the serene and tranquil wisdom of Goethe.

GOETHE'S HOME.

Goethe's town house—the house presented to him on his return from Italy by the Grand Duke—forms an exception among the humble abodes of Weimar's poets, and rises conspicuously above the lowly roofs by which it is surrounded. The upper rooms, which Goethe used as drawing and reception rooms, are let, and the lower floor is occupied by its owners, Goethe's two unmarried grandsons, who keep their grandfather's bedroom and study unchanged and carefully guarded from the public eye. I am not fond of going to a poet's house to see his old clothes and locks of hair, which are usually what his descendants have to show; but in the case of Goethe, his house is so familiar to us from his letters and from the hundreds of books which have been written about him and his surroundings, that I join in the regret that is everywhere expressed in Weimar at its inaccessibility. The owners look upon these rooms with so exaggerated a reverence that they treat them as a sanctuary; but this view is not at all in consonance with Goethe's own ideas, for his whole writings are full of himself, his thoughts, feelings, emotions and motives; and never having in any way endeavored to hide his life from the public knowledge, it is not likely he would have thought it necessary that after his death his chairs and tables should be hid away from anybody who felt a desire to see them.

In Wieland's and Herder's houses there are not even old clothes or locks of hair to be seen. But in Schiller's house, his study, in which he died, is preserved, as nearly as possible, in its original condition; and as the house has been purchased by the town of Weimar, this room is open to all visitors. Schiller mentions in a letter that the room had a pale green wall-paper, and a scrap of it having been found still clinging to the wall, the paper-hanger has carefully copied it, so that we feel assured that at least the "local color" is correct.

I need not go into an inventory of the furniture; more interesting are specimens of the poet's manuscript and letters, and especially his draft of the assignment of parts for the first performance of "William Tell." I may mention the writing-table, because it is the one of which one drawer was always kept full of decaying apples, whose odor was agreeable to the poet. If any one were to make out a list of the various stimulants to thought which genius has made use of, this one would certainly figure among the oddest. Goethe, sitting down by chance one day at this table, was overcome by this odor nearly to fainting. This trifling circumstance reminds us of the great contrast between the two friends in physical constitution. Goethe, as every one knows, was an Apollo in manly beauty. He had a love of pure air which his contemporaries thought fanaticism. Schiller was always sickly; wrote most at night amid this odor of vegetable decay, and was hurried by consumption to the grave at the early age of 45.

SCHILLER'S BONES.

Twenty years after Schiller's death a certain burgomaster, Schwabe, took it into his head to get Schiller's head as a precious relic. He had the vault opened, where the remains had been laid with those of ten other mortals, but to his dismay the coffins were all decayed away, and there was nothing but a confused mass of bones at the bottom of the vault. He took home the eleven skulls, numbered them, ranged them in a row and invited everyone in Weimar who had been personally acquainted with Schiller to come and see them. The visitors were taken one by one into the room, and invited to write down their opinions as to which was Schiller's skull, without the opportunity of consultation. All agreed upon the same number, and then Prof. Schroter, of Jena, after much difficulty, sorted out the bones of the skeleton from the heap, and the whole was placed in the library at Weimar. It is evident that the ideas of the present day in regard to the sanctity of the grave were not then prevalent. Goethe wrote some beautiful lines to the skull, and everything was pretty and pleasant, and recalls to us Hamlet and the grave-diggers.

Several years after, King Louis I. of Bavaria came to Weimar. He was a man of what, in ordinary people, would be called great rudeness of speech, but, being a king, it was only bluntness. King Louis was very much astonished to find Schiller's remains treated as a curiosity. I do not know how it was that he came to differ from the contemporary sentiment; it might have been that being a Roman Catholic, he thought human bones had better be in consecrated ground than rattling about in library drawers. However, the King wagged his rough tongue to such effect that as soon as he had gone the Grand Duke wrote to Goethe that, to avoid further remarks, he desired him to have a proper coffin prepared for Schiller's bones, and to have them laid in the Grand-Ducal vault. Goethe had a simple oaken box made, and on it had placed the single word "Schiller" in bronze letters.

THE BURIAL-PLACE OF GOETHE AND SCHILLER.

When Goethe died a similar coffin was prepared for him, and they now lie side by side in the Grand-Ducal vault, surrounded by the tombs of the Grand-Ducal family. "Goethe," "Schiller,"—these are their epitaphs; not a word of their titles as counsellors, or of the nobility which Charles Augustus was finally driven to confer upon them by the murmurs of his courtiers at having to associate with these plebeians. The wise Goethe knew when he placed the one word "Schiller" on the coffin that posterity would demand no more, and they who directed Goethe's interment did well to follow the precedent he had made.

THE GRAND-DUCAL LIBRARY.

The most interesting place in Weimar is the Grand-Ducal Library. I am not going to call it a "Walhalla," as every German does who writes about it, for the Walhalla was only a heaven of savages, and the name has been made ludicrous by King Louis's Bavarian-Greek folly at Ratisbon. It is a charming idea to decorate a library with the effigies of those who, by word or deed, have enlarged the domain of human thought, and this has been done here with a simplicity and an absence of pretension in thorough harmony with the spirit of Weimar's most brilliant epoch. On entering I find myself directly opposite a full-length portrait of Charles Augustus, near which are also the portraits of the Grand Duchesses Amelia, his mother, and Louisa, his wife. The Grand Duke, whose most distinguished title is that he was "Goethe's Grand Duke," was not simply a Prince who could confer favors and gather about him celebrities, which any Prince could do; but by the singular force and beauty of his character he held them here, and retained their esteem and affection through long years of familiar intercourse. A man whom Goethe could so love must have been more than a mere princely Mæcenas, nor to a weak prince could Goethe have addressed those attributes of affection which, however much they may vaunt his virtues, do not spare his faults. A few words from Goethe will suffice to characterize the Grand Duchess Amelia. "Whatever can give grace or charm to life," he says, "she sought, with wise moderation, to collect around her." . . . "She delighted in the conversation of persons of talent, and sought occasions of forming connections of this kind, of maintaining them, and of turning them to account; indeed, there is no one of any name connected with Weimar whose powers were not, sooner or later, called forth in her circle." The Grand Duchess Louisa was of a high-souled, self-contained nature. She was the sort of person to say the right thing at the right moment. After the battle of Jena, in the midst of the sacking of Weimar, she received Napoleon with a bearing so noble as to extort from him the exclamation, "Voila une femme qu'avec no deux cent canons nous n'avons pu faire trembler!"

These three form the central group around which the society of Weimar revolved a century ago. The two courts of Weimar, as Goethe jestingly called them, the princely one and the intellectual one, greet us in the library from bust and portrait. I spare you a list of names, but, to show the richness of the collection, I may mention that there are of Goethe three busts, three or four portraits, and a dozen or more different copperplates; of Herder three busts; of Schiller, two; of Wieland, a bust and two portraits; of Charles Augustus, three or four portraits and a bust. I will not dwell upon the stars of the second magnitude; sufficient to say that in the whole assemblage there are about forty busts and fifty portraits, not including the large collection of copperplate likenesses. Among the many curiosities is the diploma of citizenship sent to Schiller by the French Republic in 1792, and signed by Roland and Danton. Similar ones were forwarded at the same time to Washington, Franklin, Thomas Paine, and Anacharsis Cloots. Schiller's diploma was given to the Commander-in-Chief, Custine, to be sent across the lines, and, with the delightful French inaccuracy in regard to this side of the Rhine, was addressed to "M. Gille, *publiciste allemand*." For six years nothing was heard of it until it seems to have fallen into some one's hands who suspected that Gille might possibly mean Schiller, and forwarded it to Weimar. By that time (1798) the General to whose care it had been entrusted, and the Ministers who had signed it, had already perished on the scaffold.

Here it is, in this library, that one finds the true significance of Weimar, and they who may be oppressed by the material insignificance of the town go away from the library comforted.
A. S. G.

LIGHT.

The night has a thousand eyes,
And the day but one;
Yet the light of the bright world dies
With the dying sun.

The mind has a thousand eyes,
And the heart but one;
Yet the light of a whole life dies
When love is done.

—*London Spectator.*

Influence of a Dream.

The Troy Press says that the site of the State Street M. E. church, in that city, was selected through the instrumentality of a dream. Dr. John Louder, a prominent physician, who died upward of fifty years ago, was a leading member and worker of the Methodist denomination, and about the time it was proposed to erect an edifice in the vicinity of State street the good doctor dreamed that he saw a flock of white doves alight on the lots at the corner of State and Fifth streets. The impression of the vision was so vivid that the Doctor could not shake it off. He insisted that it was a good omen, and that the church should be erected on the lots above named. So strenuous was he in this that he carried his point, and the old State street sanctuary was erected to give way in due time to the beautiful edifice now located on the site of the old brick structure.

COLLECTIONS OF A CRITIC.

The Autobiography of Henry Fothergill Chorley.

Reminiscences of N. P. Willis, Lady Blessington, Count D'Orsay, Walter Savage Landor, Lord Lytton, Samuel Rogers, Paul de Kock, Southey, and Other Prominent Personages.

From the New York Times.

The career of Mr. Chorley might be cited as an illustration of the ill-natured assertion that critics are broken-down or unsuccessful authors. For thirty-five years he held a prominent position on the staff of the London *Athenæum*, doing much careful work in the way of literary and musical criticism; but the ventures of his own which he made during this same period in the way of plays, dramas, and novels, were nearly all such complete failures that, at one time, we find him exclaiming, "Save in the mere financial view, I do not care much about profit, but it is dreary work to write on and on and make no way." This lack of appreciation of his labors, and the atmosphere thrown around his early youth by the fact that his family were Quakers, and that he was compelled to smother his literary and artistic tastes for a period, because his friends insisted upon his drudging away at the desk of a counting-house in Liverpool, tended to render him so ascetic in disposition that he naturally developed into a

CRITIC OF THE SEVERER SORT,

and in the labors of that chilling profession the larger part of his life was spent. It seems curious that, while he as so keenly sensitive to the criticisms upon his own original productions, he could not only deal mercilessly with those of others whom he saw struggling in the same walk of life, but that he could also maintain, as he seems to have done real indifference to the animosities which his own severities aroused. Doubtless the retaliation thus provoked proved a serious obstacle in the way of his literary success. Not only did the *Athenæum* itself criticise his productions coolly but from numerous other sources he had abundant proof that the enemies whom his too caustic pen had called into existence were keenly on the lookout for him. One writer, for instance, like in a published review of one of his works of the "Chorleys and Show-beaons of literat," and from a private admirer he once received a letter, written in very black ink, and begin

"YOU VILE!!"

Of these coarse penalties Mr. Chorley writes: "I can truly; they only disturbed me inasmuch as they put hard material obstacles in the way of my attaining myself as a literary man." These annoyances, however, had their compensation in the friendship of numerous persons eminent in literature, art, and music, with whom his profession threw him in contact, and who were just enough to bear with the eccentricities, I discerning enough to recognize the worth and ability of this stern critic. Still the multitudinous those directly interested in literary matters rarely care about the libel of a critic. After a world has passed its judgment upon an author or a composer it is of veritable moment whether one or another may be predicted his sure, but the appetite for reminiscences of those who may have been popular favorites cannot be appeased, and it is this desire for a knowledge of the men and women whom Mr. Chorley knew that will secure for these volumes a large circle of interested readers.

Chorley's recollections

HIS OWN FAME

are worth an allusion. Amount of whom he was distinguished by a little readiness of wit, as the following ident will show. While staying with some friends in a country house, the family was surprised one day by the visit upon them of a large party who insisted on finding a dinner. Everything but dessert was finally provided, and, for this part of the repast, nothing could be found save a dish of last of green pears, which, aside for these visitors, would have been left to ripen. These, the whimsical gitmisisted, should be presented at the proper time. When she saw the dish coming, she exclaimed in a voice of deep surprise, "Are not these the famous Cleopatra pears?" The stratagem was successful—the dish was cleared, and "Cleopatra's pears" became a byword in the family as a symbol of much that can be made to pass muster, even become popular.

It seems rather odd that one Mr. Chorley's literary critical temper should have counted as one of his life-long and most valued friends a writer who produced so much that was purely superficial as did the late

N. P. WILLIS.

Mr. Chorley met him in 1834, while traveling in Italy. He says of him: "There was something very agreeable and fascinating his manner—a sort of gentle flattery that made you feel as if he had become peculiarly interested in you." He apologetically, he adds, I have been always too prone to attach myself to any one who would let me, so took him up on his own swing. Then he was a literary man of my age, and about my own pursuits, with much less of thought as he had bra of cleverness. And I believe for a time he did like me his way; gave me good advice about dress, manners, &c.—a little too magnificently I now think, and certainly was of use to me in making me modulate my voice. We read a part of Hamlet every day together; dreamed dreams and planned schemes, and canvassed our tailors' bills, etc." This last touch is thoroughly characteristic of the man he was describing, as is also Mr. Chorley's statement that Mr. Willis left London at that time full of the intention of marrying a Scotch lady with red hair, whom he had raised had fallen in love with him. Mr. Willis denied that Lady Blessington, too, was smitten, and he had a "boxfull of locks of hair as trophies of his Continental Don Giovannism." Mr. Chorley, by the way, owed to Mr. Willis the introduction to

LADY BLESSINGTON,

whose friendship seems to have been one of the brightest passages in his not very cheerful life. She is described as having been possessed of wonderful vivacity, and of a remarkable power of entertaining herself by her own stories, that of an Irishman in repartee, strange use of language, and bright touches of character. Her taste in everything was to the gay, the superb, the luxurious, but on the whole excellently good. Her eye was as quick as lightning, her resources were many and varied." Mr. Chorley repels indignantly the idea that she was a cold-blooded and unscrupulous adventuress, and claims that the "courage with which she clung to her attachments long after they brought her only shame and sorrow, and for this affectionate heart which no luxury could spoil and no vicissitudes sour."

OF COUNT D'ORSAY'S

kind and airy wit we have one or two admirable specimens. When Sir Henry Bulwer was on a mission to Constantinople, "*Quelle belle* was the Count's exclamation. "To send a mere among those Turks, with their beards, their hawls, those big, handsome fellows, a little as not like that! They might as well have sent a rabbit down the Dardanelles to give the brave idea of English fish." On one occasion the Count was seated at some dinner party next to Rolland, who happened to be in one of his facetious humors. She dropped her napkin; the Count picked it up gallantly; then her knife, then her fork, then her spoon, then her plate—and article the Count gallantly restored to her, but, last, when she dropped her napkin a second time, he turned and called to one of the footmen, "Put my *convert* on the floor," he exclaimed; "I will finish my dinner there; it will be much more convenient to my Lady Holland."

WALTER SAVAGE LANDOR

came before us in one of Lady Blessington's letters. Ex. Chorley describes him as having the finest man's head he had ever seen. He had the Johnsonian disposition to tyrannize in his talk, and he down law; but this was refined and refined an Old-World courtesy of deference toward the bright hostess, for which chivalry is the only right word. Now and then, however, Landor would break out into violent and paradoxical works, as he happened to do in the course of conversation with M. Dumas, the author of *Art Chrétien*, of all things in the world choosing to attack the Psalms. Lady Blessington, with her quick tact noticing that Mr. Landor was winced under the reverent criticism, skillfully turned the discussion by remarking in her arch, inimitable way, "Do write something better, Mr. Landor." It happened the at these soirees and elsewhere, Mr. Chorley was thrown in frequent contact with

BULWER LYTTON

He describes him as amazingly self-conceited,—"a thoroughly sane character but that it is the richest satin. He made personal appearance his idol, and imagined Voltaire as that of a strong tall man with his sash, cane, &c. Some adverse criticisms which Mr. Chorley passed upon some of Bulwer's productions interfered their friendship, but the breach seems to have been healed later in life.

The slights put upon him occasionally by the men of mark whom he met are now and then frankly related by Mr. Chorley.

SAMUEL ROGERS,

the poet-banker, seems to have conceived a dislike for the critic, which led him to treat him with gratuitous and boorish rudeness. "Whatever the case might be," writes Mr. Chorley, "Mr. Rogers did his best to make me feel small and uncomfortable; and it was often done by repeating the same discouragement. The scene would be a dinner of eight, at which he would say loud enough to be heard: "Who is that young man with red hair?" meaning me. The answer would be, "Mr. Chorley," etc., etc.; "Never heard of him before," was the rejoinder; after which Rogers would turn to his dinner, like one who, having disposed of a nuisance, might unfold his napkin and eat his soup in peace. But the most gratuitously ill-natured speech of which Mr. Chorley was the victim, he brought on himself by an act of politeness to Rogers. At an "antiant conzert" Mr. Chorley chanced to have a seat next the dowager Lady Essex. She was one of Rogers' prime favorites. Mr. Chorley happened to notice the old gentleman creeping down the side avenue, betwixt the benches, at a loss for a seat, and courteously arose, remarking to his neighbor as he did so, "Now, I shall give up my place to Mr. Rogers; good-night." While Mr. Chorley was stooping for his hat—"Come," said Lady Essex, in her cordial way, "Come, Mr. Rogers, here is a seat for you by me." "Thank you," said the old gentleman, fixing his dead eyes on Mr. Chorley as he was doing his best to get out of the way, "Thank you, but I don't like your company." In placing this incident on record, it must be confessed that Mr. Chorley completely revenges himself upon his brutal tormentor. Those who are familiar with the eccentricities of Rogers do not need to be told that others besides Mr. Chorley suffered from the petulant temper of this singular man.

PAUL DE KOCK,

as the translations from his writings have made him known to those on this side of the Atlantic, is an author regarding whose personality little curiosity is felt, yet there is something attractive in the description we have of him as Mr. Chorley found him at his house in Paris. Having left a note of introduction at his residence in the boulevard St. Martin, the call was shortly after returned. Mr. Chorley writes: "I opened the door, and there stood a short, middle-aged man, with a very prepossessing countenance, but intelligent and melancholy rather than gay, very thin and longish black hair (he is (1839), indeed, all but bald), a fine forehead, and mild, but observant, eyes. He was dressed in a black paliese, faced and cuffed with plush. 'Je suis Paul de Kock.' I was thoroughly glad to see him, and welcomed him my best in bad French; told him of the pleasure I had received from his writings, and we had some pleasant talk. His character seemed to me true to the feeling, and simplicity, and shrewdness of his novels. I have yet to find whether it be true to those looser parts which (pity on them) make so beautiful a series a sealed book to English readers in general. But as he spoke with affection of a son 10 years old (who plays the piano very well), I will believe him to be a good father at all events."

Coming back to England again, we have brief recollections of

SOUTHEY,

who, Mr. Chorley says, answered his expectations more thoroughly than any literary man he ever met. "His face is at once shrewd, thoughtful, and quick, if not irritable, in its expression—singular deficiency of span in its lower portion, but not deficiency of feature or expression; his manner cold but still in conversation, bland and gentle, and not nearly so dogmatic as his writings would lead one to imagine; talking, and talking well, a good deal about America. He was speaking of Miss Martineau patiently, but without respect, describing her as talking more glibly than any woman he had even seen, and with such a notion of her own infallibility." Hood is described "as quaint, as lazy, as deaf as ever, but always one of the most original people in his drolleries I ever met. There is a certain indescribable oddity that amuses me more than I can express."

Our own authoress,

MISS SEDGWICK,

came within the circle of Mr. Chorley's acquaintance about this same time (1839). "She is decidedly the pleasantest American woman I have ever seen," he writes, "with more of a turn for humor and less American sectarianism. The twang, to be sure, there is in plenty; and the toilet is the dowdiness (not the finery) of the backwoods; but then she is lively, kind, heartwarm; and I feel, somehow or other, almost on friendly terms with her, though I never spoke more than twenty consecutive words to her." Later he adds: "Miss Sedgwick has been returning the compliment of all English journalists by putting us all round on paper to a degree which is too bad. She asked, it seems, poor Miss Mitford's servants what wages they received and the like; and I hear has written that which is likely most sadly to compromise some of the Italian refugees in America, who were negotiating with the Austrian Government for a restoration to their families. I liked her so well in private, as an honest-minded, simple-mannered, cultivated woman, that I am really more vexed than there is any occasion for. I fear the next cage of Transatlantic birds will not run much chance of being very liberally dinnered and soiréed here; only everything passes off like a nine days' wonder."

At a later period of his life, Mr. Chorley's vocation as

A MUSICAL CRITIC

threw him into the most intimate relations with Mendelssohn, and the numerous cordial letters from the great composer, which are given, afford abundant proof of the heartiness of the friendship between the two, which endured until Mendelssohn's death. Gounod, Chopin, Liszt, Meyerbeer, and Berlioz among musicians; Grisi and Jenny Lind among vocalists; Mrs. Browning, Dickens, Carlyle, and our own Hawthorne among authors, are but the more prominent of those with whom Mr. Chorley had intercourse, more or less confidential and protracted. He speaks of all of these as few other men could, for he approached them with his critical faculties on the alert, and the demands of personal friendship were never allowed to take precedence when he was called on to discharge a professional duty. This unswerving honesty, his thorough conscientiousness, and his intense sincerity gained him a respect rarely vouchsafed to one of his profession, and give to the reminiscences with which these volumes are filled a value which very few such works possess.

The last twenty years of Mr. Chorley's life—he died Feb. 16, 1872, in the 64th year of his age—were spent in Eaton Place West, London. An incident related by Mr. Hewlett, who supplements the autobiographical passages of these volumes, is worth giving as illustrative of

THE GRIM HUMOR

of which Mr. Chorley himself was capable on occasion. While inspecting the house which he finally leased, the real estate agent who was showing it to him made some apology for the narrowness of the staircase. "Never mind," reptied Chorley, "I shall require a very narrow coffin." "I have sold a great many leases of similar houses, sir, but I never heard a gentleman make such an observation before," was the astonished man's rejoinder. It is certainly a satisfaction to know, as Mr. Hewlett remarks, that, "while Mr. Chorley's conviction that he should spend his last years in the house was justified by the event, that the staircase in question was witness to many a pleasant scene before rendering him this last service."

ALL EQUAL BEFORE GOD.

A Brahmin on a lotus-pod
Once wrote the holy name of God;
Then, planting it, he asked in prayer
For some new fruit, unknown and rare.

A slave upon the dusty road
Fell fainting 'neath his heavy load;
The Brahmin, thoughtless, straightway ran
And lifted up the fallen man.

The deed scarce done, he stood aghast
At touching one beneath his caste.
Behold, cried he, I am unclean;
My hands have clasped the vile and mean.

God saw the shadow on his face,
And wrought a miracle of grace:
The buried seed sprouse from earth,
And bloomed and blossomed into birth.

Its leaves were marked with letters rare,
And gladly read the Brahmin there
These words: "Count all of equal caste;
Then count thyself the least and last."

Scratching Matches on a Silk Dress.

From the Fond du Lac (Wis.) Commonwealth, Dec. 6.

There was quite a commotion at the residence of Mr. Charles Rhoden, on Western avenue, about 11 o'clock this forenoon. A fire was discovered in the clothes press. People rushed in and removed such of the household goods as they could from the building, but the flames were extinguished before much damage had been done the house. But the clothes in that wardrobe were sadly disturbed. Mrs. Rhodes lost four or five dresses, one a silk, and Mr. R.'s overcoat, several pairs of pants, and a dress coat were singed out of shape. How the fire caught was a mystery for an hour after it occurred. Their little 4-year old boy told one of the neighbors that he had had a good time scratching matches on his mother's silk dress. The mystery was solved. It seems that the little fellow had a fondness for lighting matches. This is not a very desirable time to have one's extra clothing destroyed, but Mr. and Mrs. Rhodes have reason to congratulate themselves that they lost no more, under the circumstances.

THE LAST PRINCE OF CONDE.*

A True Romance.

From Appletons' Journal.

Louis Philippe had sat upon the throne vacated by his distant kinsman, Charles X., a few days more than a month. With his amiable wife and his interesting young family of children, he had just transferred his household penates from the elegant apartments of the Palais Royal to the more splendid saloons and cabinets of the Tuileries. A little more than a month before he had been a private nobleman, living with comfort, but scarcely with luxury, alternately at the Palais Royal and at his country retreat; now he was the bourgeois sovereign, the King of the middle classes, and the founder of a new royal dynasty.

The King had just breakfasted, on the morning of Aug. 27, 1830, when it was announced to him that a mounted messenger had arrived in haste from Chantilly with intelligence of serious importance. The man was forthwith admitted to the presence of Louis Philippe, with whom were one or two Ministers, his secretary, and the young Dukes of Chartres and Nemours, his sons.

"Sire," said the messenger, "His Highness the Prince of Conde is dead."

The King rose in surprise, and asked:

"When did that happen?"

"He was found this morning, sire, hanging to one of the shutters of his bedroom-window, by his handkerchief, quite dead."

"What! Did he commit suicide?"

"It must have been so, Your Majesty. There are no traces of foul play."

"This was at Chantilly?"

"At Chantilly."

"And who were in the house?"

"A small party of the Prince's friends, sire, and Madame de Feucheres. That is all.

Louis Philippe turned to M. Guillaume, his secretary, and requested him to proceed, with Messrs. de Rumigny, Pasquier, De Simonville, and Cauchy, to the Chateau of Chantilly. Next in blood relationship to the deceased Prince were the Princes de Rohan; but the King either did not think, or did not see fit, to send them a notification of the sad event.

The strange news soon spread through Paris, extended to the boulevards, to the Champs Elysees, to the aristocratic Faubourg St. Germain, and even to the remote, irregular streets and squalid closes of Montmartre and St. Antoine. Salons and cabarets, cafes, and the coulisses of the theatre, were in a hubbub of amazement and conjecture over the mysterious occurrence; for the old man whose sudden and singular taking off thus stirred the Parisian world throughout that and many subsequent days was the last of an illustrious line, wifeless and childless, dwelling almost solitary in the ancient and spacious chateau, where the splendor of the Condes had rivaled, in more than one generation, that of Bourbon royalty itself. Had the poor old Prince, heart-broken at the downfall of the Heaven-anointed King, sought consolation in death? Had his mind given way, and thus led to an irresponsible suicide? Or was this the work of an assassin, perhaps of some familiar of his household, of some pretended friend, who had some secret motive for depriving him of existence?

The many conjectures which swayed hither and thither the groups of excited gossipers did not stop short with these questionings. King Louis Philippe had not won his crown by the unanimous voice of Paris, and there were thousands in the capital who, within a month of his succession, were bitterly disaffected against him. The partisans of Charles X. and those of a republic were equally exasperated; and any hinted taint upon the King's character apart was sure to be caught up and eagerly repeated, and to find its way in exaggerated rumor to every quarter of the city. There were knowing men on the boulevards in those August days, with sly looks and wagging heads, who gave a new turn to the suggestions of the causes of Henri de Bourbon's sudden death.

"There is something," they said, "beneath what appears. There is a darker mystery than you guess. There is a hidden romance behind this death-scene. They tell you that the Prince of Conde loved Charles X. and hates Louis Philippe; that chagrin at the fall of Charles has caused his death. Yet, look you, this man, who so hates the King that he dies because he is King, [illegible] his

[illegible] alone prompted by it. It was not unknown that Madame de Feucheres had been more than once received privately at the Tuileries since Louis Philippe's accession; and it was not less generally believed that, with many virtues, the King was inordinately parsimonious and grasping. His enemies, at least, concluded that Conde's fortune had not been left, without the assistance of some occult intrigue, to the son of a man whom he detested from the bottom of his soul.

The illustrious descent of the dead Prince, the romantic memories and picturesque beauty of the place where the tragedy occurred, and the singular connection of the newly-enthroned family with Conde and with his mysterious death, give to the history of the event much more interest than usually attends the stories of the deaths of Princes.

Louis Joseph Henri de Bourbon was the lineal descendant and heir of that Louis of Conde who, in the seventeenth century, won, by his feats of arms and statesmanship, the title of "the great." He was born in Paris in 1756, and was 35 years of age when the revolutionary States-General of France assembled at Versailles. His father, the then Prince of Conde, was a zealous adherent of the royal house with which he was connected by the ties of blood, by patrician interest, and by loyal affection. When the storm burst in 1790, both sire and son fled from their luxurious home at Chantilly to share in the vicissitudes of the royalist *emigres*. The son is described as having been, at this time, a warm-blooded, handsome young man, with the sallow Bourbon tint and the dark Bourbon brow and eye, and the hereditary haughty gait and aquiline nose, of the Condes. The Prince, the father, was now too old and feeble to take an active part in the hot struggle which ensued between the allied German armies on the one side and the forces of the new-born republic on the other; but Louis, inspired by family pride and patrician zeal, became one of the many aristocratic emigrants who took service under the banners of the Hapsburg and the Hohenzollern to fight against their own countrymen. He recognized in the tricolor the symbol of national disgrace rather than national sovereignty, and there seems little doubt, from his subsequent career, that his motive was as much an earnest belief in the right of monarchy and the abomination of democracy, as the self-interest which resented the persecution of his own family and the deprivation of its estates. He accepted a Captaincy in an emigrant regiment, and took a courageous and active part in the famous campaign on the eastern frontier, in which Dumouriez was the able but unsuccessful leader of the republican forces. Conde remained with the allies for three years, when, wounded at the assault of Berschiem, he was compelled to retire from the service. He lived for some time in seclusion on the Continent, observant though inactive; and in 1800 returned to England. In the meantime his eldest son—for he had married and lost his wife before the Revolution—had grown to manhood, the old Prince was dead, and he only awaited a favorable moment to enter into the possession of his splendid family estates in France. But a terrible calamity, blighting his life, and plunging him into a melancholy which seldom afterward disappeared, visited him before he again saw the familiar shores of his native land. His son, the noble and promising young Duke d'Enghien, having been seized at Paris by Napoleon, was ordered by that cruel tyrant to be shot without trial as a Bourbon traitor. The youth was taken at dead of night to the dark ditch of that gloomiest of fortresses, Vincennes, and there was sacrificed a life of brilliant promise to the intolerant jealousy of the Emperor. The story is told in French

*The main facts in this article are taken from M. Louis Blanc's "Histoire de Dix Ans" (1830-1840).

history; the world groaned at the crime, and the father was left a lonely and desolate old man. With D'Enghien expired the last hope that the splendid line of Conde would be perpetuated; the exiled Prince beheld in himself the last of the race which had so long illumined the annals of the monarchy.

The day of Bourbon retribution came. Napoleon, scourged at Waterloo, disappeared from the whirlpool of European politics; Louis XVIII. found himself at last secure on the throne of his fathers; and among his first acts was a summons to the faithful noblesse, so long exiles and wanderers, to return to their estates and resume their titles. Among those who availed themselves of the royal invitation was Louis of Conde. He had left France a stalwart and fiery young man of 33; he returned a grizzled, bent, wrinkled old man of 66. His Paris house, and his chateaux and domains of Saint-Leu and Chantilly were restored to him, and to these he retired, his spirits too broken, his mind too much engrossed by the sorrows of the past, to take part in the ceremonies of the court or the politics of the day.

In the lovely and secluded bourg of Chantilly were situated his ancestral castles and park. No domain in France is more replete with illustrious and romantic memories, none is more fit to be the home of Princes; while, since the destructive days of the first Revolution, the sad grandeur of an imposing ruin has been added to the antique picturesqueness of the spot. Earl Stanhope describes its beauties with an enthusiasm which every pilgrim to the home of the Great Conde has himself felt, though perhaps not able to give it expression so graceful and eloquent. He says: "I could still find scope to admire the wild recesses of that unpruned forest, those limpid and gushing streams, those light-green Arbele poplars, which have taken root among the ruins of the Grand Chateau, and which now surround it with their quivering shade; those mossy paths and those hawthorn-boughs; those gardens restored with care, and where the most beautiful orange-trees and the most brilliant flowers are once more shedding their fragrance." Chantilly Chateau and forest, imposing and luxurious as they were when the last Conde turned his weary steps thither, were but a splendid ruin of their former state. The statues and fountains, the terraces, with their richly-carved pedestals, the great canal, the noble old Grand Chateau, where the Grand Monarque wandered as the guest of his greatest subject, had disappeared; the vast stables were in complete though imposing ruin; the stately pastures were overgrown, the noble forest was choked with brush. Yet the Chateau of St. Leu still remained, and was all too large and splendid for the desolate father of D'Enghien; the forest was still unsurpassed in beauty and foliage; and princely comfort might still be enjoyed in the spacious gardens and the venerable halls. The old man might sit here and dream of that olden time when his famous ancestors, wearied of "action and renown," sought the luxurious ease and retirement of this very spot; where the revels rivaled those of Versailles, and where the Great Conde reigned in the midst of a genial and lavish hospitality. It is said that Louis XIV. was so jealous of Conde's good fortune in possessing such a retreat, that on one occasion he threatened to seize Chantilly and appropriate it to himself, by virtue of a provision in the Treaty of the Pyrenees. Conde bowed reverentially, and responded: "Sire, so be it; you may command. But I beg you to leave me at Chantilly as your steward."

The King saw the old Prince's meaning, and was prudent enough to forego his demand.

Many stories are told of the subsequent visits of Louis to Chantilly, one at least of which, related with infinite grace by Madame Sevigne, cannot be omitted. It is a story—like that which remains to be told of the last of the Condes—of chagrin and death; though the causes of the chagrin and the manner of the death were in singular contrast with those which put an end to the illustrious lineage of Louis de Bourbon. The following is a translation of the account given by Madame de Sevigne, and the truth of it is vouched for by more than one contemporary authority:

"The King (Louis XIV.) arrived at Chantilly on Thursday evening; the promenade and the collation served in spots carpeted with jonquils—all this went off excellently. They supped; there were several tables at which the roasts were wanting, in consequence of more dinners being required than had been expected. This had a great effect upon Vatel (Vatel was the Prince of Conde's chief French cook). He exclaimed several times, 'My honor is gone! Here is an affront which I cannot bear!' He said to Gourville, 'My head swims; for twelve nights I have not slept; pray assist me in giving the orders.' Gourville consoled him as well as he could. The roast which had been wanting, not at the King's table, but at the twenty-fifth, was always recurring to his thoughts. Gourville informed Monsieur the Prince of his state of mind. Monsieur the Prince went as far as Vatel's own chamber, and said to him:

"'Vatel, all is going well; nothing could be finer than the King's supper.'

"'Monseigneur,' replied he, 'your kindness overpowers me. I know that the roast was wanting at two of the tables.'

"'How so at all,' said the Prince, 'all is going perfectly well; do not distress yourself.'

"Midnight comes. The fireworks did not succeed.

"They are covered by a cloud; they cost sixteen thousand francs. At 4 o'clock in the morning, Vatel goes about everywhere; he finds every one asleep; he meets a little boy who is bringing two loads of sea-fish; he inquires of him—

"'Is that all?'

"'Yes, sir,' replied the other, not knowing that Vatel had sent to all the seaport towns. Vatel waits some time; the other purveyors do not come; he becomes wildly excited; he thinks there will be no further supply; he finds Gourville, and says to him:

"'Sir, I shall never survive this affront.'

"Gourville laughs at him.

"Vatel goes up to his room, places his sword against the door, and runs it through his heart; but it was only at the third stroke, for he gave himself two that were not mortal, that he falls to the ground dead.

"The sea-fish, however, arrive from all sides; Vatel is wanted to distribute them. They go to his room, they knock, they break open the door, they find him bathed in his own blood; they rush to the Prince, who is in despair. He mentions it mournfully to the King; they say it is to be attributed to too high a sense of honor, according to his views; they applaud his character; some praise, others blame his courage."

To this beautiful retreat, so redolent of romance and former grandeur, the last Prince of Conde retired in the early years of the restoration, muttering, "I have lived long enough!" It might be said that he was alone in the world; for neither wife, nor children, nor near relative, had been spared to him. Alone, however, he was not, but worse than alone. Already the arts of a beautiful, fascinating, and scheming woman had brought him completely into subjection to her will; and to this companion, whom he brought with him to Chantilly, where he provided her with a spacious and splendid suite of apartments, and every luxury which wealth could procure or insatiable vanity demand, he owed, directly or indirectly, his violent death.

A mystery always hung, and hangs to this day, over the origin of the Baroness de Feucheres. It is certain that she was an Englishwoman, the daughter of extremely obscure English parents, who had been brought up in the London streets, and had probably been born in some low slum of the metropolis. History first finds her on the boards of Covent Garden Theatre—a young and radiantly handsome girl, performing inferior parts, and seemingly introduced rather on account of the fascinations of her person than the brilliancy of her histrionic talents. From the stage she passed into the ranks of the demi-monde; and, after a feverish career, she succeeded in captivating the worn heart of the old Prince of Conde. She was also beloved at this time by a gallant and courageous young soldier of France, the Baron de Feucheres; and he, ignorant of the relations which existed between the ci-devant actress and the Prince, proposed marriage, was accepted, and, after a brief delay, led her to the altar. His discovery of her relations with the Prince resulted in an open rupture, whereon the fascinated old Prince openly resorted to Chantilly with his beautiful and imperious tyrant. Madame de Feucheres was not content with the devoted submission of the Prince, his lavish gratification of her every caprice, the splendid luxury with which she was surrounded at the chateau of St. Leu. No sooner had she got fairly ensconced there than her greed and ambition set to work upon the Prince's fondness or fears to acquire for herself a more permanent affluence than she derived from the living Prince's generosity. By alternately coaxing, wheedling, and threatening him; by surrounding him with paid creatures and spies of her own; by her manner, attractive alike when it was imperious and when it was fond—she finally induced the poor, jaded old man to make a will by which she would receive at his death, in her own right, the splendid domains of St. Leu and Boissy. This was in 1824, six years before the catastrophe of the second revolution. But even this concession did not content her; indeed, it only whetted her appetite for more. Soon after, she prevailed upon him to devise to her also the ancestral forest of Enghien, from which his unhappy son had taken his title, and of which she now even demanded and received the considerable income. Success in these efforts finally stimulated her to the great plot of her career—a plot which, with little doubt, involved the Prince's violent death, and into which entered, in some mysterious way not yet developed, the family of Orleans, destined so soon to ascend the throne of France.

Madame de Feucheres now meditated a deep scheme by which to retain, after the Prince's death, the vast properties which she had wheedled or browbeaten him into devising to her. Should he die, she would have to encounter the rival claims to the estates of the powerful family of Rohan,—the Prince's nearest heirs,—and it was necessary that she should form an alliance more powerful still. With this view she secretly communicated with the Orleans family. She proposed to the Duchess d'Orleans to persuade the Prince of Conde to adopt the young Duke d'Aumale as his heir; and, in reply to this proposal, the Duchess wrote an affectionate letter to this profligate woman, who had hitherto been shunned by the Orleans, and forbidden the entree to the Palais Royal.

"I am very much touched, madame," this royal lady wrote, "by what you tell me of your anxiety to bring about that result which you look on as likely to fulfill the wishes of M. le Duc de Bourbon; and, believe me, if I have the happiness to find my son become his adopted child, you will receive from us, at all times and in all circumstances, that support for you and yours which you are pleased to demand, and for which a mother's gratitude will be for you a sure guarantee."

Encouraged by Madame de Feucheres' representations of the favorable progress of her pressure upon the old Prince, Louis Philippe of Orleans—soon to be King—had the singular indelicacy to go in person to the man who he knew detested him and all his family, and entreat him to leave his wealth to little Aumale. The Prince of Conde was thunderstruck when this plot dawned upon him. He had always despised the Orleans, from the day that Philippe Egalite had voted for the death of his cousin, Louis XVI.; and now to be importuned to make a scion of this house the heir of his traditional estate and fortune was a bitter surprise in his lonely old age. But his "poor Sophie" did not permit him to rest until, wearied and broken by her persistency, having, it is said, "known no rest since this fatal matter had occupied his thoughts," declared that "his blood was on fire," and been excited into many violent altercations with Feucheres, he at last faltered. "My death," he moaned, "is the only thing they look for. Once they shall have obtained from me what they desire, *my life may be in jeopardy.*"

As a last resort, he appealed piteously to the magnanimity of Louis Philippe himself. He wrote to him a most touching letter, in which he declared the whole affair to be "infinitely distressing" to him, whereupon the wily Duke d'Orleans made a pretense of begging Madame de Feucheres to discontinue her efforts. She peremptorily refused; nor can it be easily doubted that she thus secretly pleased Louis Philippe.

One day the old Prince was in the billiard-room of his Paris hotel. M. Surval, who was in an adjoining room, heard loud talking, and, going in, found Conde red with rage.

"Only see," exclaimed Feucheres, who was with him, "in what a passion monseigneur puts himself, and without a cause! Try and calm him."

"Yes, madame," returned Conde, "it is horrible, atrocious, thus to put a knife to my throat to make me do a thing you know I so much abhor." He caught hold of her hand, and added, gloomily, "Well, plunge the knife in at once—at once!"

The next day Conde made a will, appointing the Duke d'Aumale his heir, and bequeathing Madame de Feucheres a property worth 10,000,000 francs. So matters stood when the Revolution of 1830 came, Louis Philippe became King, and Charles X. an exile.

It was toward the middle of August, 1830, that the Prince of Conde, who had now become permanently morose and melancholy, and who never heard the name of Feucheres pronounced without a certain senile terror, secretly told his confidential valet that he proposed to make a long tour, and to escape from Chantilly without the knowledge of the household. His strange actions meanwhile attracted the attention and roused the curiosity of his attendants. On the morning of the 11th his eye was found to be bleeding, and he explained it by saying he had fallen against a table, but afterwards said his temple had struck against the door.

Events at the chateau increased in mystery until the 26th. On the morning of that day Madame de Feucheres repaired early to the Prince's dressing-room, and soon the voices of both were heard, angry and threatening. A sharp quarrel, lasting for some time, ensued, and Madame de Feucheres came out of the room flushed with passion. By dinner-time, however, the storm seemed to have passed away. The Prince appeared at table, to which a few intimate friends had invited him, and was observed to be in unusually good spirits. He laughed and joked, and ate and drank heartily. The party repaired to the drawing-room, the whist-tables were wheeled out, and Conde took a hand at the same table with Madame de Feucheres, playing with zest till late in the evening, and talking cheerily throughout. Finally, he rose, waved a good-night to each friend with his hand, and as he went toward the door, turned and gave them a cheerful parting, "*A demain!*"

It was the last time that the last Prince of Conde was seen of men.

He was accompanied to his chamber by Bonnie, his doctor, and Lecomte, his valet. It is worth noting that Lecomte, the valet, had been selected for this service by Feucheres, and was at once a spy and a creature of that designing woman.

As Lecomte was leaving the chamber, he asked the Prince:

"At what hour will monseigneur rise?

"At 8 o'clock."

It was now the night of Aug. 26, and on the 31st Conde proposed secretly to leave the chateau, "to take a long journey," as he said; but his real project in taking this step can never be known. A longer journey than he had planned was now in store for him.

Throughout that warm, bright summer night all was apparently tranquil in and about the old chateau. The night-watch, who patrolled the terraces outside, from dusk to dawn, heard no sound issue from the vast mansion; the domestics slept undisturbed in the wing devoted to their lodgings; the guests were equally unconscious of any unusual event.

The Prince of Conde's sleeping-chamber was a small but richly-decorated apartment in the second story, with a yet smaller dressing-room leading from it. Madame de Feucheres occupied a suite of rooms in the story below, with her niece, Madame de Feseans. A staircase connected this suite with the Prince's chamber above, and also led from the entrance-hall of the chateau. The Prince's apartments opened upon the large central corridor. On the first floor, also, were most of the guest-rooms.

On leaving his master, Lecomte, as usual, carefully locked his dressing-room, by which access was to be had to his chamber from the corridor, and carried the key away with him.

Promptly at 8 o'clock on the morning of the 27th the valet appeared at the Prince's door and knocked, according to orders, before unlocking it. No response was given. Lecomte thought nothing of the circumstance, but, thinking the Prince still asleep, went away, to return in a quarter of an hour, accompanied now by Conde's physician. The knock was repeated; there was still the dead silence. The two men became alarmed at this, and hurried around by the larger staircase to the apartment of Madame de Feucheres. Madame de Feucheres heard their intelligence calmly, and said:

"I will go up at once. When he hears my voice he will reply." All in dishabille as she was, she hastened up, and began rapping vigorously at the Prince's door. The hollow sound of the echoed knock—nothing more.

"Open the door, Monseigneur!" she cried; "it is I, 8 phie; open the door!"

The noise of the rapping speedily summoned the guests and domestics, with terror-stricken faces, to the Prince's apartments. Lecomte unlocked the dressing-room door, and proceeded to that of the chamber, to find it securely fastened. A sharp knocking here only produced the same result. No slightest sound escaped from within. Then two of the valets were ordered by Madame de Feucheres, now deadly pale and leaning upon the Abbe Briant, her secretary, to fetch a heavy bar. This was used with immediate effect upon the panels, which, giving way, enabled Lecomte and the doctor to enter the chamber.

To the group without, their silence, after entering the mysterious room, was strangely protracted. They found it, in truth, very dark. The shutters of both the windows, which looked forth upon one of the noblest domains of France, had been tightly closed; only the flickering glimmer of a nearly exhausted candle, placed on the hearth, and screened by a large fender placed before it, relieved in the least degree the obscurity of the apartment.

It was by this dim light that the valet and the physician discerned the Prince of Conde, who seemed to be leaning against one of the windows with his head bent, as if peering and listening through the blinds. Lecomte hastened to throw open the blind of the other window, when a ghastly spectacle met their eyes.

The early morning rays fell upon the figure of the poor old man hanging from the bars which held the shutters. Around his neck were twisted two handkerchiefs, tied together; and these were fastened to the *espagnolette*, or bolt, which held the bars together.

The horrible pallor of his face told the story of death. The venerable head was sunk upon the breast; his legs seemed to be drawn up, as if fixed by a final spasm; the withered hands were closed tight, while his toes just touched the floor. Singularly enough, the handkerchief did not envelop the windpipe, but pressed the forward part of the jaw, passing thence to the back of the head, below the crown. Thus the Prince could not have been *strangled* to death.

The exclamations of Lecomte soon brought the household, who had been awaiting breathlessly in the corridor the word of the enigma, pell-mell into the room. Madame de Feucheres cast a quick glance at the Prince's suspended form, and fell to the floor in a violent fit. The servants began to moan, and to whisper to each other, "Monseigneur is dead! Monseigneur is dead!" The Prince's almoner came in, and examined the now almost frigid body. Madame de Feucheres was led away to her chamber, followed by her niece.

The death and supposed suicide of the Prince de Conde had been discovered about half-past 8. By 10 the Judge of Instruction of Pontoise, and Commissary of Police of St. Leu, were holding their inquest in the chamber of death, and before noon the event was known at the Palace of the Tuileries in Paris. Presently the Procureur-General, instructed by the King to report the facts to M. Dupont de l'Eure, Minister of Justice, reached the chateau, and proceeded to hear the evidence.

His report, made in the afternoon of that day, was pronounced by all Paris, whither every detail had by this time spread, as a grossly erroneous one. He declared that the Prince had died by *strangulation*; that there were no appearances of violence on his person; that he had been bolted into his chamber from the inside; and that it was undoubtedly a case of suicide.

Uncomfortable critics, not too friendly to the new dynasty,

METROPOLITAN MODES.

Christmas and Christmas Toilettes—Revival of Chambery Gauze.

Watteau Prevailing Over Worth's Operatic Equipments.

Costumes in New Favor—An Innovation in Walking-Boots.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, Dec. 11, 1873.

Having ceased to be thankful, we are preparing to be merry,—if merry we can be with the Fates against us. Trade is looking up a little, as is natural with the season; but the shops seem very different from their wont during the time of holiday-preparations. There are sundry new goods, but the old are artfully intermingled; and, while tempting baits of cheapness are flung in one's face at every counter, the human fish caught by them are not seldom "victimized," like their finny fellows.

The holiday-entertainments, this year, promise to be simpler than usual, partly because we don't want to spend much anyway, and partly because of a decided, though unexpressed, feeling that we should be sparing toward ourselves and our friends, for the sake of an extra generosity to the poor. I think the prospect is, that the suffering will be less this winter than in a more widely-prosperous year. Everybody has it in mind to give all he can possibly afford; and there are newly-formed charitable societies, beside the old ones, with practical workers among the members, and much private alms-giving.

Nevertheless, we mean to have Christmas as happy and bright as though no banks had failed and none of our railways had defaulted, and as though we could give jewels and art-goms in place of needle-books and pin-cushions.

Ordinarily, Metropolitans are rather lavish, not to say reckless, in their present-making, and feel their restriction recuh; but, on the whole, accept the situation gracefully. On every side you hear, "Oh! I shall make only useful gifts this year; luxuries must be done without." So dresses, furs, laces, shawls, fanciful neckwear, all sorts of articles of apparel, in fact, as well as inexpensive souvenirs, will be in order.

CHRISTMAS TOILETTES

are by no means overlooked in the present burst of economy. They are less elaborate, though prettier than I have seen them for many a year. Not infrequently, they are merely combinations of several old gowns; but this does not detract from their becomingness, which, of course, includes beauty.

The dress of a bride, who is to be dined, on Christmas-day, for the first time in her new capacity, is made of white silk and white cashmere. The petticoat (entre nous, it has appeared several seasons in various combinations, but is freshened by a new kilting) is of the silk (glace), with a kilting which appears to cover the skirt entirely. Confidentially, it reaches a trifle above the knee in front, but is less deep in the back. The overskirt and waist are cut somewhat like a Gabrielle,—or, as it is called nowadays, a Princesse,—dress. It has three wide box-plaits in the back, at the waist, and three deep loopings, which, however, hang gracefully, though rather flatly, over the tournure. In front it is closed like the old Gabrielle; but the broad band of swan's down, bordering the over-skirt, passes up the front seam (where it is closed) and around the throat. The close coat-sleeves of silk have a band of down following the square cashmere cuff, and outlining the armhole. Of course, the over-dress, though quite long, does not reach the bottom of the demi-train by fourteen inches behind, and barely covers the top of the kilting in front; while, on the sides, it is looped very high, almost to the hips. As you see, the dress is extremely simple, but wonderfully effective. Altogether, I think that the most effective costumes are those that are least trimmed.

GAZE DE CHAMBERY.

or what we should once have called sheer silk grenadine, striped in self-shades or contrasting tints, is popular again for polonaises, which everybody clings to, despite the Parisian fiat. It is often made over silk of the shade of one of the stripes, the polonaise and all the skirt-trimmings being of the thin goods. A charming robe of this description will be finished in a brief while. The silk is Nile green, and the gauze the same shade (the thin and thick stripe being alike in hue), of course a trifle intensified by being over the silk. The skirt is covered half-way up with five-inch bias ruffles of the gauze, edged with Valenciennes lace. (This doesn't suggest extreme poverty, does it?) A sash of a single breadth of the thin stuff, edged with lace, is caught on the right hip with a chain of finely-string, opalescent shells; is brought gracefully round the train, and held low on the left side by another chain of shells. The waist of silk, with deep points before and behind, is covered with bias folds of the gauze, laid on surplice-fashion, with rosettes of the lace in the pointed neck, and half-flowing sleeves, and a ruffle of it round the bottom of the waist. Do you think the shells a little startling? They belong to the gown, which seems as if spun from the froth of the sea. It might have been designed for some Naiad of Fifth avenue, because, after all, it belongs to the realms of high art instead of to Nature.

Another robe of a similar character is more to my fancy than the preceding. The silk skirt is white glace. It is festooned with white tulle all over the skirt, in the most delicate and indescribable manner. The lace is so gracefully arranged that it seems to have fallen where it lies, and to be held in place but by a few bunches of white maiden's-hair feathers. The waist is round and low, and has short sleeves of silk; but a scarf of tulle is carried over the shoulders so as to conceal the back, and long angel-sleeves shade the arms. The whole dress is in perfect keeping, and on his blonde owner suggests the spirit of Winter. Frost, and snow, and moonlight appear to be fit threads, and a fairy its wearer.

COSTUMES

are in more favor than ever than usual, since they can be economically contrived out of two or three old dresses, and since everybody is tired of the conventional evening toilette. For the latter reason, all sorts of quaint and picturesque designs are used, and ancient illustrated books and engravings ransacked for new-old ideas. Often, in a single drawing-room, may be seen dresses that might have been taken bodily from French salons of a hundred and a hundred and fifty years ago. Historical portraits contribute their suggestions to the novelty-seekers, and there is an infinite variety of Watteauesque devices. Naturally, all this seeking after the original and peculiar renders a company of pretty women an exceedingly attractive sight.

A glimmering notion is penetrating fashionable cerebellums, that to be picturesque is better than to be handsome or modish. It is very difficult for a purely-fashionable woman to look picturesque, however unique her apparel. There is always an outcropping of conventional gentility, which is anything but picturesque. A spice of irregularity and informality always inheres in a really picturesque person.

OPERA-WRAPS

are very pretty this season. There are more white cloaks and dolmans than I remember for a long time. Indeed, the all mantuan designs, white seems to have taken a fresh lease of favor. White cashmere is less fashionable than it has been; but white ladies'-cloth, opera-flannel, soft corded silk, striped algennes, and the infinite number of immuneable fabrics suitable for the purpose, are everywhere conspicuous. The dolman-mantle more generally worn. Its usual form is a short sacque, with a seam in the middle of the back, and under-arm seams, quite far behind. The seams are all shaped to the figure, which gives the garment a smooth slope over the bustle, and prevents the plain fronts from looking baggy. The sleeves, wide and deeply pointed, hang low down on the dress. A superb wrap of this kind is made of heavy, though very soft, white silk, embroidered all over by hand, lined with white persiani, and edged with white yak fringe. Swan's down is widely employed for bordering, especially on silk and striped algennes. White coney fur, which as smoked and beas is worn only by children, is, by the form of long sacques and large capes, a favorite party cloak. Its white is clearer and less sickly than that of ermine, and much more becoming, therefore. The fur is inexpensive as compared with ermine: a moderately large cape, with handsome quilted silk lining, costing less than $100. Nothing is so fashionable to find as a cape that is warm enough to [illegible] and yet sufficiently [illegible] for the sunny drawing-rooms, and yet sufficiently [illegible] for the sunny drawing-rooms, and yet sufficiently [illegible] for the sunny drawing-rooms,